

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1873-4,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. V.

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1874.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1873-4.

(IN SIX VOLUMES.)

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(Arranged as the Papers should be bound.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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1873.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MUNICIPALITIES.

(REPORT FROM CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL POSITION OF)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 December, 1873.*

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THE SECRETARY TO MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Camperdown,  
29 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Municipal Conference Committee, to forward, for your information, the enclosed return, compiled from statistics furnished to the Committee by the respective Municipalities, showing the amount of rates, endowment, &c., proportion of endowment to rates, for the year, the length of roads, &c., in each Borough and Municipal District, and the present liabilities of each Council; also, to state that some of the returns not having yet come to hand, I have been instructed to fill up the columns of such, if possible, from the Government Statistics of 1872-3, No. 141.

I have, &c.,  
WM. PIDCOCK,  
Secretary to Conference.

RETURN showing the Amount of Rates, Endowment, &c., for the Year; Proportion of Government Endowment to Rates now received; when Endowment ceases; Length of Streets, Roads, &c.; and the present Liabilities of each Borough and Municipal District. (Sydney, 29 Sept., 1873.)

BOROUGH.	Average Rates for the Year.			Government Endowment.			Other sources of Income, Loans, &c.			Total.		Proportion of Endowment to Rates.	When Endowment ceases.	Streets and Roads.				Bridges.	Present Liabilities.			Remarks.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.			d.	Made.	Partially made.	Unmade.		Total.	No.	£		s.	d.			
1 Albury .....	735	12	0	183	0	0	350	0	0	1,269	10	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1875	.....	42	0	53	0	95	0	.....	800	0	0		
2 Alexandria .....	577	1	4	134	5	4	.....	.....	.....	711	6	8	One-fourth	Aug., 1874	2	0	.....	5	0	7	0	.....	2,500	0	0		
3 Armidale .....	388	15	1	*	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	879	16	4	.....	Nov., 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns. Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.	
4 Ashfield .....	561	19	0	561	19	0	.....	.....	.....	1,123	18	0	Equal	Dec., 1886	.....	10	0	.....	.....	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	
5 Balmain .....	1,809	10	9	465	6	6	143	14	1	2,418	11	4	One-fourth	Feb., 1875	5	0	.....	10	0	15	0	.....	1,600	0	0	A portion of miscellaneous receipts; receive no Government endowment.	
6 Bathurst .....	1,683	16	0	420	19	0	.....	.....	.....	2,104	15	0	One-fourth	Nov., 1877	14	0	.....	16	0	30	0	.....	5,149	16	10	In the item of streets and roads, several are kerbed and guttered, metalled and gravelled.	
7 Camperdown .....	392	0	0	128	12	0	.....	.....	.....	520	12	0	½ for 2 wards ½ for 1 do.	Nov., 1877 Feb., 1882	2	70	1	0	3	64	7	54	.....	1,600	0	0	½ mile of streets have been kerbed and guttered, and in addition to the number of miles of streets returned, there are upwards of 2 miles of footpaths, a portion of which has been kerbed and guttered, viz., the Parramatta and Pyramont Bridge Road.
8 Central Illawarra ..	744	0	0	186	0	0	270	0	0	1,200	0	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1874	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns. Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.	
9 Cudgegong .....	281	14	0	122	16	0	.....	.....	.....	404	10	0	One-fourth	July, 1875	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not including 18 chains of footpath on Newtown Road.	
10 Darlington .....	367	0	0	183	0	0	.....	.....	.....	550	0	0	One-half	Aug., 1879	1	32	.....	.....	0	8	1	40	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	
11 The Glebe .....	2,346	2	6	439	4	6	.....	.....	.....	2,815	7	0	One-fourth	Dec., 1874	8	0	.....	4	0	12	0	.....	600	0	0		
12 Goulburn .....	969	5	6	484	12	9	.....	.....	.....	1,453	18	3	One-half	June, 1874	3	0	8	40	55	40	67	0	.....	3,200	0	0	Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.
13 Grafton .....	629	15	0	179	6	1	.....	.....	.....	809	1	1	One-fourth	July, 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
14 Hunter's Hill .....	233	11	9	81	13	0	.....	.....	.....	415	4	9	One-fourth	Jan., 1876	2	0	10	0	2	0	14	0	.....	931	16	4	
15 Kirra .....	704	3	6	176	0	6	.....	.....	.....	880	4	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1877	10	0	17	0	81	0	108	0	.....	747	6	4	Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.
16 Marrickville .....	419	17	6	209	8	5	130	0	0	759	5	11	.....	Nov., 1876	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	In the item of "Other sources of Income," £217 was a grant from Government for Main Northern Road.	
17 East Maitland .....	430	14	10	107	13	8	253	6	6	791	15	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1877	7	0	.....	8	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.	
18 West Maitland .....	1,141	18	8	747	5	0	2,000	0	0	3,889	3	8	One-half	Nov., 1888	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
19 Morpeth .....	353	0	0	176	10	0	.....	.....	.....	529	10	0	One-half	.....	2	53	2	59	3	43	8	36½	.....	654	3	10	
20 Mudgee .....	700	0	0	175	0	0	.....	.....	.....	875	0	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1875	2	53	.....	.....	13	27	16	0	.....	950	0	0	Waterworks cost £1,500; culverts and causeways cost £1,200.
21 Newcastle .....	2,301	18	0	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2,901	18	0	One-fourth	June, 1874	4	60	.....	.....	12	20	17	0	.....	5,000	0	0	
22 Newtown .....	1,250	0	0	312	10	0	.....	.....	.....	1,562	10	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1877	10	20	.....	.....	5	20	15	40	.....	2,100	0	0	
23 North Willoughby ..	344	5	6	89	10	6	.....	.....	.....	433	16	0	One-fourth	Nov., 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.	
24 Orange .....	570	8	4	142	12	0	.....	.....	.....	713	0	4	One-fourth	Mar., 1876	.....	14	0	.....	.....	14	0	.....	2,529	13	10		
25 Paddington .....	1,200	0	0	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0	0	One-fourth	April, 1875	4	0	.....	.....	3	66	7	60	.....	2,773	4	9	A large portion of the unmade streets is situated on a portion of the Sydney Common, which will cost several thousand pounds to make them passable.
26 Parramatta .....	862	10	2	215	12	6	314	12	0	1,392	14	8	One-fourth	Feb., 1876	35	miles.	.....	.....	25	0	60	0	.....	1,800	0	0	
27 Petersham .....	401	6	6	401	6	6	.....	.....	.....	802	13	0	Equal	Feb., 1877	.....	2	0	.....	.....	14	0	16	0	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
28 Randwick .....	355	1	4	77	9	1	7,338	14	8	7,771	5	1	One-fourth	Feb., 1874	8	60	1	0	28	3	37	63	.....	4,949	0	7	£3,200 of liability in acc. of Randwick and Coogee Roads. A great source of expense is the hilly state of the country, presenting great engineering difficulties, and involving a great outlay for bridges, culverts, &c.
29 Redfern .....	1,947	0	0	486	15	0	.....	.....	.....	2,433	15	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1874	9	0	.....	.....	6	0	15	0	.....	1,938	2	0	Traffic in leading streets very great, involving a large expenditure.
30 Richmond .....	161	7	6	161	7	6	.....	.....	.....	322	15	0	Equal	June, 1888	1	0	.....	.....	7	0	8	0	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	
31 Shellharbour .....	530	0	0	132	5	0	.....	.....	.....	662	5	0	One-fourth	June, 1874	.....	20	0	36	0	56	0	.....	400	0	0	A large number of small bridges and culverts are constantly requiring repairs, and new ones require to be made.	
32 Singleton .....	406	9	6	175	15	4	.....	.....	.....	582	4	0	One-half	Feb., 1881	3	0	.....	.....	8	20	11	20	.....	137	11	6	2 miles of streets kerbed and guttered, cost £3,000.

\* Not returned.





1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MUNICIPALITIES.

(FINANCIAL POSITION OF.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1874.*

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RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 December, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, during the month of January, 1874,—

“ ( 1.) A Return from each Borough and Municipal District, showing the  
 “ amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year  
 “ since their incorporation to 1873 inclusive.

“ (2.) A Return showing the liabilities, whether by loan, unpaid accounts,  
 “ or otherwise, of each Borough and Municipal District on the 31st  
 “ December, 1873.

“ (3.) A Return showing the actual superficial area, or an approximation  
 “ thereto, of each Borough and Municipal District as now incorporated.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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	Amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December, in each year, since incorporation.															Liabilities on 31 Dec., 1873.	Approximate Area.	
	1850.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.			
<b>Boroughs—continued.</b>																		
Waterloo	£ 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.	780 acres.
Waverley*	3 3 9	5 7 3	4 3 3	8 4 6	6 12 9	8 14 3	11 10 3	18 11 9	12 15 3	27 15 0	18 19 3	16 17 3	9 1 3	45 6 6	2,500 0 0	1,668	sq. m.	
Windsor*																	1,391	sq. m.
Wollongong																	300 0 0	3 sq. m.
Woollahra	567 13 6	391 17 1	334 9 7	578 5 2	275 14 11	379 12 10	568 4 11	881 11 0	25 19 9	24 17 4	22 12 6	25 14 4	42 2 7	44 10 2	42 18 2	1,472 1 8	1,108 17 6	2,369 acres.
Wagga Wagga										1,227 4 10	955 10 0	969 2 5	576 0 9	1,136 15 10	156 13 5	218 8 7	531 19 7	50 sq. m.
<b>Municipal Districts.</b>																		
West Botany*																		4 sq. m.
Broughton Creek and Bomaderry																		33
Broughton's Vale																		33
Deniliquin																		50
Dubbo*																		680 acres.
Five Dock																		2,000
Forbes																		50 sq. m.
Gerringsong																		23
Glen Innes*																		50
Hamilton																		2
Hay																		43
Inverell																		50
Lambton*																		800 acres.
Leichhardt																		2 sq. m.
Liverpool																		43
Macedonald Town																		195 acres.
Musclebrook																		1,130
North Illawarra																		12 sq. m.
Nowra																		23
Numba																		12
Penrith																		41
Prospect and Sherwood																		15
Ryde																		134
St. Peter's																		747 acres.
Temberfield																		50 sq. m.
Umarra*																		44
Waratah																		41
Wickham																		894 acres.
Yass*																		462 sq. m.

NOTE.—The Municipalities marked thus [\*] have failed to supply the information asked for.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30 January, 1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(FINANCIAL POSITION OF.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 April, 1874.*

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SUPPLEMENTARY Return to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 December, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, during the month of January, 1874,—

“ (1.) A Return from each Borough and Municipal District, showing the amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year since their incorporation to 1873 inclusive.

“ (2.) A Return showing the liabilities, whether by loan, unpaid accounts, or otherwise, of each Borough and Municipal District, on the 31st December, 1873.

“ (3.) A Return showing the actual superficial area, or an approximation thereto, of each Borough and Municipal District as now incorporated.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[3d.]

## MUNICIPALITIES.

### SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

	Amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year since incorporation.																Liabilities on 31 Dec., 1873.	Approximate Area.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.			
	£ 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.		
<b>BOROUGHS.</b>																		
Glebe .....									545 6 8	489 4 10	570 5 7	228 15 11	325 13 2	373 17 5	288 19 0	797 10 9	480 acres.	
Marrickville .....				6 19 0	4 4 6	8 16 6	8 14 6	10 9 6	12 14 6	16 3 6	16 18 0	17 6 0	19 18 6	33 7 9	50 13 9	730 0 0	1,642 "	
Randwick .....	803 1 3	130 10 8	135 1 0	83 3 6	Nil.	12 1 6	85 6 7	178 10 6	10 12 0	85 0 5	42 16 0	155 16 11	104 2 11	296 19 10	145 12 10	5,155 2 10	13½ sq. m.	
St. Leonards .....									8 11 11	31 4 5	54 11 2	86 16 2	126 6 2	163 0 5	247 0 2	Nil.	5½ "	
Waverley .....	340 0 0	343 0 0	351 0 0	354 0 0	374 0 0	398 0 0	408 0 0	396 0 0	398 0 0	425 0 0	416 0 0	417 0 0	406 0 0	343 0 0	409 0 0	2,900 0 0	1,968 acres.	
<b>MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>																		
West Botany .....														Nil.	6 18 0	103 6 0	100 0 0	4 sq. m.
Lambton .....														12 5 5	3 11 3	120 2 6	1,000 0 0	800 acres.
Ulmarra .....															133 4 0	120 11 2	28 12 6	44½ sq. m.

N.B.—The information given above with respect to the Borough of Waverley was, in the original Return, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly 30 January, 1874, erroneously assigned to Randwick.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 14 April, 1874.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1874.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(FINANCIAL POSITION OF.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1874.*

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FINAL RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 December, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, during the month of January, 1874,—

- “ (1.) A Return from each Borough and Municipal District, showing the amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year since their incorporation, to 1873, inclusive.
- “ (2.) A Return showing the liabilities, whether by loan, unpaid accounts or otherwise, of each Borough and Municipal District, on the 31st December, 1873.
- “ (3.) A Return showing the actual superficial area, or an approximation thereto, of each Borough and Municipal District as now incorporated.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(PETITION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS RESPECTING ENDOWMENT OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 January, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Members of the Municipal Councils of the Boroughs and Municipal Districts of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners believe that the Government is relieved of very much labour and expense by the Municipalities already incorporated in making roads, bridges, and many other improvements within the limits of their respective boundaries.

That in order to complete urgent and necessary improvements (the expenses of which have unavoidably involved an outlay, with the strictest regard to economy, far exceeding the amount raised by rates, endowments, &c., for many years to come) many of the Municipal Councils have been compelled to borrow money, to repay which, with interest, both the endowment and a large portion of the rates must be devoted, leaving a margin barely sufficient to meet ordinary expenses, and nothing whatever to carry on further improvements, or to keep in repair the many miles of roads, streets, and other improvements already made.

That the present rate of endowment, on the scale provided for in the 189th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," is inadequate to meet the claims of the Municipalities.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that nothing short of a perpetual endowment, equal to the amount raised by rates, subscriptions, &c., will be sufficient to carry on the necessary works; and pray that your Honorable House will duly consider the matter by amending the 189th section of the present Municipalities Act, so as to meet their requirements.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 457 Signatures.]*



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 7th May, 1873.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.

## BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, for regulating their own proceedings, and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council—for preserving order at meetings of the said Council—for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates—for preventing and extinguishing fires—for suppressing nuisances—for compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters—for restraining noisome and offensive trades—and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipal District,—having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood.

## PART I.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES—DUTIES OF OFFICERS, SERVANTS, &amp;c.

*Ordinary Meetings.*

1. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Tuesday in every month, at such hour as they shall from time to time appoint, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

*Election of Chairman in the absence of Mayor.*

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from themselves a Chairman for such meeting.

*Business of ordinary meetings.*

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

- (1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected (if erroneous), and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- (2.) Correspondence to be read, and orders made thereon if expedient.
- (3.) Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.
- (4.) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.
- (5.) Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committees or officers, to be made.

(6.) Motions, of which notice has been given, to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business-paper.

(7.) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business-paper.

*Business may be taken out of regular order.*

Provided that the Council may, by resolution without notice, entertain any particular motion, or deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business-paper, without any formal suspension of this section, and may in like manner direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

## GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAYOR OR PRESIDING ALDERMAN.

*Order.*

4. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final; but he is to state his decision without argument or comment.

*The Mayor may take part in proceedings.*

5. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.

*Putting questions.*

6. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall put all questions and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

*Pre-audience.*

7. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience.

*Not to speak a second time.*

8. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same question (except in explanation, and without introducing any

new matter). The member introducing a motion to have the right of reply; and every member shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment, as well as on the original motion.

*Questions put by Mayor.*

9. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made and seconded, put the question first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and he may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion from the show of hands as to which party has the majority.

*Not speaking to question.*

10. No member shall deviate from the subject under debate, or make personal reflections upon any other member.

*Time for speaking.*

11. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes.

*Offensive expressions.*

12. No member shall make use of any expression capable of being applied offensively to any other member.

*Adjournment of debate.*

13. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day specified.

*Member entitled to pre-audience.*

14. The member upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

*Calls to order.*

15. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

*Motion for adjournment.*

16. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a like motion until the lapse of a quarter of an hour.

*Rescinding resolution.*

17. It shall be competent to give notice of motion for the rescinding of any resolution on the same day on which such resolution shall have been passed by the Council.

*Motions must be seconded.*

18. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman of any motion unless it be seconded.

*Notices must be in writing.*

19. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business-paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.

*Call of the whole Council.*

20. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business-paper, unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

*How ordered.*

21. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution, of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

*How voting determined.*

22. The Council shall vote by show of hands; but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question, both in full Council or in Committee of the Whole, in which case every Alderman there present shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the minute-book.

*Question to be read when required.*

23. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

*How Amendments to be put.*

24. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

*Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.*

25. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

*Petitions—No debate.*

26. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place until notice has been given in the usual manner; and the only question that can be entertained by the Council on the day of its presentation, shall be, that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committee.

*Language of Petitions.*

27. It shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition, to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and to report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.

*Petition of parties signing.*

28. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

*Committees.*

29. Before such Special Committees, as from time to time shall be found necessary, there shall be a Standing Finance Committee. Such Committee shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, within thirty days after the election of the Mayor for the municipal year.

*By-laws of Council observed.*

30. The By-laws, as to the proceedings of meetings of the Council, shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole Council except the rule limiting the times of speaking.

*Chairman of Committees.*

31. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, and such Chairman may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think it expedient.

*Report to be signed.*

32. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

*Funds of Municipality.*

33. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense be first ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof: Provided that, in cases of emergency, the Mayor, with the assent of any two Aldermen, may authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding £5, and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next sitting.

*Security.*

34. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act of 1867, no security shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council.

*Books and papers not to be shown.*

35. No officer or servant appointed by the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, without leave from the said Council, except as provided by law.

*Common seal.*

36. The common seal shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

*Seal, Charter, &c., where kept.*

37. The seal of the Municipality, and all charters, deeds, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

*Times and Modes of Collection.*

38. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, shall be collected once a year. And such rate shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

*Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.*

39. All rates made and authorized by the Council shall be paid within the time prescribed by the Act, at the Council Chamber of the Municipality, at such hours and such days as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

*Unpaid rates.*

40. The Council Clerk shall prepare, at such times as may be ordered by resolution of the Council, or the Mayor, a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of the same, and the Mayor shall take immediate proceedings either by summons or by the issue of distress warrants against defaulters.

*Bailiff.*

41. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution, and shall give such security as the Council shall approve of, for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.

*Levies and distresses.*

42. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distresses for the recovery of rates under the warrant of the Mayor, such warrant to be made in accordance with the form in Schedule hereto, annexed marked A.

*Entry and Levy.*

43. The Bailiff shall be paid for entry and levy made under these By-laws, according to the Schedule annexed marked C.

*Making a distress.*

44. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed marked B, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident in the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress has been made, and the Bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk for the information of all parties concerned.

*Bailiff to enter upon land, &c.*

45. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, and such assistants as he may require, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein, or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thereof; and if the sum for which distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days, it shall be lawful to sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipal District as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the sum distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon such distress, shall be paid over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any crop of cereals, fruit, or vegetables, which may be growing at the time when such distress shall be made.

*The Bailiff may impound.*

46. The Bailiff, when making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for such purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land and premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and to carry off and remove, the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

*Goods how to be sold.*

47. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may by writing direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

*Proceeds of sale to be paid to Council Clerk.*

48. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses as soon as possible after such sale, also the copy of every inventory and account of every such sale or sales.

*Bailiff may appoint Deputy.*

49. The Bailiff, with the sanction of the Mayor, may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise, for the time being, all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in such case be held responsible for the act of such deputy.

**SCHEDULE A.****WARRANT OF DISTRESS.**

I, **Mayor of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood,** do hereby authorize you **Bailiff of the said Municipal District,** to distrain the goods and chattels of the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of **\_\_\_\_\_** situate at **\_\_\_\_\_** for the sum of £ **\_\_\_\_\_** being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipal District, to the **\_\_\_\_\_** day of **\_\_\_\_\_** for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this **\_\_\_\_\_** day of **\_\_\_\_\_** 187 **\_\_\_\_\_** Mayor.

**SCHEDULE B.****INVENTORY.**

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, dated **\_\_\_\_\_** of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of **\_\_\_\_\_** situate at **\_\_\_\_\_** within the said Municipal District, for the sum of £ **\_\_\_\_\_** being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District, to the **\_\_\_\_\_** day of **\_\_\_\_\_** 187

Dated his **\_\_\_\_\_** day of **\_\_\_\_\_** 187 **\_\_\_\_\_** Bailiff.

(List to be appended.)

**SCHEDULE C.****Costs.**

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress .. .. .	2	0
For serving every warrant, and making levy .. .. .	2	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory .. .. .	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of a day .. .. .	5	0
For sale and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale, in addition to the costs of advertisements (if any).		

**PART III.****PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.***Fire or combustible materials, &c.*

50. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction of every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds: and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials, to remain as aforesaid, for forty-eight hours after such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

*Fireworks.*

51. Every person who shall discharge any fire-arms without lawful cause, or who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

**PART IV.***Suppression of nuisances.*

52. No householder or resident in the said Municipal District shall be allowed to permit his or her premises, yards, closets, or drains to be offensive or a nuisance to the adjoining householders or residents.

*Offensive trade.*

53. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted to be carried on in any premises to the inconvenience of the residents of adjoining or other houses.

*Notice to proprietor.*

54. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers that the yard, closets, or drains of any premises is or are a nuisance or offensive, and after inspection such shall be found to be the case notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or tenant of such premises to remove or abate such nuisance within twenty-four hours after such notice; and if, after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed or abated, the proprietor or tenant of the said premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings.

*Inspector may visit premises, &c.*

55. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers, the Inspector of Nuisances may at all reasonable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of hutchers' meat, and examine any carcass, meat, flesh, or fish which may be therein; and in case any of such articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food but unfit, the same may be seized by him; and if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon competent evidence, to be unwholesome, he shall order it to be destroyed; and the owner thereof, or the person in whose custody it was found, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings.

*Traffic may be stopped.*

56. The Council, or any person or officer acting under the authority of such Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same.

*Rubbish not to be thrown on streets.*

57. No person shall be allowed to throw rubbish, sweepings, broken glass, dead animal, or other offensive matter or thing, or deposit of any kind whatever, on the streets, pathways, or channels, or in any public place within this Municipal District.

*Injury to curbstones, guttering, &c.*

58. No driver, carter, or other person, shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the curbstones, guttering, or pathways of any street or roadway; and no person shall be at liberty to ride on horseback or to drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind on the footways.

*Cattle straying.*

59. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to suffer any cattle, horses, mules, swine, or goats, belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray in any public road or thoroughfare within the said Municipal District.

*Careless riding or driving.*

60. No person shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered.

*Destroying pathways or roads.*

61. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or roads, or to remove loam, sand, or gravel, from any of the streets or roads of the Municipality, without the authority of the Council; and for such authority a fee of one shilling shall be paid.

*Placing materials on streets or pathways.*

62. No person shall be allowed to place on the streets of pathways building materials, otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by the sanction in writing of the Mayor or Council Clerk; and no person shall be allowed to have water-holes or excavations for cellars or other purposes, in or adjoining any public place, unfenced, or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers-by; and all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side, and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise.

*Damaging trees and shrubs.*

63. No person shall destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing in any street or thoroughfare, or other public place within this Municipality, or injure any hedge, fence, gate, or building in such street, thoroughfare, or public place, or to set fire to any shrubs or trees, or to cut or remove any timber from any such street, thoroughfare, or public place aforesaid, or to destroy, tear, deface, or otherwise injure any notice, proclamation, or other document, purporting to be under the authority of the Council or of any officer of the said Council, which shall be affixed in any public place.

*Persons bathing.*

64. No person shall bathe within two hundred yards of any public road, place, or wharf, unless in some enclosed place, or otherwise in such manner as not to offend against common decency.

*Exposing goods for sale.*

65. No person shall place or expose for sale on the pathways or streets, carts, goods, parcels, or produce of any kind whatever, to the obstruction of the public.

*Penalty.*

66. For every offence against the provisions of the By-laws of this Municipal District, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by such By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall be recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,

Mayor.

GEORGE EDWARD YOUNG, Council Clerk.

1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 8th October, 1873.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.

## BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, for the establishment of Tolls and for the proper collection and management thereof, at certain toll-bars erected or to be erected on the Sherwood Road, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.

## BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Municipal Council of Prospect and Sherwood for the establishment of tolls and for the proper collection and management thereof, at certain toll-bars erected or to be erected on the Sherwood Road, of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood.

## SHERWOOD ROAD TOLL-BARS.

*Tolls established.*

1. Tolls to the several amounts herein prescribed shall be demanded, paid, and taken at the several toll-gates or toll-bars mentioned and described in Schedule A hereto.

2. The Council of the said Municipality shall have power to appoint by resolution a collector for said toll-gates or toll-bars, or to lease or let the same by public auction or by private contract, or otherwise to appoint, lease, or let, release, or relet, as above, and as often as it may be necessary, and for any period not exceeding three years, and to fix the upset price at which the said toll-gate or toll-bar shall be leased or let; and in case a collector is appointed he shall be removable by a like resolution.

*Securities for Collector.*

3. Every such collector or lessee shall find security to the satisfaction of the Mayor, and to such a sum as the Council shall determine, for the faithful performance of his duty.

*Payment and recovery of Tolls.*

4. All such tolls shall be paid to the respective collectors thereof, to be appointed as aforesaid, in such several amounts for the respective animals or vehicles as are specified in Schedule B hereto; and if any person liable to the payment of such toll, other than those exempted from toll, as hereinafter provided, shall, after demand thereof, neglect or refuse to pay

any such toll, the collector, lessee, or other person lawfully in charge thereof may prevent such person, or any such horse, beast, cattle, carriage, or other vehicle in respect of which any such toll is payable, from passing to, through, or by, or from being ridden, led, or driven through or by such toll-gates or toll-bars.

*Exemption from Toll.*

5. No toll shall be demanded or taken by virtue of this By-law for any horses or carriages belonging to, or conveying, or attending, or going to convey or attend, or returning from having conveyed or attended the Governor, or of or from any of Her Majesty's officers or soldiers, being in proper staff, or regimental, or military uniform, dress, or undress, for any horse ridden, or any horse or carriage then employed by such officer or soldier upon or for Her Majesty's service, or returning from such employment; or of or from any member or any Corps of Volunteers going to or returning from exercise as such, for any horse ridden by such member; or for any gun-carriage, waggon, or other vehicle belonging to any such Corps, or then being employed exclusively for the purpose of the same, or returning from such employment, and not otherwise employed; or for any horses, carriage, or other vehicle of or belonging to the Government, or to the Council of the Municipal District, and then employed in the service of the said Government or Council; or of or from any member of the Police Force being on actual duty, or prisoners under the charge of such member of the Police Force, or for any horse or carriage exclusively employed in carrying such member of the Police Force or prisoner or their baggage respectively, or returning from such employment, and not otherwise employed; or for or in respect of any horse, beast, carriage, or other vehicle exclusively employed in conveying the Post Office mails, and not otherwise employed; or of or from any person actually following a funeral; or for or in respect of any horse, beast, carriage, or other vehicle carrying any clergyman or preacher in the discharge of his duty; or for any sheep, lamb, pig, goat, ox, bull, cow, calf, horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, colt, and filly;

or for any carriage, cart, dray, waggon, or other vehicle *bona fide* the property of any ratepayer of the municipal district of Prospect and Sherwood, and whose rates are not in arrear and unpaid. Provided always, that if any ratepayer of the said Municipality shall lend his ticket of exemption to any person for the purpose of evading payment of toll, such ratepayer shall be disqualified for twelve months thereafter from non-payment of toll, and provided further that the ratepayer shall produce his ticket of exemption whenever so required by the collector or lessee of the said tolls. Provided always that every such member as aforesaid of any Volunteer Corps, or of the Police Force shall have his dress and accoutrements according to the regulations of such Corps or Force for the time being.

*False claim of exemption.*

6. If any person shall claim or take the benefit of any of the exemptions from toll hereinbefore mentioned, not being entitled to the same, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

*Evasion of toll.*

7. If any person shall, with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage, go off or pass from any street or road through or over any land or ground near to or adjoining thereto (not being a public highway, and such person not being the owner, occupier, or servant, or one of the family of the owner or occupier of such ground), with intent to evade the payment of any toll payable under this part of these By-laws,—or if any owner or occupier of any such land or ground shall knowingly or willingly permit or suffer any person (except as aforesaid), with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage whatsoever, to go or pass through or over such land or ground with intent to evade any such toll,—or if any person shall give or receive from any person other than a collector of such tolls, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter any note or ticket hereby directed to be given, with intent to evade the payment of any such toll or any part thereof,—or if any person shall fraudulently or forcibly pass through or by any such toll-gate or toll-bar with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage, or shall leave upon such street or road any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage whatsoever, by reason whereof the payment of any toll shall be avoided or lessened, or shall take off or cause to be taken off any horse or other beast or cattle from any carriage either before or after having passed through, by, or over any such toll-gate or toll-bar, or having passed through or by the same, shall afterwards add or put any horse or other beast to any such carriage and draw therewith upon any part of such street or road so as to increase the number of horses or other beasts drawing the said carriage after the same shall have so passed, whereby the payment of all or any part of the toll shall or may be evaded,—or if any person shall do any other act whatever in order or with intent to evade the payment of all or of any such toll and whereby the same shall be evaded,—every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

*Toll Board.*

8. The By-law Committee shall cause to be put up and continued on some conspicuous part of or near each such toll-gate or toll-bar as aforesaid, so that the same shall be visible to public view, a table painted in distinct and legible black letters at least two inches in length and of a breadth in proportion, on a board with a white ground, containing at the top the name of the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same shall be put up, and also containing a list of the tolls payable thereat respectively, distinguishing the several tolls and the different sorts of animals or vehicles for which they are to be paid; and the said Committee shall also cause to be provided tickets denoting the payment of the toll, and on such several tickets shall be specified the name of the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same shall be delivered, and one of such tickets shall, if demanded, be delivered gratis by the collector to every person paying any toll.

*Collector's Board.—Offences by Toll-collector.*

9. The toll-collector at each such toll-gate or toll-bar as aforesaid shall place or cause to be placed on some conspicuous part of or near such toll-gate or toll-bar, and so that the same shall appear to public view, his christian name and surname,

painted in black on a board with a white ground, each of such letters of such name to be at least two inches in length and of a breadth in proportion; and such board shall be and remain at such toll-gate or toll-bar during the whole of the time during which the person whose name shall be expressed thereon shall be on duty thereat; and if any such collector shall not place such board and keep the same there during the time he shall be such collector as aforesaid, or shall demand and take a greater or less toll from any person than he shall be authorized to do by virtue of this "Part" of these By-laws, or shall demand and take a toll from any person or persons who shall be exempt from the payment thereof and claim such exemption, or shall refuse to permit or suffer any person or persons to read, or shall in anywise hinder any person or persons from reading the inscriptions on any board put up or kept hereunder, or shall refuse to tell his christian name and surname to any person or persons who shall demand the same on being paid the said tolls or any of them, or shall in answer to such demand give a false name or names, or shall refuse or when required omit to give the person paying the toll a ticket denoting the payment thereof and naming and specifying the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same has been delivered, or upon the legal toll being paid or tendered shall unnecessarily detain or wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any passenger from passing through or by such toll-gate or toll-bar, or shall make use of any scurrilous or abusive language to any passenger—every such collector shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

*Collector to keep Accounts.*

10. Every such collector or lessee of tolls shall keep and render such accounts of all his receipts for such tolls as the Council or the Finance Committee thereof, may from time to time direct and require, and shall pay over all such receipts at such times and to such officer of the Council as the said Council may from time to time direct.

**SCHEDULE A.**

The Sherwood Toll-bars, situate at the junction of the Sherwood Road and the road through the Church and School Lands near Mr. Alderman Holroyd's stockyard, and erected or to be erected or established at such place in virtue of a resolution of the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1873.

**SCHEDULE B.**

*Schedule of Charges to be made at the Sherwood Toll-bars.*

	s.	d.
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat.....	0	04
For every ox or head of neat cattle.....	0	1
For every horse, gelding, mare, ass, mule, colt, or filly.....	0	2
For every cart, dray, gig, chaise, wain, waggon or other such vehicle with two wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal.....	0	6
For every additional horse or other animal drawing such cart, dray, wain, gig, chaise, or other such vehicle.....	0	3
For every waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other such carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal.....	0	9
For every waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other such carriage, drawn by two horses or other animals.....	1	0
For every waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other carriage with four wheels, drawn by three horses or other animals.....	1	3
For every waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other such carriage with four wheels, drawn by four horses or other animals.....	1	6
And for every additional horse or other animal drawing such waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other such carriage with four wheels.....	0	3

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1873.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,

Mayor.

GEORGE EDWARD YOUNG,  
Council Clerk.

1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF SHELLHARBOUR—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 9th July, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF SHELLHARBOUR—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Shellharbour, for the extirpation of weeds and for the charging of mileage, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAW for the Extirpation of Weeds.

THE Council may at any time cause an inspection to be made of all lands within the Municipality by an officer appointed for that purpose, whose duty it shall be on making such inspection to report to the Council on the state of the growth of the Scotch thistle, Bathurst burr, cotton plant, or other weeds that may be detrimental to good husbandry, on all such lands; and the Council may direct such officer to serve a notice on the owner, tenant, or occupier of any such lands, to destroy all such weeds within a reasonable time, not being more than sixty days nor less than seven days from the date of service of such notice; and if such owner, tenant, or occupier shall fail or neglect to destroy all such weeds within the time required by such notice, he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every such offence; and the Court may order all such weeds to be destroyed at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier forthwith, in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted upon him or her aforesaid.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Shellharbour, this 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[L.S.] ROBERT WILSON,  
Mayor.

## SUPPLEMENTARY BY-LAW for the charge of mileage—Addition to B Schedule of Fees.

For mileage, where the warrant shall be executed—for the first mile or part of a mile ..... 1s.  
And for every additional mile or part of a mile from the Council Chamber..... 6d.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Shellharbour, this 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[L.S.] ROBERT WILSON,  
Mayor.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF SHELLHARBOUR—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th October, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF SHELLHARBOUR.

## BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Shellharbour, for regulating the Free Library established in that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS for regulating the Shellharbour Free Library, established 6th September, 1873.

1. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a catalogue of all books in the Library.
2. The Library shall be open for issuing and receiving books on every ordinary day for holding Council meetings, from 10 a.m. till 12 noon, and on every Monday from 4 p.m. till 7 p.m.
3. The Librarian shall keep a book, in which he shall enter the name and number of every book issued, and the name of the person taking the book, the date on which it was issued, and also the date on which the book was returned to the Library.
4. The persons entitled to use the Library shall be every householder within the limits of the Borough of Shellharbour.
5. Not more than one book shall be issued to any person at one time, nor shall any person be allowed to take a book from the Library until any book or books he or she may have previously taken out are returned: Provided that in cases where four members of a family are known to be able to read, it shall be competent for the Librarian to issue two volumes, and if a family consist of six persons able to read, three volumes, to the members of such household.
6. The period for which any book may be kept shall be one month, under a penalty or fine of three pence (3d.) per week for every week that such book may be kept beyond that time.
7. Any book or books lost or damaged by any person shall be replaced at his or her expense within one month, and in default the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of such book or books by the person in charge of the Library, or by the Mayor of the Borough.
8. Any person in a state of intoxication applying for a book shall not be entitled to receive one.
9. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library, or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings (5s.), and shall make good and replace the damaged property.
10. All fines and penalties incurred under these By-laws may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices in Petty Sessions, and such fines so recovered shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipal Council, together with costs, within (7) seven days, and may be applied to defray the working expenses of the Library; and in default of such payment being made, the amount may be recovered by levy and distress on the goods and chattels of the person or persons so defaulting.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council, this 6th day of September, 1873.

ROBERT WILSON. (L.S.)

RICHARD HALL,  
Council Clerk.



1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28th July, 1873.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, in substitution for clause 17 of Part IV of the By-laws relating to "Driving cattle, &c.," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAW.

ANY person or persons driving cattle (excepting milking cows), sheep, swine, or unbroken horses, on any road, street, or public place within the boundaries of the Municipality, excepting on the Abattoir Road, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings for every such offence.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WINDSOR—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th August, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF WINDSOR.

## BY-LAWS.

THE following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Windsor, for laying out roads and streets—providing for the public health—altering Rule 1 of Part I of existing By-laws—and generally maintaining good rule and government within the Borough,—having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

## BOROUGH OF WINDSOR.

ADDITIONAL By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Windsor, for laying out roads and streets—providing for the public health—altering Rule 1 of Part I—and generally maintaining good rule and government of the said Borough.

## PART VIII.

## STREETS AND ROADS—PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Committee for Works to fix street levels.*

1. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough and the carriage-ways and foot-ways thereof. And it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person, to place posts or stones at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and foot-ways of such roads, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council.

*Change of street levels.*

2. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings and fillings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the inspection and information of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman,

and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section, so signed and countersigned, shall be a record of the Council.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Cleansing butchers' shambles, &c.*

3. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough, and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect any premises, yards, closets, drains, and any establishment within the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said premises, yards, closets, drains, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such premises, yards, closets, drains, and establishments, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall for so doing forfeit and pay, on conviction in a summary manner, a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, for every such offence.

## ALTERATION OF RULE 1, PART I.

*Alteration of dates for holding ordinary Council Meetings.*

Rule 1 of Part I shall be altered as follows: The words "every first and third Wednesday of each month" shall be repealed and omitted, and the words "every alternate Wednesday" inserted in lieu thereof, as the days whereon the ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Windsor, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN THOS. SMITH,  
Council Clerk.

WM. DEAN,  
Mayor.



1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ALBURY—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4th October, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF ALBURY—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Albury, in substitution for clause 20 of Part II of the By-laws of that Municipality, relating to placing awnings or verandahs in front of shops or houses, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BOROUGH OF ALBURY.

## AMENDED BY-LAW.

ON and after the date of the publication hereof, the Albury Borough By-law No. 20, of part II, "Placing awnings or verandahs in front of shops or houses," will be rescinded, and the following By-law substituted in lieu thereof:—

*Placing Awnings or Verandahs in front of shops or houses.*

Nothing in these By-laws contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning or verandah in front of his or her shop or house; provided, however, that such awning or verandah be not less than ten feet above the height of the footway in front of such house or shop, and that the posts be placed into the kerb at the outer edge of such footway.

Passed by the Borough Council of Albury, on the 13th day of August, 1873.

GEORGE DAY,  
Mayor.SAMUEL MUDGE, Council Clerk,  
August 27th, 1873.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16th October, 1873.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.

## BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool, for regulating their own proceedings, for the collection of rates, the suppression of nuisances, the care and management of public roads, streets, and ways, for preventing and extinguishing fires, and generally for the good order and government of the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool, the collection of rates, suppression of nuisances, the care and management of public roads, and streets, and ways which are at present, or which shall be, within the control of the Council, preventing and extinguishing fires, and for the good order and government of the Municipality.

*Standing Orders.*

1. If at the expiration of thirty minutes after the time appointed for holding any legally convened meeting of the Council the Mayor shall be absent, any Alderman present may be elected Chairman for that particular meeting.

2. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council, and shall preserve order, and on any disputed point of order his decision shall be final.

*Order of business.*

3. The business of the Council shall be conducted in the following order:—

1. Reading and confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting are read, the question as to correctness shall be put, and no discussion thereon shall be permitted, except as to point of accuracy.
3. Reading of official correspondence.
4. Presentation of petitions.
5. Reports from committees, and minutes from the Mayor, to be dealt with.
6. Questions on matters under the official cognizance of the Council to be put, and replied to; and statements upon matters which may require the attention of the Council, or any of its committees or officers, shall be made; provided that notice shall be given of all such questions as require for their answer a detailed reference to the books.

7. Motions of which due notice has been given shall now be considered, in the order in which they stand on the business paper, unless the Alderman giving such notice waives his right in favour of any other motion, when such suspended motion shall be considered as standing in the position of the one taken up.

8. Orders of the day,—That is, any matters which a previous meeting of the Council, or any of its committees, or the Mayor, shall have directed to be placed on the business paper, as necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting.

4. All motions duly proposed shall be put by the Mayor, and the sense of the Council shall be declared by him.

5. Every such motion shall be put—first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, as often as the Mayor shall deem necessary to enable him to ascertain which side has the majority.

6. If more than one member rises to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which is entitled to the priority.

*Rules of debate.*

7. Every member, when speaking to any motion or question, shall stand up and address the chair.

8. When the Mayor rises to address the Council every member shall sit down; but he shall not interrupt a speaker, unless it be to set him right as to the question before the Council, or call him to order.

9. No member shall digress from the subject under debate, nor make personal reflections on members, nor impute improper motives to them.

10. No member shall speak more than fifteen minutes when moving any motion or amendment, unless by permission of the Council; seconders or other speakers shall be confined to ten minutes.

11. Except in committee no member shall speak more than once upon the same motion, unless by way of explanation, when misunderstood or misrepresented: Provided that every member shall have the right to speak once on every amendment, the mover of the principal motion only having the right of reply.

12. When the mover of any motion has made his reply, the question shall be at once put and a vote taken.

13. When any member uses an expression which is liable to be applied offensively to any other member, the Mayor shall require him to withdraw such expression, and make a satisfactory apology to the Council.

14. When a question of order arises, the person who was speaking shall sit down until the point has been debated and decided. No other business shall be allowed to intervene.

15. Any member may require the motion under discussion to be read at any time during the debate, yet so as not to interrupt any other member when speaking.

16. Any debate may be adjourned to any specific time or day, and the member upon whose motion the adjournment takes place shall be entitled to commence the resumption of the subject.

#### Questions of order.

17. Every member shall have the right to call the attention of the Mayor to any subject, argument, or observation, made or used by any other member, which he shall consider a breach of good order.

18. Should any Alderman be dissatisfied with any rule or principle of order, as laid down by the Mayor, he shall have the right to invite the Council by motion to consider the subject, and to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of similar questions in future. Such rule or principle shall be binding on all parties, unless it shall be found to involve matters contrary to law.

#### Motions.

19. Notice of motion must bear the signature of the member forwarding it. No motion shall be considered which has not been given in at least four days before the time of meeting.

20. When a motion has been duly moved and seconded, it becomes the property of the Council or Committee, and cannot be withdrawn without leave.

21. When a motion is before the Council, any amendment thereon shall not be discussed until after it is seconded and placed before the Council in writing.

22. Only one amendment upon a motion or question shall be before the Council at the same time; and, if the amendment is carried, it shall form part of the original question, and may be subject to further amendment, but should the amendment be negatived then another amendment may be moved.

23. No motion, the effect of which would be to rescind or counteract any resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained unless a Call of the Whole Council is made for that purpose, when, if the question is negatived, it shall not be again introduced for a period of three months.

24. A motion for adjournment shall be put at once, and, if negatived, shall not be again put until half-an-hour has elapsed.

#### Petitions.

25. When a petition has been presented, the member in whose charge it is must be able to report to the Council that its language is respectful.

26. No debate or action shall be taken upon such petition, except referring it to a Committee, or that due notice has been given thereof.

27. No petition shall be received unless at least one signature is written upon the sheet containing such petition.

#### Committees.

28. In Committees of the Whole, the general rules of the Council shall be observed, except as regards the number of times of speaking.

29. Every Committee of which the Mayor is not an elected member shall choose its own Chairman, who shall be the convener thereof, and shall direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think proper.

30. No report from Committees shall be presented to the Council unless signed by the Chairman thereof.

31. Every report from a Committee shall be signed by its Chairman.

32. All reports of Committees shall be fairly written on foolscap paper with convenient margin for binding.

33. No report from Committee shall be adopted without notice in the usual way.

34. The Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Council as soon as convenient after the election of Mayor, and any vacancies occurring therein during the year shall be filled by the Council.

35. Every member proposing a Select Committee must propose himself as one of its members.

36. Every Committee shall keep minutes of any evidence of facts taken before it, and every report brought up shall have appended thereto the substance of such evidence.

#### The Finance Committee.

37. The Mayor shall (*ex officio*) be Chairman of the Finance Committee, which shall have charge of all matters relating to the finances of the Council; and no accounts affecting the corporate funds shall be disposed of until such committee has examined and reported thereon.

38. The Mayor and Finance Committee may, during the interval of regular meetings, authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Committee of Works.

39. The Works Committee shall have the oversight of all works ordered by the Council, all necessary improvements to roads, streets, ways, or bridges, and shall report upon all matters connected therewith, and no action shall be taken or expenditure incurred thereon until such report has been adopted by the Council.

40. No payments of accounts relating to matters under the cognizance of the Works Committee shall be paid until such committee has reported them correct.

41. The Committee of General Purposes shall have charge of all sanitary regulations, purchasing office furniture, and all other matters which may arise that do not come under the direct cognizance of the other committees, or are not specially referred to a Select Committee.

#### Miscellaneous.

42. On no account shall tenders sent into this Council, or to any of its Committees, be opened, or the covers thereof disturbed, until the Council or such Committee are in sitting prepared to consider them.

43. In cases of emergency, arising from flood or fire, such matters as can be suddenly called together by the Mayor, or Council Clerk, or Chairman of any Committee, as the necessities of the case may be, shall be empowered to expend any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

44. All emergency expenditure shall be reported on at the then next meeting of the Council.

45. Before any proposed by-law affecting the general interests of the body corporate shall be adopted by the Council, fourteen days' notice thereof shall be given, during which time it shall be open for public inspection at the office of the Council during office hours.

46. Whenever the Council is adjourned for want of a quorum, the hour of such adjournment and the names of the members present shall be entered on the minutes.

47. The Council Clerk shall generally assist the Mayor in executing all orders or directions of the Council, conduct all official correspondence, have charge of all records and the corporate seal, and be responsible for the same.

48. The corporate seal shall not, except in special cases, be affixed to any document except by vote of Council, and every impression thereof shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

49. Any member may enter a protest against any decision of the Council, provided he there and then gives verbal notice of his intention so to do, and forwards the same in writing to the Council Clerk within fourteen days thereafter, or hands it in at the then next meeting of Council, whether special or regular.

50. No Alderman or officer of the Council shall be accepted as security for any of its officers.

51. The Clerk shall prepare and lay before the Council a quarterly report of all moneys received and expended during the term, and also showing the Bank balance.

52. No election to any paid office of the Council shall take place until after fourteen days' notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in the locality.

53. Unless as provided by law no officer of the Council shall be at liberty to exhibit the records of the Council to any person not an Alderman, without a special order from the Council.

54. When any motion embraces several propositions, it may, by resolution of Council, be subdivided, and each proposition considered separately or collectively as the case may require.

55. The members of every Committee of which the Mayor is not a member, shall elect their permanent Chairman within seven days after their appointment.

56. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested to do so by its Chairman or any two of its members.

57. No part of any or all of these By-laws or Standing Orders shall be taken or construed so as to interfere with the rights or privileges of the Mayor or Aldermen which have been by law established.

58. No motion which has been entered on the business paper shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Council.

59. Any one of these Standing Orders may, in case of emergency, be suspended: Provided that such suspension does not interfere with any of the directions given in the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

60. When any such suspension is voted, no business other than that for which such suspension is made shall be discussed thereunder.

*Collection of Rates.*

61. The rates shall be collected half-yearly, and shall be held to be due and payable at the office of the Council Chambers, on such days as the Council may from year to year appoint.

62. The Council Clerk shall furnish the Mayor with a list of persons in arrears of rates within one month after the day appointed for the payment of the same.

63. All arrears of rates may be recovered by levy and distress, or by summons at any Court of competent jurisdiction.

*The Bailiff.*

64. The bailiff, either permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by resolution of Council, and shall be removable by like resolution, and shall, before performing any of the duties of such office, give security in two bondsmen of not less than the sum of ten pounds each.

65. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A, signed by the Mayor, with the corporate seal thereto attached, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

66. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make an inventory of all goods or chattels so levied upon, in the form of Schedule B, a copy of which shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so levied upon, or to some person resident at the place where such distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at the place with whom such inventory can be left, such inventory in plain legible writing shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which such distress has been made, and a notification thereof addressed to the owner, published in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood; and the bailiff or the Council Clerk shall give a copy of such inventory to the ratepayer on demand within one month after the making of such distress.

67. When such distress has been made, the bailiff for better security of the goods so levied upon may remove the same to any place within the municipality; or he may impound the said goods or chattels on any part of the land or premises upon which such distress has been made, and leave a person or persons in charge thereof who shall exhibit such goods or chattels to all intending purchasers who come to view them; and if at the expiration of five days after such distress has been made, the full amount, with all costs and charges thereon, for which such distraint has been made, is not paid, the said goods, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be sold by auction, and an account-sales, with any surplus cash, shall be given to the owner of such goods so sold on demand made by him during office hours; and any person purchasing goods so sold, or anyone on his or her behalf, shall be at liberty to enter upon or into the land or premises where such goods or chattels are, during the period of two legal days, for the purpose of removing the same.

68. The owners of goods or chattels so distrained upon shall have the option of directing the order in which such goods shall be sold; and within three days after such sale the bailiff shall enter into a book provided by the Council for that purpose a detailed account-sales, and hand over the proceeds thereof.

69. The costs and charges for every levy or distress and sale shall be in accordance with Schedule C.

*SCHEDULE A.**Warrant of Distress.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Mayor of the Liverpool Municipal District, hereby authorize you, \_\_\_\_\_, the Bailiff of the said Municipal District, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of \_\_\_\_\_ situated at \_\_\_\_\_ for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, being the full amount of rates due to the said Municipal District, for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ ending \_\_\_\_\_, for the said dwelling-house, or land, or premises; and to proceed thereon for the recovery of said rates according to law.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ 187 \_\_\_\_\_.

Mayor.  
(Seal)  
Council Clerk.

*SCHEDULE B.**Inventory.*

I have this day, pursuant to warrant under the hand of the Mayor and seal of the Municipal District of Liverpool, dated \_\_\_\_\_, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of \_\_\_\_\_ situate at \_\_\_\_\_, within the said Municipal District, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, being the amount of rates named in the warrant as due to the said Municipal District, for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ ending the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187 \_\_\_\_\_.

(Here follow the goods and chattels in detail.)

Bailiff.

*SCHEDULE C.**Bailiff's Fees.*

s. d.

1. For making entry in or upon the premises in executing a warrant with or without inventory 2 6
2. If more than one hour in possession (additional) 2 6
3. For every other day or part of a day ..... 2 6
4. 2½ per cent. on the net proceeds of sale.

*Suppression of Nuisances.*

70. Upon the representation of any householder or occupier of land or premises, that the house or premises, yards, closets, or drains of the adjoining premises are a nuisance or kept in an offensive condition, the Mayor or any two Aldermen shall cause an inspection of the same to be made; and if the complaint is sustained, notice shall be given in writing to the owner or occupier of such premises, that if such nuisance is not abated or removed within seven days after service of such notice, he, she, or they shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound.

71. Any officer appointed by the Council to inspect nuisances shall be the person to whom such complaint shall be made in the first instance; and such officer shall have power to inspect the premises complained of, and report the same to the Mayor; and any person hindering such officer in the discharge of his duty, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than two pounds.

72. Any person casting filth, rubbish, or any dead animal into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, drain, or reservoir; or who shall suffer any dead animal to remain on his, her, or their land or premises, so as to be or become a nuisance; or who shall suffer filth of any kind whatsoever to flow from their premises over the footways of the streets or roads within the Municipality; or who shall, by means of drains or other contrivances, cause filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, or reservoir; or who shall divert any such watercourse or drain from its proper course or channel,—shall, in addition to the cost of restoring such road, drain, footway, waterhole, or reservoir to its proper state, or of removing such filth or rubbish, pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

73. Any person allowing any horse, cow, swine, sheep, or goats, belonging to him, her, or them, to stray about the public streets, or be tethered thereon, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

74. Upon the representation of any respectable resident or owner of property within the Municipality, that any house near to or adjoining his premises is a house of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or any two Aldermen to take such legal steps for the removal of the same as may be found necessary; and upon conviction, the owner of such establishment shall be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty pounds nor less than five pounds. And if such nuisance is not removed from within the bounds of the Municipality within three days thereafter, he, she, or they shall be liable to a further penalty of five pounds, and for every forty-eight hours thereafter that such nuisance is continued a further sum of five pounds.

75. Any person who after the passing of these By-laws shall be found bathing within two hundred yards of any residence, public watering-place, or public road, in any river, creek, or waterhole, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

*Public Roads and Streets.*

76. No new road, street, lane, or park, or other place, to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the control or management of the Council until after it shall have been examined and reported upon to the Council by the Committee of Works.

77. Whenever it shall become necessary to alter the levels of any street, road, or lane, above or below the depth or height of 2 feet, the Council shall cause a plan and sections of such alterations, which shall be exhibited at the Council Chambers, during the period of twenty-one days, for the inspection of ratepayers; and notification of such plan and section shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the locality, and by notice written in a plain hand in front of the Council Chambers. If, during the said period of twenty-one days, no valid objection against such alterations of levels is made, the Council may alter or adopt the same as they see fit; but such alterations (if any) shall in no case increase the depth or height as marked on such plan, and when adopted it shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and be a record of the Council.

78. The Works Committee, or the Surveyor (if any), or any person acting for him, shall, when necessary, mark out any roads, streets, or lanes, in actual public use, or such as have been dedicated to the public by any plan of sale, or lease of land within the boundaries of the district. And it shall be lawful for the Council, or any of its officers appointed for that purpose, to have recourse to any such plans or correct copies thereof, for the purpose of defining the point of entrance and point of exit of such road, street, or lane.

79. When any street, road, or lane has been definitely marked off, the Works Committee, or the Surveyor, shall cause posts to be placed at the corners of the intersections thereof, leaving, for every street of 1 chain wide a carriage-way of 42 feet, and for every road or street other than 66 feet wide such width of carriage-ways such Committee or Surveyor shall deem necessary.

80. Any person who shall open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of any road or footway or other public place within the Municipality, without leave from the Council, or who shall in any way wantonly damage any such road or footway, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

81. If any person, after the publication of these By-laws, shall erect, or cause to be erected, any building or other structure on any part of any road, street, or way, such person or persons shall be compelled to remove such building or structure, or any part of the same which may be found to obstruct or prevent the even alignment of such street, road, or way; and if the same is not removed within seven days after notification from the Council, the person or persons to whom such obstructions belong shall pay all costs and charges incurred by the Council in removing the same, in addition to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than five pounds: Provided that the Council, if they see fit, may, instead of removing such obstruction, proceed by action of trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment or the person in charge thereof.

82. The Works Committee, or any person acting under their authority, may at any time stop the traffic on any road, street, or lane, for the purpose of repairing or making the same or any part thereof, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall offend against this by-law, either by riding or driving thereon, or by removing or destroying any fence or other obstruction which may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

83. Any driver or rider who shall negligently or wilfully injure or cause to be injured, any kerb, whether of wood or stone, or any pathway, by riding or driving or permitting any horse or other animals to stand thereon, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one shilling.

84. Any person damaging any road, street, or lane, or any portion thereof, by trailing stone or timber thereon, or who shall suffer any timber or stone to trail over the sides of any wheeled vehicle, so as to occupy a greater space than the breadth of the cart or dray upon which it may be drawn, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than one shilling.

85. When any road, street, or lane has been formed, and the pathways put in order, the owners of all houses or other structures abutting thereon shall so arrange the roofs of such structures, by spouting or otherwise, as shall prevent the rain from flowing therefrom on to such pathway; and any owner or occupant who shall refuse or neglect to carry out the provisions of this by-law, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, after due notice given, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

86. Nothing contained in any of these By-laws shall be taken to refer or be applied to the driving of any travelling flocks or herds of cattle or other animals, provided the same be not negligently driven.

87. The Works Committee, Committee of General Purposes, or any Special Committee or officer appointed by the Council, may exercise all such powers and authority as is conferred by the various sections of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," in all such matters as may from time to time be, by resolution of Council, referred to their supervision and control.

88. Wherever the word Mayor occurs in these By-laws, as directing to be done or as being directed to do any matter or thing, the same shall apply to and be understood to mean any Alderman appointed by the Council to act as Mayor for the time being.

89. All fines and penalties for any breach of these By-laws shall be recoverable only by process, as directed by section 193 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

90. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drains or sewers, shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed, under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains

shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the directions of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### *Sewerage and drainage.*

1. It shall not be lawful for any person without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

2. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally if not otherwise discharged to overflow any footway of such street, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point, upon such land being near to the footway as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction, such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier, who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

#### *Preventing and Extinguishing Fires—Inflammable Fences, &c.*

1. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law.

#### *Water Carters to attend at Fires.*

2. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within one mile of town, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water; and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor or by any Alderman, or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall without reasonable excuse fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

3. There shall be paid out of Municipal funds to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums by way of reward as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NUMBA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 26th October, 1873.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NUMBA—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Numba, for regulating their own proceedings, impounding cattle, limiting weight of loading, &c., having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NUMBA.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Numba, for regulating proceedings, impounding cattle, limiting weight of loading, &c., &c.

1. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person duly authorized by the Council, shall have the power to impound in any public pound in the Municipality all animals of every description found straying on the public roads, streets, or other public places or thoroughfares within the Municipality of Numba, and place whatever amount the law may direct as a trespass or driving fee thereon, provided the ownership thereof at the time is unknown.

2. No dray, having only two wheels, traversing the roads of the Municipality, shall be allowed to carry a load exceeding two and a-half tons weight: And any person or persons found traversing the roads of the Municipality of Numba with any dray, or any other vehicle having only two wheels, containing a load exceeding two and a-half tons in weight, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £5, and not less than ten shillings.

*Order of debate.*

3. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments made thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have the right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once on any question other than a question of order, unless when misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

4. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so doing, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds.

*Committees.*

5. There shall be two Standing Committees, namely,—a Committee for Works, and a Finance Committee; and each Committee shall consist of the whole Council.

*Records.*

6. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Mayor or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, plans, maps, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute-book and other books, and other than electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute-book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been made by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect the records from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

7. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall be at such distance from such waggon, wain, cart, dray, or carriage of any kind, or in such a situation, whilst it shall be passing upon any street, road, or thoroughfare of the Municipality, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same,—or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare,—or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such road, street, or thoroughfare, or, by negligence or misbehaviour, prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any waggon, wain, cart, dray, or carriage, in and upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Numba, this fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,  
Mayor.



1873.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—BY-LAW.)

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Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 12, sec. 158.

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Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27th November, 1873.

**BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—BY-LAW.**

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Mudgee, in substitution of clause 2 of Part 2 of the By-laws of that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

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ALL persons liable to pay any Rates as aforesaid, shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the Act, into the Office of the Council Clerk, during Office hours, that is to say, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passed at a meeting held on 15th October, 1873, of the Borough Council of Mudgee.

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1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27th November, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA.

## BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Parramatta, for regulating the Free Library established in that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA—FREE LIBRARY.

## BY-LAWS.

1. The Library and Reading Room shall be open daily, excepting Sundays, Good Fridays, Christmas Days, and Public Holidays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

2. Every person who shall enter the Library or Reading Room shall immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose and to be called the "Visitors' Book"; and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or shall be written by the officer of the Council having the custody of the Institution, at the request of such person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library or Reading Room; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge to enforce this By-law.

3. Any person who being intoxicated shall enter such Library or Reading Room shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language,—or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any other noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library or Reading Room,—or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous

intent, remove any property from such Library or Reading Room,—shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And in the event of any such person not leaving the premises when requested by the Librarian to do so, Police Constables on receiving information thereof shall give assistance as may be necessary to effect the offender's removal.

4. All books, statutes, newspapers, periodicals, maps, or other publications shall be accessible without fee, for use only in the Library or Reading Room. All books must be received from, and when done with returned to the Librarian.

5. Any person who shall wilfully damage any Visitors' Book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record kept at such Library or Reading Room for the general use thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds: Provided also, that all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under any of these By-laws may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices in Petty Sessions, according to the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria No. 43 and the Acts therein adopted.

6. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report, at every meeting of the Library Committee, any infraction of these Rules or any injury to the books.

7. The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Rooms, for the information of visitors.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF KIAMA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27th November, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF KIAMA.

## BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Kiama, for regulating the Free Library established at Jamberoo, in that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAWS

## FOR REGULATING THE JAMBEROO FREE LIBRARY, BOROUGH OF KIAMA.

1. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Jamberoo Free Library, together with all other books which the Kiama Borough Council may procure for that Institution, either by purchase or otherwise, shall constitute a Circulating Library, to be called "The Jamberoo Free Library."

2. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a Catalogue of all books in the Library.

3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian, or his assistant, to be in attendance at the Library between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m. and 7½ and 8½ p.m. in every day on which municipal business may be legally transacted, to issue and receive books, and to allow any person to read any book in such Library.

4. The Librarian shall keep a book in which he shall enter the name and number of every book issued, the name of the person taking the book, the date on which it was issued, and also the date on which it was returned to the Library.

5. The persons who shall be at liberty to use the Library shall be every ratepayer of the Borough of Kiama.

6. Any ratepayer applying for books shall be entitled to receive one volume for every two individuals of his household who are known to be able to read; and no person shall be entitled to receive a book from the Library until he shall have returned any book or books he or she may have previously taken out.

7. The period for which any book may be kept shall be one month, under a penalty or fine of threepence per week for every week that such book may be kept beyond that time.

8. Any book or books lost or damaged by any person, shall be replaced by such person within one month, or the Council may procure a copy of such book, and the person so offending may be sued by the officer in charge of the Library for the cost of such book and all expenses incurred in obtaining it.

9. Any person in a state of intoxication applying for a book, shall not be entitled to receive one.

10. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings, and shall replace the damaged property.

11. All fines and penalties incurred under these By-laws may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices in Petty Sessions; and such fines so recovered shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipal Council, together with costs, within seven days, and may be applied to defray the working expenses of the Library. And in default of such payment being made, the amount may be recovered by levy and distress on the goods and chattels of the persons so defaulting.

Made and passed by the Kiama Municipal Council, this 30th day of September, 1873.

JAMES SOMERVILLE,  
Council Clerk.

JOSEPH PIKE, Mayor.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF GRAFTON—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28th November, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF GRAFTON.

## BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Grafton, for the leasing and regulating Ferries established in that Municipality, and for regulating the Public Wharf at Grafton, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## CHAPTER 13.

BY-LAWS for leasing and regulating Ferries established in the Borough of Grafton.

1. The Council shall by resolution establish such Ferries as may be required for the public convenience, and lease the same for a period not less than one year or more than five years.

2. All leases shall be sold by public auction or by private tender as the Council may determine, to the highest bidder. Such sales shall be advertised in some paper published in the Borough, and giving not less than fourteen days notice. The upset price of each ferry to be fixed by the resolution of the Council.

3. The purchaser shall at the time of sale if by auction or notification of acceptance of tender pay to the Council one fourth of the annual rent, and provide within seven days two sureties who are willing to enter with him into a bond to the amount of one hundred pounds. Such sureties to be approved by the Council. All expenses connected with the bond and lease to be paid by the lessee.

4. The lessee shall pay one fourth of the annual rent, upon such days as may be fixed in the lease, to such person as the Council may appoint to collect the same. In default of payment the lease will become void and forfeited.

5. The lessee must either himself or by his servants, ply the punt and boat at all hours between sunrise and sunset, and without unnecessary delay, for the convenience and accommodation of the public. Provided that he shall not be compelled to work the punt on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day.

6. The lessee shall immediately on taking possession, put up in some conspicuous place at or near the ferry a board with a table printed in distinct and legible letters containing at the top the name of the ferry, and a list of all tolls and dues payable thereat, and the name of the lessee.

7. No tolls or dues shall be demanded or taken in addition to those provided in the Schedule annexed to these By-laws; and no tolls or dues shall be demanded in respect of any horses or carriages, or in respect of any person attending a funeral, or from any minister of religion, or from any member or officer of the Council, while upon the business of the Council.

8. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of these By-laws shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered before any two Justices of the Peace in Court of Petty Sessions assembled.

## SCHEDULE OF TOLLS.

	s.	d.
For every foot passenger .....	0	3
For every child attending school .....	0	1
For every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing .....	1	0
For every dray or cart with two wheels only .....	1	6
For every waggon, carriage, or other vehicle with four wheels .....	2	0
For every ox or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, not exceeding ten .....	0	9
Every additional head over ten .....	0	6
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat, not exceeding ten .....	0	2
Every additional head over ten .....	0	1
Goods per hundredweight or part of a hundredweight .....	0	3

The above tolls to be doubled from sunset to sunrise.

Passed by the Borough Council of Grafton, at their meeting, this seventeenth day of January, 1872.

THOS. G. HEWITT,

JAMES PAGE, Council Clerk.

Mayor.

## CHAPTER 14.

BY-LAWS for regulating the Public Wharf at Grafton.

1. The Grafton Public Wharf, Prince-street, shall be appropriated to the landing and embarking of passengers, the loading and unloading of farm produce, general merchandise, building materials, or any produce whatever.

2. The Council may appoint a wharfinger, or let by tender, or sell by public auction, the tolls and dues arising from the wharf.

3. The wharfinger or lessee shall find two sureties in the amount of twenty pounds for the faithful performance of his duties.

4. The wharfinger or lessee shall preserve order and regularity upon the said wharf, and may remove therefrom any person making a riot or disturbance, or guilty of cursing or swearing or using indecent language, offending against common decency, being drunk, or in any way misconducting himself or herself.

5. The wharfinger or lessee shall be entitled to demand and receive the tolls and dues set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, from all parties using the wharf.

6. No dray, cart, or vehicle, shall be allowed to remain on the wharf longer than the time actually required for loading or unloading the same.

7. No goods, merchandise, produce, live-stock, lime, timber, stone, or other building materials, shall be allowed to remain on the wharf more than twenty-four hours from the time when the same may have been landed thereon.

8. It shall be compulsory on all parties loading or discharging cargo at the wharf, to keep and leave a space of six feet clear as a passage in the middle of the wharf.

9. No vessel or boat shall be allowed to be made fast to the wharf or occupy the berth, but for the purpose of loading or unloading.

10. The vessel or boat first arriving shall be entitled to precedence in the use of the wharf, and shall be loaded or unloaded, after which such vessel shall haul off from the wharf.

11. The master of every vessel shall before unloading any cargo, give to the wharfinger or lessee particulars in writing, signed by himself, of such cargo, with the name of the consignee, and if the same shall not be removed within the time limited by these By-laws, the wharfinger or lessee shall have full power to remove, or if he think fit to store the same at the expense of risk of consignee; and further, if such goods be not claimed and removed, and all charges and expenses accrued in respect

thereof paid within thirty days from their landing, shall dispose of the same by public auction, and dispose of the proceeds first in payment of all charges and expenses, and shall pay the balance, if any to the consignee.

12. The Borough Council, wharfinger, or lessee, shall not be held liable to any consignor, consignee, owner or master of vessel, or any other person landing or shipping goods, for any loss or damage to any goods placed upon the wharf, or in respect to any loss or damage occasioned by the removal or sale thereof under the preceding section of these By-laws.

#### SCHEDULE A.

13. Tolls and dues payable at the Grafton Public Wharf by vessels taking up berths, shall pay as follows:—

	s.	d.
Fifty tons register or under .....	10	0
Fifty tons register or under one hundred .....	15	0
For every additional fifty tons or part of fifty tons .....	5	6
Vessels not occupying a berth for more than one hour...	2	6
For every vessel loading or embarking passengers at the wharf, for every half-hour or part of half-hour .....	1	0

#### SCHEDULE B.

14. Time allowed to discharge or load, at Public Wharf, from taking up the Berth:—

For vessels not exceeding fifty tons register .....	48	hours
For vessels over fifty tons and under one hundred tons .....	72	hours
For every additional fifty tons or part of fifty tons ...	2½	hours

Passed by the Borough Council of Grafton, at their Meeting, this seventeenth day of January, 1872.

JAMES PAGE, Council Clerk.

THOMAS G. HEWITT,  
Mayor.

1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 12. sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4th December, 1873.**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD—BY-LAW.**

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, in substitution for No. 1 of Part 1 of the By-laws of that Municipality, for regulating the proceedings of the Council thereof, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

Copy of a Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield, at their general meeting held on the 13th October, 1873.

THAT the following By-law be substituted for By-law No. 1 of Part No. 1, for the regulation of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Tenterfield.

That the Council shall hold their meetings on every alternate Monday, and that such meeting shall commence at 3 o'clock p.m., and the Mayor or Presiding Alderman may adjourn such meeting, or any special meeting, to any such other day and hour as the majority of the Council then present may determine upon.

EDWARD R. WHEREAT,  
Mayor.GEO. KENNEDY, Council Clerk,  
18th October, 1873.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 18th December, 1873.

## BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Petersham, in substitution of Clause 2 of Part II of the By-laws of that Municipality, relating to the payment of rates, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAW NO. 2 OF PART II, AS AMENDED.

*Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.*

ALL persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time appointed by the said Act or these By-laws, into the office of the Council Clerk, during such office-hours as the Council may from time to time by resolution appoint.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Petersham, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

C. F. WILSON,  
Council Clerk.W. H. PIGOTT,  
Mayor.



1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF REDFERN—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5th January, 1874.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Redfern, rescinding By-laws Nos. 1 and 2 of that Municipality, relating to the collection and enforcement of rates, and substituting other By-laws in lieu thereof, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

THAT By-laws Nos. 1 and 2, as published in the Government Gazette, No. 58, dated 17th March, 1871, be, and the same are hereby rescinded; and the following By-laws substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. "All rates made and authorized by this Council shall be paid half-yearly within the time prescribed by law, at the Municipal Council Chambers, Pitt-street, Redfern, during office-hours on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m."

2. "The Council Clerk shall prepare every half-year a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid on the thirty-first day of July and the thirty-first day of December; and the Mayor of the Borough shall take immediate proceedings, either by summons or by issue of distress warrants, against all defaulters."

HENRY HUDSON, Mayor.

W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.



1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 12. sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19th February, 1874.**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA—BY-LAWS.**

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Nowra, for the care and management of the Public Roads and Streets in the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA.**

BY-LAWS for the care and management of the Public Roads and Streets within the Municipal District of Nowra.

1. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street, road, or thoroughfare within the Municipal District, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse, and driven or guided with reins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall negligently be at a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it is passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction and government of horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same,—or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare,—or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or any carriage under his care upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same,—every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, together with costs of proceedings to be recovered as provided for under the By-laws of this Council relating to fines.

2. Any driver or rider who shall negligently or wilfully injure or cause to be injured any water-table or any kerb, whether of wood or stone, or any pathway, by riding or driving thereon, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, together with costs of proceedings as provided for in the By-laws of this Municipality.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Nowra, this 29th day of October, 1873.

BERNARD BROWN, Mayor.



1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WATERLOO—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20th March, 1874.

### BOROUGH OF WATERLOO—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Waterloo, repealing No. 3 of their By-laws relative to office hours and substituting another By-law in lieu thereof, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

### BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.

A BY-LAW altering the present office-hours and appointing certain office-hours in lieu thereof, from and after the 1st April, 1874.

1. The By-law No. 3, part 2, made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Waterloo, on the 26th day of July, 1871, and published in the Government Gazette of 21st March, 1872, appointing the office-hours, is hereby repealed.

2. From and after the first day of April next, the office-hours shall be from ten o'clock in the forenoon until four o'clock in the afternoon of every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Waterloo, this twenty-third day of February, 1874.

EBENEZER OLLIVE, Mayor.

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PENRITH—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20th March, 1874.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PENRITH—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Penrith, relating to the collection of Tolls, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

## MUNICIPALITY OF PENRITH.

The following new By-laws made by the Municipal Council of Penrith, viz., July 29th, 1873:—

1. Tolls to the several amounts hereinafter prescribed shall be demanded, paid, and taken at the several toll-gates or toll-bars mentioned and described in Schedule A hereto.

2. The Council of said Municipality shall have power to appoint by resolution collectors for said toll-gates or toll-bars, or to lease or let the same by public auction or by private contract, or otherwise; to appoint, lease, or let, release, or relet as above, and as often as it may be necessary, and for any period not exceeding three years, and to fix the upset price at which the said toll-gate or toll-bar shall be leased or let; and in case a collector is appointed he shall be removable by a like resolution.

3. Every such collector or lessee shall find two sureties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor and Council, and to such a sum as they shall determine, for the faithful performance of his duty.

4. All such tolls shall be paid to the respective collectors thereof to be appointed as aforesaid, in such several amounts for the respective animals or vehicles as are specified in Schedule B hereto; and if any person liable to the payment of such toll, other than those exempted from toll as hereinafter provided, shall, after demand thereof, neglect or refuse to pay any such toll, the collector, lessee, or other person lawfully in charge thereof may prevent such person, or any such horse, beast, carriage, or other vehicle in respect of which any such toll is payable, from passing to, through, or by, or from being ridden, led, or driven through or by such toll-gate or toll-bar.

5. No toll shall be demanded or taken by virtue of this By-law for any horses or carriages belonging to, or conveying or attending, or going to convey or attend, or returning from having conveyed or attended, the Governor,—or of or from any of Her Majesty's officers or soldiers, being in proper staff, or regimental, or military uniform, dress or undress, for any horse ridden, or any horse or carriage then employed by such officer or soldier upon or for Her Majesty's service, or returning from

such employment,—or of or from any member of any corps of Volunteers going to or returning from exercise as such, for any horse ridden by such member,—or for any gun-carriage, waggon, or other vehicle belonging to any such corps, or then being employed exclusively for the purpose of the same, or returning from such employment and not otherwise employed,—or for any horses, carriage, or other vehicle, of or belonging to the Government or to the Council of the Municipality, and then employed in the service of the said Government or Council,—or of or from any member of the Police Force being on actual duty, or prisoners under the charge of such members of the Police Force, or for any horse or carriage exclusively employed in carrying such member of the Police Force or prisoners or their baggage respectively, or returning from such employment and not otherwise employed,—or for or in respect of any horse, beast, carriage, or other vehicle, exclusively employed in conveying the Post Office mails,—or of or from any person going to or returning from attending a funeral, or any horse or beast, carriage or other vehicle, employed in conveying the same,—or for or in respect of any horse, beast, carriage, or other vehicle, carrying any clergyman in the discharge of his duty, or any other person or persons going to or returning from their proper church, chapel, or other place of worship, of the person or persons riding or driving the same, on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, for any horse or private vehicle ridden or driven by such member or person,—or for any animal driven or going daily to or from water or feed,—or for any sheep, lamb, pig, or goat, ox, bull, cow, calf, horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, or mule, or for any carriage, cart, dray, waggon, or other vehicle, *bonâ fide* the property of any ratepayer of the Municipal District of Penrith, and whose rates are not in arrear and unpaid, subject to proviso hereafter made: Provided always that any member as aforesaid of any Volunteer corps, or of the Police Force, shall have his dress and accoutrements according to the regulations of such corps or force for the time being: Provided also, that if any ratepayer of the said municipality shall lend his ticket of exemption to any person for the purpose of evading payment of toll, such ratepayer shall be disqualified for twelve months thereafter from non-payment of toll; and provided, further, that any ratepayer shall produce his ticket of exemption whenever so required by the collector of the said tolls.

6. If any person shall claim or take the benefit of any of the exemptions from toll hereinbefore mentioned, not being entitled to the same, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than (£1) one pound nor more than (£5) five pounds.

7. If any person shall, with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage, go off or pass from any street or road through or over any land or ground near to or adjoining thereto (not being a public highway, and such person not being the owner, occupier, or servant, or one of the family of the owner or occupier of such ground), with intent to evade the payment of any toll payable under this part of these By-laws,—or if any owner or occupier of any such land or ground shall knowingly or willingly permit or suffer any person (except as aforesaid) with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage, whatsoever to go or pass through or over such land or ground with intent to evade any such toll,—or if any person shall give or receive from any person, other than a Collector of such tolls, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter, any note or ticket hereby directed to be given, with intent to evade the payment of any such toll, or any part thereof,—or if any person shall fraudulently or forcibly pass through or by any such toll-gate or toll-bar, with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage; or shall leave upon such street or road any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage whatsoever, by reason whereof the payment of any toll shall be evaded or lessened; or shall take off or cause to be taken off, any horse, or other beast or cattle, from any carriage, before having passed through, by, or over any such toll-gate or toll-bar; or having passed through, by, or over, any such toll-gate or toll-bar, shall afterwards add or put any horse or other beast to any such carriage, and draw therewith upon any part of such street or road, so as to increase the number of horses or other beasts drawing the said carriage after the same shall have so passed, whereby the payment of all or any part of the toll shall or may be evaded,—or if any person shall do any other act whatever in order or with intent to evade the payment of all or any of such toll, and whereby the same shall be evaded,—every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than (£5) five pounds.

8. The By-law Committee shall cause to be put up and continued on some conspicuous part of or near each such toll-gate or toll-bar as aforesaid, so that the same shall be visible to public view, a table painted in distinct and legible black letters, at least (2) two inches in length and of a breadth in proportion, on a board with a white ground containing at the top the name of the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same shall be put up, and also containing a list of the tolls payable thereat, respectively distinguishing the several tolls and the different sorts of animals or vehicles for which they are to be paid; and the said Committee shall also cause to be provided tickets denoting the payment of the toll, and on such several tickets shall be specified the name of the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same shall be delivered, and one of such tickets shall (if demanded) be delivered gratis by the collector to every person paying any toll.

9. The toll collector at each such toll-gate or toll-bar as aforesaid shall place or cause to be placed on some conspicuous part of or near such toll-gate or toll-bar, and so that the same shall appear to public view, his christian name and surname painted in black on a board with a white ground, each of

such letters of such name to be at least two inches in length and of a breadth in proportion; and such board shall be and remain at such toll-gate or toll-bar during the whole of the time during which the person whose name shall be expressed thereon shall be on duty thereat; and if any such collector shall not place such board and keep the same there during the time he shall be such collector as aforesaid,—or shall demand and take a greater or less toll from any person than he shall be authorized to do by virtue of this part of these By-laws,—or shall demand and take a toll from any person or persons who shall be exempt from the payment thereof (and claim such exemption),—or shall refuse to permit or suffer any person or persons to read,—or shall in anywise hinder any person or persons from reading the inscriptions on any board put up or kept hereunder,—or shall refuse to tell his christian name and surname to any person or persons who shall demand the same on being paid the said tolls or any of them,—or shall in answer to such demand give a false name or names,—or shall refuse or when required omit to give the person paying the toll a ticket denoting the payment thereof and naming and specifying the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same has been delivered,—or upon the legal toll being paid or tendered shall unnecessarily detain, or wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent, any passenger from passing through or by such toll-gate or toll-bar,—or shall make use of any scurrilous or abusive language to any passenger,—every such collector shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding (£5) five pounds.

10. Every such collector or lessee of tolls shall keep and render such accounts of all his receipts for such tolls as the Council or the Finance Committee thereof may from time to time direct and require, and shall pay over all such receipts at such times and to such officer of the Council as the said Council may from time to time direct.

11. Proviso for ratepayers to pay toll.—Every person drawing railway sleepers, wheelwright's timber, or billet wood for sale will be liable to pay toll as if they were not ratepayers.

#### SCHEDULE A.

The Penrith Toll-bars, situate on the Mulgoa and Castle-reagh and Great Western Roads.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Schedule of Charges to be made at the Penrith Toll-bars:—

	£	s.	d.
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat.....	0	0	0½
" Bull, ox, cow, calf, horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, or mule.....	0	0	3
" vehicle with two wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal.....	0	0	6
" vehicle with four wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal.....	0	0	9
" every additional horse or other animal drawing.....	0	0	3

I hereby certify that these By-laws were duly passed by this Council.

JAS. J. RILEY, Mayor.

22nd September, 1873.

1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(BOROUGH OF HILL END—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 22nd April, 1874.

## BOROUGH OF HILL END.

## BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Hill End, for regulating their own proceedings and the duties of their officers and servants—for the collection and enforcement of rates—the preventing and extinguishing fires, &c., &c., having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF HILL END.

## PART I.

## PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—duties of officers, servants, &amp;c.

## Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business on every alternate Tuesday, at 7-30 p.m., unless such day shall be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

## Election of Chairman in the absence of Mayor.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of thirty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect for themselves a Chairman for such meeting.

## Business of Ordinary Meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected (if erroneous), and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Correspondence to be read, and orders made thereon if expedient.
3. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.

5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committees or officers, to be made.

6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

## Business may be taken out of regular order.

Provided that the Council may, by resolution without notice entertain any particular motion or deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section, and may in like manner direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

## General duties of the Mayor or Presiding Alderman.

## Order.

4. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final; but he is to state his decision without argument or comment.

## The Mayor may take part in proceedings.

5. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.

## Putting questions.

6. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall put all questions, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

**Pre-audience.**

7. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience.

**Not to speak a second time.**

8. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same question (except in explanation, and without introducing any new matter). The member introducing a motion to have the right of reply; and every member shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment, as well as on the original motion.

**Questions put by Mayor.**

9. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made and seconded, put the question first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and he may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion from the show of hands as to which party has the majority.

**Not speaking to question.**

10. No member shall deviate from the subject under debate, or make personal reflections on any other member.

**Time for speaking.**

11. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes.

**Offensive personal reflections not to be permitted.**

12. No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon, or impute discreditable motives to, any other Alderman. Any Alderman so offending shall, immediately upon being thereto required by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expressions, and retract any such imputation of motive and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologize and to withdraw the offensive expressions, or to retract the imputation of motive, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every such first offence; and on a second conviction, for a like offence, he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

**Adjournment of debate.**

13. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day specified.

**Member entitled to pre-audience.**

14. The Member upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

**Calls to Order.**

15. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

**Motion for adjournment.**

16. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a like motion until the lapse of a quarter of an hour.

**Rescinding resolution.**

17. It shall be competent to give notice of motion for the rescinding of any resolution on the same day on which such resolution shall have been passed by the Council.

**Motions must be seconded.**

18. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman of any motion unless it be seconded.

**Notices must be in writing.**

19. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.

**Call of the whole Council.**

20. No motion the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business paper unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

**How ordered.**

21. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

**How voting determined.**

22. The Council shall vote by show of hands, but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question, both in full Council or in Committee of the Whole, in which case every Alderman there present shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the Minute Book.

**Question to be read when required.**

23. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

**How amendments to be put.**

24. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

**Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.**

25. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee, when requested so to do by the Chairman or any three members of such Committee.

**Petitions—no debate.**

26. On the presentation of a Petition no debate shall take place until notice has been given in the usual manner, and the only question that can be entertained by the Council on the day of its presentation shall be, that the Petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committee.

**Language of Petitions.**

27. It shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a Petition, to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and to report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.

**Petition of parties signing.**

28. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions of the parties signing the same.

**Committees.**

29. Before such special Committees as from time to time shall be found necessary, there shall be a standing Finance Committee which shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or be likely to affect the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon. Such Committee shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, within thirty days after the election of the Mayor for the Municipal year.

**By-laws of Council observed.**

30. The by-laws, as to the proceedings of meetings of the Council, shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the times of speaking.

**Chairman of Committees.**

31. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, and such Chairman may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think it expedient.

**Report to be signed.**

32. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

**Funds of Municipality.**

33. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense be first ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof: Provided that in cases of emergency, the Mayor with the assent of any two Aldermen may authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding £5, and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next sitting.

## Security.

34. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act of 1867, no security shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council.

## Books and papers not to be shown.

35. No officer or servant appointed by the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council without leave from the said Council, except as provided by law.

## Common seal.

36. The common seal shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clerk, or in the absence of the Mayor by the signatures of three Aldermen and the Council Clerk.

## Seal, charter, &amp;c., where kept.

37. The seal of the Municipality, and all charters, deeds, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order.

## PART II.

## COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

*Times and modes of collection.*

38. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, shall be collected once a year. And such rate shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

## Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

39. All rates made and authorized by the Council shall be paid within the time prescribed by the Act, at the Council Chamber of the Municipality, at such hours and such days as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

## Unpaid Rates.

40. The Council Clerk shall prepare, at such times as may be ordered by resolution of the Council or the Mayor, a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of the same, and the Mayor shall take immediate proceedings, either by summons or by the issue of distress warrants against defaulters.

## Bailliff.

41. The Bailliff shall be appointed by resolution of the Council and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution, and shall give such security as the Council shall approve of for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.

## Levies and Distresses.

42. The Bailliff shall make all levies and distresses for the recovery of rates under the warrant of the Mayor; such warrant to be made in accordance with the form in Schedule hereto annexed marked A.

## Entry and Levy.

43. The Bailliff shall be paid for entry and levy made under these By-laws according to the Schedule annexed marked C.

## Making a Distress.

44. At the time of making a distress the Bailliff shall forthwith make out a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed marked B, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or the owner of the goods so distrained or to some person on his or her behalf resident in the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress has been made; and the Bailliff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk for the information of all parties concerned.

## Bailliff to enter upon land, &amp;c.

45. It shall be lawful for the Bailliff, and such assistants as he may require, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days, it shall be lawful to sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipal District as the said Bailliff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and the surplus, if any, that may remain after deducting the sum distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon such distress, shall be paid over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any crop of cereals, fruit, or vegetables which may be growing at the time when such distress shall be made.

## The Bailliff may impound.

46. The bailliff when making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for such purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land and premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

## Goods how to be sold.

47. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may by writing direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

## Proceeds of sale to be paid to Council Clerk.

48. The Bailliff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses within twenty-four hours after such sale, also the copy of every inventory and account of every such sale or sales.

## Bailliff may appoint deputy.

49. The Bailliff, with the sanction of the Mayor, may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise for the time being all the powers of the Bailliff himself, but the Bailliff and his sureties shall in such case be held responsible for the act of such deputy.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Borough  
of Hill End, do hereby authorize you  
Bailliff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and  
chattels of the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land  
and premises of situate at  
for the sum of £ being  
the amount of municipal rates due to the said Borough  
to the day of for the  
said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may  
be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said  
rates according to law.

Dated this day of, 187  
Mayor.

## SCHEDULE B.

## Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand  
of the Mayor of the Borough of Hill End, dated  
, of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained  
the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or  
in or upon the land and premises of situate at  
within the said Borough,  
for the sum of £ being the amount of rates due  
to the said Borough to the day of 187  
Dated this day of 187.

Bailliff.

(List to be appended.)

## SCHEDULE C.

## Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress .....	4	0
For serving every warrant and making levy ...	2	6
For making and furnishing copy of inventory..	2	6
For man in possession each day or part of a day .....	5	0
For sale and delivery of goods one shilling in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale in addition to the costs of advertisements (if any).		

## PART III.

## PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

## Fire or combustible materials, &amp;c.

50. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction of every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Fireworks.

51. Every person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within twenty-five yards of any public or private street or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Negligently allowing chimney to be on fire.

52. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, or if a chimney emits sparks to endanger the property of persons within the Borough, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings. Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in nowise owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

## PART IV.

## STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND DECENCY.

## Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

53. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having any such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last-known place of abode or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay not less than two shillings and sixpence nor more than twenty shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open and uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

## Drawing or trailing timber.

54. Any person who shall haul or draw or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

## Driving carriages, &amp;c., on footways, and throwing filth, &amp;c., &amp;c.

55. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any street or other public place in the said Borough,—or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot ways,—or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway,—shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

## Riding on drays, careless driving, &amp;c.

56. If the driver of any waggon, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any such street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his vehicle on the left or near side of the road,—or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same,—every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Washing vehicles at the pumps or fountains.

57. Any person who shall wash any description of vehicle at any public pump, fountain, or waterworks within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence not more than twenty shillings nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Nuisances.

58. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds :—

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired),

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchormith, nailmaker, metalfounder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture pointing or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not closing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same, every evening within one hour after sunset, so as to effectually prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall keep any kind of swine within forty yards of any street or public place in the said Borough, or shall suffer any swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, or other animal belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street or public thoroughfare.

Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.

Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right of way, or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

**Traffic may be stopped.**

59. The Council, or any person or officer acting under the authority of such Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same.

**Rubbish not to be thrown on streets.**

60. No person shall be allowed to throw rubbish, sweepings, broken glass, dead animal, or other offensive matter or thing, or deposit of any kind whatever, on the streets, pathways, or channels, or in any public place within this Borough, unless by consent of the Council.

**Injury to curbstones, guttering, &c.**

61. No driver, carter, or other person, shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the curbstones, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway: and no person shall be at liberty to ride on horseback, or drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind on the footways.

**Careless riding or driving.**

62. No person shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered.

**Destroying pathways or roads.**

63. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or roads, or to remove loam, sand, or gravel, from any of the streets or roads of the Borough without the authority of the Council; and for such authority a fee of one shilling shall be paid.

**Placing materials on streets, &c.**

64. No person shall be allowed to place on the streets or pathways building materials otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by the sanction, in writing, of the Mayor or Council Clerk; and no person shall be allowed to have waterholes or excavations for cellars or other purposes in or adjoining any public place unfenced, or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers-by; and all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side, and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise.

**Damaging trees and shrubs.**

65. No person shall destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing in any street or thoroughfare or other public place within this Borough, or injure any hedge, fence, gate, or building in any such street, thoroughfare, or public place, or to set fire to any shrubs or trees, or to cut or remove any timber from any such street, thoroughfare, or public place aforesaid, or to destroy, tear, deface, or otherwise injure any notice, proclamation, or other document purporting to be under the authority of the Council, or of any officer of the said Council, which shall be affixed in any public place.

**Persons bathing.**

66. No person shall bathe within two hundred yards of any public road, place, or wharf, unless in some enclosed place, or otherwise in such manner as not to offend against common decency.

**Exposing goods for sale.**

67. No person shall place or expose for sale on the pathways or streets, carts, goods, parcels, or produce of any kind whatever, to the obstruction of the public.

**Gambling on Lord's Day.**

68. Any owner or occupier of any public billiard-room or other public place of amusement within the limits of the said Borough, who shall permit or suffer any one to play in his house or premises any game on Sunday, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than three pounds.

**Driving cattle, &c.**

69. Any person driving cattle other than milkers or horses not under proper control, within the boundaries of the Borough between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not less than two shillings for each beast, and not exceeding five pounds in the aggregate, and the burden of proving that any animals the subject of any information hereunder come within the above exceptions shall be cast upon the defendant.

**Abandoned shafts, &c.**

70. Any person occupying unfenced lands within the municipal boundaries whereon waterholes or abandoned shafts exist, shall be required to secure the same to the satisfaction of the Mayor and Council.

**Vehicles plying for hire.**

71. All vehicles plying for hire within the boundaries of the Borough shall be inspected by the Mayor and Aldermen, or whom they may appoint, once in each year, and a license shall be issued to the owner or owners of such vehicles, should they be considered in good order and condition, on the payment of a fee of five shillings per annum. Any person plying for hire without a license shall be subject to the following penalties, viz.:—For a first offence, not more than ten shillings nor less than two shillings and sixpence; for the second and every succeeding offence not more than one pound nor less than ten shillings.

**Suppression of nuisances.**

72. No householder or resident in the said Borough shall be allowed to permit his or her premises, yards, closets, or drains to be offensive or a nuisance to the adjoining householders or residents.

**Offensive trade.**

73. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted to be carried on in any premises to the inconvenience of the residents of adjoining or other houses.

**Notice to proprietor.**

74. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers that the yard, closets, or drains of any premises is or are a nuisance or offensive, and after inspection such shall be found to be the case, notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or tenant of such premises to remove or abate such nuisance within twenty-four hours after such notice; and if, after such notice, the nuisance shall not be removed or abated, the proprietor or tenant of the said premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

**Inspector may visit premises, &c.**

75. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers, the Inspector of Nuisances may at all reasonable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, and examine any carcass, meat, flesh, or fish which may be therein; and in case any of such articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food, but unfit for the same, may be seized by him; and if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon competent evidence, to be unwholesome, he shall order it to be destroyed, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose custody it was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

*Penalty.*

76. For every offence against the provisions of the By-laws of this Borough, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two shillings and sixpence, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by such By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall be recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

**PART V.***Slaughter-houses.**Slaughter of diseased animals.*

77. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal affected with any disease affecting the milt, or spleen, or lungs, to be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house, or if, after the slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and such owner or occupier, as soon as the animal is inspected and condemned, shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcass to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector, such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds: Provided, however, that, should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some veterinary surgeon or other competent person as arbitrator in his behalf; and in the event of the Inspector and such veterinary surgeon or other competent person not agreeing, it shall be lawful for and incumbent upon them, under a penalty of ten pounds each, to appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

*Inspector may enter shops, &c., for certain purposes.*

78. Any such Inspector may, and he is hereby empowered at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or

place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat or as a slaughter-house, and to examine any animal, carcass, meat, or flesh which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcass, meat, or flesh appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and be unfit for such food, the same may be seized; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that any such animal, carcass, meat, or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, carcass, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every animal or carcass, piece of meat or flesh so found.

*Cleansing of slaughter houses.*

79. Every slaughter-house within the said Borough shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed within one hour after any animal or animals shall be slaughtered therein, and the blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any slaughter-house, or in the premises or appurtenances thereunto belonging, shall be removed once at least in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any slaughter-house who shall neglect to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction for every such offence, before any two or more Justices of the Peace, in a summary way, any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Municipal Council Chambers,  
Hill End, February 3, 1874.

I hereby certify that the appended copy of the By-laws has passed the Borough Council.

THOS. WYTHES, JR.,  
Mayor.

1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BY-LAWS OF NUMBA FREE LIBRARY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 17th April, 1874.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NUMBA.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Numba, for the regulation of the Numba Free Library, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NUMBA.

## BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE NUMBA FREE LIBRARY.

1. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Numba Free Library, together with all other books which the Numba Council may procure for that institution, either by purchase or otherwise, shall constitute a circulating library, to be called the "Numba Free Library."

2. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a catalogue of all books in the Library.

3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to be in attendance at the Library between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day on which municipal business may be legally transacted, to issue and receive books; but the Librarian is not prohibited from issuing books at other times, if he thinks proper.

4. The Librarian shall keep a book in which he shall enter the name and number of every book issued, the name of the person taking the book, the date on which it was issued, and also the date on which the book was returned to the Library.

5. The persons who shall be at liberty to use the Library shall be every householder residing within the limits of the Municipal District of Numba.

6. No more than one book shall be issued to any person at one time, nor shall any person be allowed to take a book from the Library until any book or books he or she may have previously taken are returned: Provided that in cases where four members of a family are known to be able to read, it shall be competent for the Librarian to issue two volumes; and if a family consist of six persons able to read, three volumes, to the members of such household.

7. The period for which any book may be kept shall be one month, under a penalty or fine of three-pence per week for every week that such book may be kept beyond that time.

8. Any book or books lost or damaged by any person shall be replaced at his or her expense within one month, and in default, the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of such book or books by the officer in charge of the Library.

9. Any person in a state of intoxication applying for a book shall not be entitled to receive one.

10. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library, or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings, and shall replace the damaged property.

11. All fines and penalties incurred under these By-laws may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices in Petty Sessions, and such fines so recovered shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipal Council, together with costs, within seven days, and may be applied to defray the working expenses of the Library; and in default of such payment being made, the amount may be recovered by levy and distress on the goods and chattels of the person so defaulting.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Numba, this  
5th day of March, 1874.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,

Mayor.

C. C. COLEMAN,  
Council Clerk.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**

(BY-LAWS OF NOWRA FREE LIBRARY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 12, sec. 158.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 17th April, 1874.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Nowra, for the regulation of the Nowra Free Library, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA.

## BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE NOWRA FREE LIBRARY.

1. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Nowra Free Library, together with all other books presented by the public, and such other books which the Nowra Council may hereafter procure for that institution, either by purchase or otherwise, shall constitute a circulating library, to be called the "Nowra Free Library."

2. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a catalogue of all books in the Library.

3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to be in attendance at the Library between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day on which municipal business may be legally transacted, to issue and receive books; but the Librarian is not prohibited from issuing books at other times, if he thinks proper.

4. The Librarian shall keep a book in which he shall enter the name and number of every book issued, the name of the person taking the book, the date on which it was issued, and also the date on which the book was returned to the Library.

5. The persons who shall be at liberty to use the Library shall be every householder residing within the Police District of Shoalhaven.

6. No more than one book shall be issued to any person at one time, nor shall any person be allowed to take a book from the Library until any book or books he or she may have previously taken out are returned: Provided that in cases where four members of a family are known to be able to read, it shall be competent for the Librarian to issue two volumes; and if a family consist of six persons able to read, three volumes, to the members of such household.

7. The period for which any book may be kept shall be one month, under a penalty or fine of three-pence per week for every week that such book may be kept beyond that time.

8. Any book or books lost or damaged by any person shall be replaced at his or her expense within one month, and in default, the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of such book or books by the officer in charge of the Library.

9. Any person in a state of intoxication applying for a book shall not be entitled to receive one.

10. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings, and shall replace the damaged property.

11. All fines and penalties incurred under these By-laws may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices in Petty Sessions; and such fines, so recovered, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipal Council, together with costs, within seven days, and may be applied to defray the working expenses of the Library; and in default of such payment being made, the amount may be recovered by levy and distress on the goods and chattels of the person so defaulting.

Made and passed by the Nowra Municipal Council, this  
21st day of January, 1874.

H. MOSS,  
Mayor.CHARLES C. COLEMAN,  
Council Clerk.



1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867.

(PETITION OF RATEPAYERS OF ASHFIELD, RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 May, 1874.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

This Petition humbly sheweth :—

That we, the Ratepayers of the Municipality of Ashfield, are subject to grievous disadvantage in consequence of there being no Council to represent the Municipality ; and believing that there is no provision in the Municipalities Act of 1867 enabling us to elect Aldermen in the place of those resigned, we humbly pray your Honorable House to pass such a measure as will enable your Petitioners to fill up the vacancies in the Council caused by the resignation of its late Aldermen.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 32 Signatures.*]

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## GRANT IN AID OF THE CITY FUND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 May, 1874.*

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May and June, 1870—Correspondence between Town Clerk and Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, in reference to Endowment of £10,000.

THE TOWN CLERK TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Town Clerk's Office,  
Sydney, 30 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to request that you will be good enough to submit to the Honorable the Minister for Finance the following suggestion with reference to the disposal of the annual grant of £10,000 from the general revenue to the Municipal Council, in aid of the City funds.

It appears to have been the practice since the year 1858 for the Government to retain this sum in their hands and charge it as part payment of the interest due upon the loans under the Sewerage and Water Acts. To meet this arrangement the Municipal Council have also charged the sum of £10,000 annually to the Government as payment of interest, and have credited the City fund with a like amount to meet the Parliamentary vote for that purpose.

The Municipal Council have no objection to the appropriation of this grant in part liquidation of the debts in connection with the sewerage and water works; but it has been suggested that a more regular and satisfactory transfer of the amount might be made by an interchange of cheques between the Government and the Corporation, by which means the proper vouchers for the payment and the receipt of the moneys would be obtainable.

His Worship would be glad if Mr. Secretary Samuel will give this suggestion his consideration, with a view to its adoption, should there be no objection to such a course.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,  
Town Clerk.

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THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE TOWN CLERK.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 2 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, requesting, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, that, in lieu of the present practice of transferring the annual grant of £10,000 in aid of the City funds, in the books of this office, to the credit of the City debt to the Government, a cheque for the amount might be given to the Mayor, as from time to time it fell due, he, on the other hand, paying back the amount into the Treasury in liquidation of the debt referred to.

I am to state, in reply, that the Treasurer has approved the suggestion which will be acted on this month in respect of the endowment for the current year.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

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THE TOWN CLERK TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Town Clerk's Office,  
Sydney, 24 June, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, respecting the disposal of the annual grant in aid of the City funds, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to state that upon the suggestion contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo being submitted by His Worship for the approval of the Municipal Council, it has been thought desirable not to interfere with the arrangements which have hitherto existed with regard to the appropriation of the endowment.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,  
Town Clerk.

[3d.]

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## INCORPORATION OF SHOALHAVEN.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c., RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1873.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th September, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and any person or persons, and all papers and other documents, having reference to the Inquiry held by Mr. A. O. Moriarty, under the 12th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, in the matter of the Petitions for and against the Incorporation of Shoalhaven.”

*(Mr. Warden.)*

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## INCORPORATION OF SHOALHAVEN.

### No. 1.

#### PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF MUNICIPALITY.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Petition of the undersigned householders and residents of Shoalhaven,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are anxious that the area hereinafter described should be created a Municipality under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, by the designation of the "Municipal District of Shoalhaven."

That your Petitioners upon incorporation will be liable to be assessed for municipal taxes in respect of property *as* household residence within the proposed Municipal District.

That the proposed Municipality contains an area of less than 50 square miles, and that the population is more than 500.

That your Petitioners respectfully request that the following be declared the boundaries of the proposed Municipality, namely:—

Commencing on the south bank of the Shoalhaven River, at the north-eastern corner of the Municipal District of Nowra, and bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of that Municipality as far as the junction of the Ulladulla Roads to Nowra and Terara; thence by a line south-easterly to the south-west corner of James M'Mahon's 37 acres 3 roods, known as Gerald's Yard; then east by the south boundaries of that lot and three lots, 44 acres 1 rood, 48 acres, and 45 acres 3 roods, respectively, to the south-east corner of the last-mentioned lot; thence by a line bearing about east 15 degrees north to the north-west corner of E. Lord's 640 acres on the Crookhaven River, near the boundary of the Municipal District of Numba; thence by the boundary of that Municipal District north-westerly to the Shoalhaven River, and by that river south-westerly to the point of commencement.

That your Petitioners further request that there be two wards, to be called and bounded as under, viz.:—

#### *Terara Ward.*

Bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of P. de Mestro's 1,300 acres, being also the eastern boundary of this Municipal District prolonged south till it cuts the southern boundary of the said Municipal District, and westerly by the other boundaries of said Municipality to point of commencement.

#### *Crookhaven Ward.*

Commencing at the south-west corner of W. Elyard's 1,500 acres; and bounded on the west by the west boundary of that grant bearing south till it cuts the southern boundary of the said Municipal District; and thence easterly by the other boundaries of said Municipality to point of commencement.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. H. W. Preddey, teacher</li> <li>2. William Bennett, farmer</li> <li>3. John Herne, farmer</li> <li>4. Thomas Herne, farmer</li> <li>5. John Marten, farmer</li> <li>6. William Herne</li> <li>7. Isaiah Aldous, engineer</li> <li>8. James Behen, labourer</li> <li>9. D. Edwards, sawyer</li> <li>10. E. Aldous, blacksmith<br/>his</li> <li>11. James x Tuchlaney, farmer<br/>mark</li> <li>12. Robert T. Allan, freeholder</li> <li>13. James Dwyer, freeholder</li> <li>14. John Monaghan, J.P., freeholder, Mayfield<br/>his</li> <li>15. Thomas x Ryan, freeholder<br/>mark</li> <li>16. Donald M'Lean, J.P., freeholder, Crook-<br/>haven</li> <li>17. Nicholas Cashin, farmer</li> <li>18. John Horne, farmer<br/>his</li> <li>19. Daniel x Harris, farmer<br/>mark<br/>his</li> <li>20. David x Lamond, labourer<br/>mark</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. David Lamond, freeholder</li> <li>22. James Hannigan, farmer</li> <li>23. James Chaseling, farmer</li> <li>24. James Goulding, farmer</li> <li>25. Patrick J. Dwyer, Terara</li> <li>26. George Rolfe, farmer<br/>his</li> <li>27. J. x Utick, farmer, Terara<br/>mark<br/>his<br/>Witness—C. I. Watson</li> <li>28. John x Hanaghan, farmer<br/>mark<br/>his<br/>Witness—C. I. Watson</li> <li>29. John x Knahtors<br/>mark<br/>Witness—C. I. Watson</li> <li>30. Charles Bailey</li> <li>31. Walter James Davis, Wesleyan Minister</li> <li>32. Chas. I. Watson, Terara<br/>her</li> <li>33. Catherine x M'Load, Terara<br/>mark<br/>Witness—Chas. I. Watson</li> <li>34. John Mason, carpenter, Terara</li> <li>35. Henry J. Gram, mariner</li> <li>36. John Sommerville, bootmaker</li> <li>37. Mark Walker, tinsmith</li> <li>38. James Sinclair, bootmaker</li> <li>39. Elizabeth Isaacs, hotelkeeper</li> <li>40. Archibald Smith, blacksmith</li> <li>41. Reuben Greentree, shipwright</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

Wm. M'Geo

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 42. John A. Bradley, freeholder | 53. Joseph Younger, engineer |
| 43. James S. Reid, M.D.         | 54. Wm. Griffiths, carpenter |
| 44. John Hicken, engineer       | 55. Wm. Stadden              |
| 45. Richard Bartlett, sen.      | his                          |
| 46. John Lamond, freeholder     | 56. William H. x Brown       |
| 47. John M'Arthur, storekeeper  | mark Witness—C. I. Watson    |
| 48. James Avis                  | 57. Peter Burke, freeholder  |
| 49. William Brown               | 58. Thomas Barker, Terara    |
| 50. James Lamond                | 59. William J. Stewart       |
| 51. Henry Thistleton            | 60. Richard Goulding         |
| her                             | 61. Robt. Savill, Terara     |
| 52. Catherine x Goodwin, Terara |                              |
| mark Witness—Chas. I. Watson    |                              |

I, Charles Isaac Watson, do solemnly declare that all the signatures numbered from 24 to 61 inclusive, affixed to the above Petition, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be, and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District as set forth in this Petition.

CHAS. I. WATSON.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 1st day of February, 1872,—  
JAMES THOMSON, J.P.

I, John Lamond, do solemnly declare that all the signatures numbered from 1 to 23 inclusive, affixed to the above Petition, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be, and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District, as set forth in this Petition.

JOHN LAMOND.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 1st day of February, 1872,—  
JAMES THOMSON, J.P.

#### No. 2.

##### MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 8 February, 1872.

Municipal District of Shoalhaven.

I RECOMMEND the publication, in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the substance and prayer of the accompanying Petition, signed by sixty-one persons, who would upon incorporation be liable to be assessed for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within certain boundaries therein set out, praying that the area so defined may be constituted a Municipality, under the name of the Municipal District of Shoalhaven, and divided into two wards.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

#### No. 3.

##### MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council advise that the substance and prayer of the Petition herewith submitted for the incorporation of "Shoalhaven," in terms of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," be published in the manner prescribed by the 10th clause thereof.

ALEX. C. BUDGE.

Minute 72/8, 14/2/72.—Confirmed, 19/2/72.  
Approved.—B., 20/2/72.

#### No. 4.

*COPY of Notice published in Supplementary "Government Gazette" of 29 February, 1872, and "Shoalhaven News" of 9 March, 1872.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 22 February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs the publication, in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the substance and prayer of a Petition addressed to His Excellency, and signed by sixty-one persons, praying that their locality therein described may be erected into a Municipality, under the name of the Municipal District of Shoalhaven, and be divided into two wards.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Petitioners state that they are anxious that their locality should be incorporated, under the name of the "Municipal District of Shoalhaven."

That upon incorporation they would be liable to be assessed for municipal rates.

That the area proposed to be incorporated contains less than 50 square miles, and that the population thereof is more than 500.

The boundaries suggested for the Municipality are the following, viz. :—

Commencing on the south bank of the Shoalhaven River at the north-eastern corner of the Municipal District of Nowra, and bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of that Municipality as far as the junction of the Ulladulla Roads to Nowra and Terara; thence by a line south-easterly to the south-west corner of James M'Mahon's 37 acres 3 roods known as "Gerald's Yard"; thence east by the south boundaries of that lot and three lots 44 acres 1 rood, 48 acres, and 45 acres 3 roods, respectively, to the south-eastern corner of the last-mentioned lot; thence by a line bearing about east 15 degrees north to the north-west corner of E. Lord's 640 acres on the Crookhaven River, near the boundary of the Municipal District of Numba; thence by the boundary of that Municipal District north-westerly to the Shoalhaven River, and by that river south-westerly to the point of commencement.

The Petitioners further desire that there be two wards, with the undermentioned names and boundaries, viz. :—

*Terara Ward.*

Bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of P. de Mestre's 1,300 acres, being also the eastern boundary of this Municipal District prolonged south till it cuts the southern boundary of the said Municipal District, and westerly by the other boundaries of said Municipality to point of commencement.

*Crookhaven Ward.*

Commencing at the south-west corner of W. Elyard's 1,500 acres, and bounded on the west by the west boundary of that grant bearing south till it cuts the southern boundary of the said Municipal District, and thence easterly by the other boundaries of said Municipality to point of commencement.

No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MR. BERRY called upon me and says that in the description in the *Government Gazette*, 8th March, 1872, the Crookhaven River is included, while that river is in the Municipality of Numba.

This should be inquired into, for of course the Crookhaven cannot be included in two Municipalities, nor should the river itself, being a navigable water, be in either of the Municipalities.—JOURN R., 18 March, 1872.

No. 6.

MINUTE OF THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

MR. BERRY appears under a misapprehension in supposing that the Crookhaven River is included in the description of the proposed Shoalhaven Municipality, as described in the *Gazette* of the 29th February last. Ask whether such is the case.—H.H., 25 March, 1872.

No. 7.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

It may be said to be; but however, the Shoalhaven description will be prepared, as in all such cases, with the river common to both Numba and Shoalhaven.—26.

See information noted in red ink, which has been obtained from the Survey Department.—26th March.

No. 8.

MINUTE OF THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

INFORM MR. WM. BERRY in reference to his personal representation, care being taken that it is so provided for.—28 March, 1872.

5

No. 9.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO W. BERRY, ESQ.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5 April, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your recent interview with the Colonial Secretary, at which you represented that the Crookhaven River was included in the description of the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, as published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 29th February last, I am now directed to inform you that, in the event of the proposed Municipality being proclaimed, the description of its boundaries will be prepared in accordance with the principle observed in all such cases, so as to make the river in question common to the Municipalities of Numba and Shoalhaven.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 10.

THE MAYOR OF NUMBA TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Municipal Council Chambers,  
Numba, 15 April, 1872.

SIR,

The Municipal Council of Numba begs me to bring under your notice the boundaries and title of the proposed Municipality of Shoalhaven as published in *Gazette*, No. 67 of 1872, page 557.

The Council of Numba object to the latter portion of the described boundaries as under, *i.e.* :—  
“Thence by the boundary of that Municipal District north-westerly to the Shoalhaven River.”

The boundary of Numba on the south-west is the north-east bank of the Crookhaven River, and if the Shoalhaven Municipality be established with the boundaries as applied for, they will have the same boundary as that of Numba, and therefore the whole of the navigable waters of the Crookhaven within their Municipality and under their control.

This the Council of Numba object to, on the following grounds :—1st. The Crookhaven is a navigable stream with a regular flow and ebb of tide, and as such can be made an important means of transit for the produce of the district, the regulation of which should be under municipal rule; and, as the majority of the inhabitants of that portion of the district live on the Numba side of the river, the Council of that district claim as a right, on behalf of these inhabitants, to a share in the control and making of any regulations for this navigable stream. 2nd. The Crookhaven being the principal source of drainage for the greater portion of the southern delta of the Shoalhaven basin, of which Numba forms the north-eastern part, should the boundaries applied for be granted, the Council of Numba will be cut off from using that stream for the benefit of their Municipality.

I am, therefore, requested to beg that the proposed boundaries of the Shoalhaven Municipality may be altered to the opposite bank of the Crookhaven from that of Numba, and so make the tidal water of that stream a common boundary between the two Municipalities.

I am also desired to bring under your notice the title of the said Municipality. Shoalhaven is a large Police District, and there are already within the same four Municipalities, the least of which is of more importance and of a greater area than the one now applied for. The Municipal Council of Numba, therefore, objects to this title being given to the proposed Municipality, and suggests that it should be called the Terrara Municipality, that being the name of the township within its boundaries.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY G. MORTON,  
Mayor.

No. 11.

THE MAYOR OF BROUGHTON CREEK TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Council Chambers, Broughton Creek,  
23 April, 1872.

SIR,

The inhabitants of Terrara and vicinity having applied for incorporation under the Municipalities Act of 1867, the Petition for which was published in *Gazette* No. 67 of 1872, page 557, petitioning the Government to proclaim their District, under the title of the “Municipal District of Shoalhaven”: As the District of Shoalhaven is a large and important Police District, having already three Municipalities within its boundaries under their local names, the smallest of which is of more importance and of greater area than that now applied for, the Council of Broughton Creek and Bomaderry, therefore, most respectfully beg that the Government will alter the title applied for to that of Terrara, or any other local designation that they may deem fit.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES WILSON,  
Mayor.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

THE COUNCIL CLERK OF BROUGHTON'S VALE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Broughton Vale,  
April, 1872.

SIR,

The Worshipful the Mayor of the Municipality of Numba having requested the attention of this Council to the Petition from certain inhabitants of Ferrara and its vicinity, for incorporation, under the title of the "Municipal District of Shoalhaven," which was published in the *Government Gazette*, No. 67 of 1872, page 557, and inviting the Council to express an opinion on the matter, I have been instructed to submit the following for your consideration.

The District of Shoalhaven is a large and important Police District, having within its boundaries several Municipalities under their local names, each of more importance and having a larger area than that now applied for as above.

This Council therefore unites with the Council of the Numba Municipal District, in very respectfully requesting the Executive Government to alter the name and title applied for to that of "Ferrara," or any other local designation that may seem suitable.

I have to request, on behalf of the Worshipful the Mayor of the Municipality of Broughton Vale, that you will be pleased to bring this communication under the notice of the Honorable the Executive Council and of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with a view to its prayer being taken into consideration and carried into effect.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS BOYCE,  
Council Clerk.

## No. 13.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR OF NUMBA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6 May, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, in which exception is taken, on certain grounds stated, to the boundaries and designation of the proposed "Municipal District of Shoalhaven," I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, in the event of the proposed Municipal District being incorporated, the Crookhaven River, and not the boundary of your Municipality, will be made its boundary; but that, as regards the designation, there is no precedent for such alteration as that which you suggest.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR OF BROUGHTON CREEK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6 May, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, requesting, for certain reasons stated, that the designation of the proposed "Municipal District of Shoalhaven" might be altered, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that there is no precedent for such alteration as that which you suggest.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 15.

COUNTER-PETITION AGAINST THE INCORPORATION.

To His Excellency SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned persons liable to be assessed for municipal taxes in respect to property or household residence within the proposed Municipality of Shoalhaven,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are averse to the incorporation of the Municipality of Shoalhaven, for the following reasons:—

That your Petitioners believe that there are not within the proposed area 500 souls.

That your Petitioners further believe that the incorporation would not, in consequence of the rates which would be raised owing to the before-mentioned reason, be sufficient for the public works necessary to be performed within the area, and therefore of no benefit to your Petitioners.

Your

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the incorporation of Shoalhaven may not take place. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Alfred Elyard, J.P., landholder. A.E.  | 36. William Bennett, senr., leaseholder, Terrara. E.P.                           |
| 2. John Ronen, blacksmith. A.E.   | 37. John Kohler, leaseholder, Terrara. A. de M.                                  |
| 3. Mary Gertrude Fletcher, school-mistress, Berrellan. A.E.                                       | 38. Edward Dwyer, labourer. E. de M. A. de M.                                    |
| 4. Thos. Connelly, senr., farmer. A.E.  | 39. James Chaseling, leaseholder. E. de M.                                       |
| 5. John Pepper, farmer. A.E.  | 40. James Flannigan, leaseholder. E. de M.                                       |
| 6. William Bennett, farmer. A.E.  | 41. John Herne, leaseholder. E. de M.  |
| 7. Walter R. Elyard, landowner. A.E.  | 42. William Herne, Terrara, leaseholder. E. de M.                                |
| 8. Richard Goulding, farmer. A.E.<br>hor  | 43. James Wilson, householder. E. de M.  |
| 9. Mary Jane x Turner, farmer. A.E.<br>mark Witness to mark of Mary<br>Jane Turner,—Alfred Elyard | 44. Robert O'Neill, labourer. E. de M.   |
| 10. Thomas Connolly, junr., farmer. A.E.  | 45. Martin Hayes, labourer. E. de M.   |
| 11. Joseph Forsyth, farmer. A.E.  | 46. E. de Mestre, landowner. E. de M.  |
| 12. John Forsyth, farmer. A.E.  | 47. John Birrell, leaseholder. G.D.  |
| 13. Matthias Duncomb, labourer. A.E.  | 48. John Dwyer, leaseholder. G.D.  |
| 14. Charles Bennett, labourer. A.E.   | 49. William H. Williams. A. de M.  |
| 15. Thomas Poltan, householder. A.E.  | 50. John Clark. A. de M.   |
| 16. Alexr. M'Lean, freeholder. A.E.   | 51. Robert Ollars, freeholder. A. de M.  |
| 17. Patrick M'Mahon, freeholder. A.E.   | 52. Mary A. Halcrow, freeholder H.M.   |
| 18. William Strong, farmer. A.E.  | 53. James Emery, freeholder. H.M.  |
| 19. Thos. Robson, farmer. A.E.  | 54. Alexander Emery, freeholder. H.M.  |
| 20. Henry Gregson, bussman. A.E.  | 55. Daniel Fairns, leaseholder. G.D.<br>his                                      |
| 21. James Goulding, farmer. A.E.  | 56. John x Utick, leaseholder. A. de M.<br>mark Witness to mark,—A. de M.<br>his |
| 22. Edward Pooley, storekeeper, Terrara. A.E.   | 57. Hong x Wong, labourer. A. de M.<br>mark Witness to mark,—A. de M.            |
| 23. H. Moss, leaseholder. A.E.  | 58. John Harris, leaseholder. G.D.   |
| 24. Allan Fleming, freehold. A.E.   | 59. John Fleming, farmer, Mayfield. G.D.   |
| 25. Thomas Duff, farmer. A.E.   | 60. P. Ryan, leaseholder. G.D.   |
| 26. Annette E. H. Elyard, landowner A.E.  | 61. John Baxter, householder. G.D.   |
| 27. A. Linkinbagh, bootmaker. E.P.  | 62. William Cummins, householder. G.D.   |
| 28. D. Hyam, freeholder. E.P.   | 63. George Duncomb, leaseholder. A. de M.  |
| 29. C. M. Binden, householder. E.P.   | 64. John J. Emery, freeholder. G.D.<br>his                                       |
| 31. Ml. M'Leod, householder. E.P.   | 65. James x Behan, labourer. A. de M.<br>mark Witness to mark,—A. de M.          |
| 32. Wm. Studdar, householder. E.P.  | 66. A. de Mestre, freeholder. A.E.   |
| 33. Thomas Jones, junr., storekeeper, Terrara. E.P.   |  |
| 34. John Somerville, bootmaker, Terrara. E.P.   |  |
| 35. Patrick Maxwell, blacksmith, Terrara. E.P.  |  |

I, Edward Pooley, do solemnly declare that all the signatures initialled "E.P.," from No. 29 to 36, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be, and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, as set forth in the Petition.

EDWARD POOLEY,  
Storekeeper.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 17th day of May, 1872,—  
ALFRED ELYARD, J.P.

I, Alfred Elyard, J.P., do solemnly declare that all the signatures initialled "A.E.," from No. 1 to No. 27, and 66, affixed to the above Petition, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be, and that such persons are persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, as set forth in the Petition.

ALFRED ELYARD.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 16th day of May, 1872,—  
A. DE MESTRE, J.P.

I, Henry Moss, of Greenhills, Shoalhaven, do solemnly declare that the signatures numbered 52, 53, 54, and initialled "H.M.," affixed to the Petition herein, have been signed by me on behalf and at the request of the said parties, by written authority which I hold.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1872.

H. MOSS.

Declared and subscribed at Greenhills, this 7th day of May, 1872,—  
A. DE MESTRE, J.P.

I, E. de Mestre, do solemnly declare that all the signatures numbered from 38 to 45 inclusive, affixed to the above Petition, are the genuine signatures of the parties liable to be rated as residents or landholders within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District.

E. DE MESTRE.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 12th day of May, 1872,—  
A. DE MESTRE, J.P.

I, George Duncomb, do solemnly declare that all the signatures numbered 48, 49, and 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, affixed to the above Petition, are the genuine signatures of the parties liable to be rated as residents or landholders within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District.

GEORGE DUNCOMB.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 16th day of May, 1872,—

A. DE MESTRE, J.P.

I, A. de Mestre, do solemnly declare that all the signatures marked 38, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 63, 65, affixed to the above Petition, are the genuine signatures of the parties liable to be rated as residents or landholders within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District.

A. DE MESTRE.

Declared and subscribed at Shoalhaven, this 16th day of May, 1872,—

ALFRED BLYARD, J.P.

28 May, 1872.

Received, 4 June, 1872.—H.H.

Mr. G., 6 June, /72.

### No. 16.

#### OFFICIAL MEMORANDA, AND DECISION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE declarations are not strictly regular, but may be regarded, I think, as sufficient; but several of the signatures have not been verified, and there is great confusion in regard to the verification. Before the papers can be sent back the three months allowed by law will have expired—indeed this is the last day, 8th June.

May be accepted.—H.P., 18/7/72.

### No. 17.

#### MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19 July, 1872.

#### Municipal District of Shoalhaven—Counter-Petition.

WITH reference to the Petition—of which the substance and prayer were published in a Supplementary *Government Gazette* of 29th February last, and otherwise as provided by section 10 of the Municipalities Act of 1867—from sixty-one persons who would upon incorporation be liable to be assessed for Municipal taxes, praying for the incorporation of a Municipality to be called the Municipal District of Shoalhaven,—I now recommend the publication in like manner of the substance and prayer of the accompanying Counter-Petition, signed by sixty-seven persons who would be similarly liable as above, against the incorporation of the proposed Municipality.

HENRY PARKES.

### No. 18.

#### MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council advise that the substance and prayer of the Petition herein submitted, against the incorporation of Shoalhaven under the provisions of "The Municipalities Act of 1867," be published in the same manner as the Petition praying to be incorporated.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 72/47, 22/7/72.—Confirmed, 29/7/72.

Approved.—H.R., 31/1/72.

### No. 19.

#### NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5 August, 1872.

#### Municipality of Shoalhaven—Counter-Petition.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs the publication, in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the substance and prayer of a Petition received on the 4th June last, addressed to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and signed by sixty-seven persons, against the incorporation of the proposed Municipality of Shoalhaven, such Petition being in opposition to a Petition the substance and prayer of which were published in a Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 29th February last, and otherwise as required by law.

HENRY PARKES.

The Petitioners represent that they are persons who, if incorporated, would be liable to be assessed for municipal taxes.

That they are averse to the incorporation of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, because they believe there are not 500 souls within the area sought to be incorporated, and because the rates that would be raised would not be sufficient for the necessary public works.

The Petitioners pray "that the incorporation of Shoalhaven may not take place."

## No. 20.

### PETITION FOR SCRUTINY.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned persons liable to assessment for municipal taxes, in respect of property or household residence within the boundaries of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That on the 24th February, 1872, your Petitioners' Petition for the erection of their locality into a Municipality, under the name of the Municipal District of Shoalhaven, was in prayer and substance published in the *Government Gazette*.

2. That no objection to the same was taken until the 5th August, when a Counter-Petition was published as having been received on the 4th June, and that many of the signatures to that Petition are not *bonâ fide* residents who can be called upon to pay taxes, while several of them had previously signed the original Petition or have no real qualification for the municipal franchise.

3. That the Counter-Petition was not presented within the period prescribed by the law.

4. Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Excellency will be pleased, in conformity with the 12th section of the Municipalities Act, to cause due inquiry to be made with respect to the allegations of your Petitioners, as may seem necessary in that behalf, and that your Excellency will defer the consideration of such Petition until the person appointed by the Minister to prosecute the inquiry shall have submitted his report.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

CHARLES ISAAC WATSON, Leaseholder.

MARK WALKER, Freeholder.

JAS. AVIS, Leaseholder.

JOHN MONAGHAN, J.P., Freeholder.

JOSEPH YOUNGER, Householder.

JOHN MASON, Freeholder.

JAMES LAMOND.

JOHN M'ARTHUR, Freeholder.

## No. 21.

### OFFICIAL MEMORANDA, AND DECISION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The statement in the 3rd paragraph is incorrect. The Counter-Petition was received within the period prescribed by law.

There does not appear to be any objection to a scrutiny as desired.

9th September, 1872.

Approved.—H.P., 21/11/72.

It will be necessary to nominate some person to act as scrutineer.

21st November, 1872.

I recommend Mr. A. O. Moriarty, the amount of remuneration being determined beforehand, say £3 3s. per diem, including expenses.—H.H., 21st November.

Approved.—H.P., 28/11/72.

## No. 22.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to A. O. MORIARTY, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 November, 1872.

SIR,

It having been decided, in consequence of certain representations made by the Petitioners for the incorporation of a Municipality to be called the Municipal District of Shoalhaven, to cause inquiry to be made, under section 12 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, as to the validity of the signatures attached to a Counter-Petition against such incorporation, as published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of 5th August last, as also generally concerning both Petitions, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that he has appointed you to make the proposed inquiry.

2. I am accordingly to invite your attention to the 13th and 14th sections of the Municipalities Act—the former of which sets forth the manner in which the inquiry may be conducted, while the latter fixes the time within which the report shall be made.

To be returned.

3. I am at the same time to transmit herewith, for your information, all the papers connected with the subject.

£3 5s. per diem.

4. You will be remunerated for your services by an allowance (which is to include travelling expenses) at the rate of three guineas per diem.

I have, &c.

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 23.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to PETITIONERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your Petition received on the 7th September last, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it has been decided, in compliance with the application therein contained, to cause inquiry to be made, under section 12 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, as to the validity of the signatures attached to the Counter-Petition against the incorporation of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, as published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of 5th August last, as also generally concerning that Petition and the original Petition for incorporation, and that Mr. A. O. Moriarty has been appointed to conduct such inquiry accordingly.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 24.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to COUNTER-PETITIONERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your Counter-Petition against the incorporation of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, which was published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of 5th August last, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it has been decided, at the instance of the original Petitioners for incorporation to cause inquiry to be made, under section 12 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," as to the validity of the signatures attached to your Counter-Petition, as also generally concerning both Petitions, and that Mr. A. O. Moriarty has been appointed to conduct such inquiry accordingly.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 25.

A. O. MORIARTY, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

No. 3, Gresham-street,  
Sydney, 17 December, 1872.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report that, pursuant to the instructions conveyed to me by your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have made inquiry, under the 12th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," as to the validity of the signatures attached to a Counter-Petition published in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th August last, against the incorporation of a Municipality under the name of the "Municipal District of Shoalhaven," as desired in a Petition published on the 29th February last. I have also, as directed, made inquiry generally concerning both Petitions, and it is now my duty to submit the results.

In addition to their objections to various signatures on special grounds, the Petitioners take exception to the attestation of the greater number of the signatures to the Counter-Petition, as not being precisely in the words of the Schedule to the Act, and contended that all signatures of which the attestation was defective or informal should be omitted from the comparison. Believing, however, that such a course would be inconsistent with the objects of the inquiry, I have treated as valid all signatures which by the substance of the declarations or evidence taken by myself were shown to have been those of parties who would be liable to assessment for municipal taxes within the proposed Municipality. I think it will be found that in this I am fortified by the opinions which have been given by the Crown Law Officers in some former instances.

The signatures to the Counter-Petition amounted to sixty-seven (67). Of these I find that thirteen (13), enumerated in Appendix A, are those of parties who had signed the original Petition; but, for the reasons hereafter stated, I assume that these are to be retained; I find, however, that fifteen (15) signatures, set forth in Appendix B, are those of persons who, on the grounds mentioned in connection with their respective names, are to be considered unqualified. The number of valid signatures to the Counter-Petition is thus reduced to fifty-two (52).

The original Petition for incorporation purported to be signed by sixty-one (61) persons liable to be rated. As already stated, thirteen (13) subsequently signed the Counter-Petition; and I found upon inquiry that four (4) named in Appendix C were those of persons not possessed of the necessary qualifications. Deducting these seventeen (17) signatures, the number of Petitioners for incorporation is reduced to forty-four (44), being seven (7) less than those to the Counter-Petition, and six (6) less than the number requisite to constitute a valid Petition for incorporation under the Act.

It

It will be observed that the whole question at issue depends upon the effect of the signatures common to both Petitions. If, as the Petitioners for incorporation appeared to suppose would be the case, parties having once signed are not held at liberty to recall their names or append them to a Petition of opposite purport, the opposition to an original Petition would be insufficient; but whether the names are merely withdrawn from that Petition or treated in addition as valid signatures to the Counter-Petition, the effect would alike be to defeat the movement for incorporation. But I think it has on a former occasion been decided by the Crown Law Officers that effect should in such cases be given to the last signature, as expressive of the deliberate wish of the Petitioner.

I may state further—although, if the foregoing views be correct, the proposed incorporation cannot take place—that the population within the limits described appears to have been not less than five hundred at the date of the original Petition.

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

#### APPENDIX A.

LIST of names appended both to original and Counter-Petitions.

Richard Goulding.	James Haunigan.
James Goulding.	John Herne.
M. M'Leod.	William Herne.
William Studden.	John Utick.
John Sommerville.	John Harris.
William Bennett.	James Behan.
James Chaseling.	

#### APPENDIX B.

LIST of persons signing Counter-Petition not qualified as ratepayers.

Name.	Remarks.
John Kohler .....	Signature not verified.
John Birrell .....	Non-resident.
J. Dwyer.....	do.
Matthias Duncomb .....	Servant living in premises of his employer.
Thomas Polton .....	do. do.
Charles Bennett.....	Servants residing in premises of their employers, or premises for which other parties liable to rates.
James Wilson .....	
Robert O'Neill .....	
Martin Hayes.....	
Edward Dwyer .....	Public School teacher; premises exempt.
Mary Fletcher .....	
W. H. Williams.....	Reside on premises for which rates payable by others.
John Clarke .....	
Alexander Emery .....	
John Fleming.....	Signature not verified, and not liable to be rated. Employed by and resides with his father, who would be rated for premises.

#### APPENDIX C.

NAMES of parties who signed original Petition not qualified as ratepayers.

Name.	Remarks.
James S. Reid .....	Not a resident or liable to be rated.
W. S. Stewart .....	do. do.
W. H. Priddy .....	Public School teacher; premises exempt from rates.
D. Lamond.....	A minor.

### No. 26.

MINUTE OF THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY, AND DECISION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

ACCORDING to the opinion of Sir James Martin, Attorney General, which was contrary to the opinion previously given by Sir William Manning while Attorney General, the signatures last given—that is, to the Counter-Petition—should be considered to express the deliberate wishes of the persons signing. Under such decision the Petition for incorporation fails.

It may be thought desirable to take the opinion of the present Attorney General.

14 Jany., 1873.

Mr. Attorney General Butler, for his opinion.—H.P., 14/1/73.

The Under Secretary to the Attorney General's Department.—B.C., 15 January, 1873. H.H.

### No. 27.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND DECISION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I CONCUR in the opinion of Sir James Martin in this case.

E. BUTLER, A.G.—16/4/73.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—B.C., 16th April, 1873. W.E.P.

Incorporation cannot be recommended. Minute for the Executive Council, 16/4/73.

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No. 28.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17 April, 1873.

Municipal District of Shoalhaven.

A PETITION from sixty-one persons, who would upon incorporation be liable to be assessed for municipal taxes, praying that their locality might be constituted a Municipality, under the name of the Municipal District of Shoalhaven, was published in a supplementary *Government Gazette* of 29th February, 1872, and in a local newspaper of the 9th March following.

2. A Counter-Petition against the incorporation of such Municipality, signed by sixty-seven persons who would be similarly liable as above, has also been received and published.

3. The Counter-Petition having been received within the period of three months allowed for that purpose by section 10 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the majority of the Petitioners being opposed to incorporation, I recommend that no further steps be taken to promote the object of the original Petition.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 29.

## MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council advise, for the reasons herein specified, that no further action be taken, under the Petitions herewith submitted, to promote the incorporation of Shoalhaven under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 73/16 ; 17-4-73.—Confirmed, 21-4-73.  
Approved.—H.R., 24-4-73.

No. 30.

## THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO COUNTER-PETITIONERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to my letter of the 29th November last, notifying the appointment of Mr. A. O. Moriarty to make inquiry, under the 12th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, into the validity of the signatures attached to the Counter-Petition against the incorporation of the proposed Municipal District of Shoalhaven, and generally concerning the same, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, as it appears from the report which has been furnished by Mr. Moriarty, that the majority of the Petitioners are opposed to incorporation, it has been decided by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, that no further steps shall be taken to promote the object of the original Petition.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 31.

[A letter similar to the above was also addressed to John Monaghan, Esq., and the other applicants for incorporation.]

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—J. MURPHY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 January, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of James Murphy, of the City of Sydney, J.P.,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner has noticed with great satisfaction that there is a Bill before your Honorable House for giving to the Citizens of Sydney the right to elect the Mayor of the City.

That your Petitioner, having been for several years an Alderman of the City (during which time he has held office as Mayor), has had considerable experience of the present method of electing the Mayor by and from amongst the Aldermen.

That, in his opinion, this mode of election is faulty and injurious in its effects to the general interests of the citizens, inasmuch as it occasions differences of opinion amongst the Aldermen, and produces party feeling which more or less during the year affects the deliberations and decisions of the Council, and tends to place personal considerations before the public good.

That these evils would be avoided by taking the election of Mayor out of the hands of the Council and giving it to the ratepayers.

And your Petitioner, therefore, prays that you will be pleased to pass the Bill now before your Honorable House for that purpose.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JAMES MURPHY.



1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON THE  
WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES;

TOGETHER WITH THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,  
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,  
AND  
APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
22 *April*, 1874.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1874.

1873-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1873.

7. WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES:—Mr. Macintosh moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the present working and financial position of the Municipalities as now incorporated,—such inquiry to include the Municipal Council of Sydney.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Tunks, Mr. Thomas Robertson, Mr. Webb, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Teece, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Burns, Mr. Hannell, and the Mover.  
Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 52. FRIDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1873.

8. WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES:—Mr. Macintosh (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Report from the Municipal Conference be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the "Working of Municipalities."  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 62. WEDNESDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1874.

7. FINANCIAL POSITION OF MUNICIPALITIES ("*Formal*" Motion):—Mr. Macintosh moved, pursuant to Notice, That the Petition presented by him on 13th January, from the Members of the Municipal Councils of the Boroughs and Municipal Districts of New South Wales, relative to the inadequacy of the endowments under the Municipalities Act, be printed, and referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the Working of Municipalities.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 72. FRIDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1874.

8. PAPERS:—  
Mr. Parkes laid upon the Table,—  
Return (*in part*) to an Order, made on 10th December, 1873, in reference to the financial position of Municipalities.  
Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Working of Municipalities."

VOTES No. 112. TUESDAY, 14 APRIL, 1874.

2. Mr. Parkes laid upon the Table,—  
(1.) Supplementary Return to an Order, made on 10th December, 1873, in reference to the financial positions of Municipalities.  
Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the "Working of Municipalities."

VOTES No. 118. WEDNESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1874.

2. WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES:—Mr. Macintosh, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 19th September, 1873, together with Appendix.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1873-4.

## WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 19th September, 1873, *with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the present working and financial position of Municipalities as now incorporated,—such inquiry to include the Municipal Council of Sydney, to whom were referred, on the 5th December, 1873, the Report from the Municipal Conference,—on the 14th January, 1874, the Petition from the Members of the Municipal Councils of the Boroughs and Municipal Districts of New South Wales, relative to the inadequacy of the Endowments under the Municipalities Act—on the 30th January, 1874, the Return (in part) to an Order made on 10th December, 1873, in reference to the financial position of Municipalities—and on the 14th April, 1874, the Supplementary Return to an Order, made on 10th December, 1873, in reference to the financial positions of Municipalities,—*have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have examined the witnesses named in the List\* \* See List, Page 14. whose evidence is herewith presented, and after giving due weight thereto, and to the appendices, beg to state that they are of opinion;—

1. That the establishment and working of Municipalities under the Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, and 36 Vic. No. 26, has been beneficial both for the general public and the ratepayers more directly concerned, and that the gentlemen who have been elected from time to time as Aldermen and Auditors have, with but few exceptions, discharged the duties devolving upon them with zeal and fidelity.

2. That the funds of the Municipalities have for the most part been expended judiciously, but that in some instances the population of the Boroughs or Municipal Districts has been too small to admit of revenue being obtained beyond what was required for the first and rudest improvements, after the payment of official and the like expenses, while in the majority of the Municipalities important and desirable sanitary works have not been undertaken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of the Councils.

3. That most of the Municipalities which have been brought into existence are heavily in debt for money borrowed for works of urgent necessity, and will either be rendered in-operative or even unable to maintain their present works in a state of efficiency when their endowment from the Consolidated Revenue shall have ceased, unless their revenues should be supplemented in some way other than is provided for under the Acts in question.

4. That an increase in the maximum rate of assessment would be regarded with great disfavour by the owners of property, and would not add much to the revenues of the Municipalities, as a higher rate would not willingly be submitted to, save under exceptional circumstances.

5. That a measure for the prevention of dead-locks in the election of Mayors is called for.

6. Your Committee believe it is desirable that the Municipal Councils should be established on a healthy financial basis, and that the municipal system of local self-government should be extended as widely as possible, and they have devoted a large amount of attention to the consideration of the means best calculated to effect these objects.

7. Your Committee have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it would be unwise to attempt to enforce compulsory incorporation at the present time, even in the so-called settled districts, as the burthen of taxation for roads, bridges, and other public works of general utility, would, from the great disparities in the location of population, necessarily fall unequally upon the respective Boroughs or Districts, and would consequently be attended by wide-spread discontent.

8. It appears to your Committee, that as compulsory incorporation would be inexpedient it would be politic to hold out additional inducements for voluntary incorporation and that the additional inducements whether in the shape of increased endowments or of enlarged powers of taxation should be retrospective. Experience has proved that the endowments allowed under the Act 31 Vic., No. 12, was wholly insufficient, and that the indebtedness of most of the Councils, shown in the Return laid on the Table of your Honorable House on the 30th January last, was, as stated in the Petition from the Members of the Councils, rendered imperative by the necessities of the Councils, "to complete urgent and necessary improvements, for which many of the Municipal Councils have been compelled to borrow money, to repay which, with interest, both the endowment and a large portion of the rates must be devoted, leaving a margin barely sufficient to meet ordinary expenses, and nothing whatever to carry on further improvements, or to keep in repair the many miles of roads, streets, and other improvements already made."

9. Your Committee cannot, however, endorse the opinion "that nothing short of a perpetual endowment, equal to the amount raised by rates, subscriptions, &c., will be sufficient to carry on the necessary municipal works." They think that an extension of the term of the first endowments from five to twenty-one years, with an endowment equal to half the amount of the rates for a further period of ten years, would be ample to cover the first and heaviest expenditure for the erection of chambers, the formation of streets, construction of culverts, and the like works; and your Committee believe that this increase in the endowment would not only be satisfactory to the Councils but would also stimulate the formation of new Municipalities.

10. Your Committee also think that the Municipal law is susceptible of improvement in several respects. They would in particular recommend that power be given to the Councils to assess property triennially, to lease or sell unoccupied or unclaimed lands for unpaid rates, as is the case under the Municipal law of Canada, and to fix a minimum charge for every property.

11. Your Committee would also recommend that the formation of small Municipalities and the sub-division of existing Municipalities be discouraged, as it is apparent from the evidence that in most cases of the kind an undue proportion of the revenue is absorbed in official salaries and other working expenses, while the efficiency of the works is impaired by the inability of the Councils to give proper salaries for planning and supervision.

12. Your Committee are satisfied that the re-establishment of the Municipal Council of Sydney was for the public benefit, and that the Council enjoys the confidence of the citizens, notwithstanding that it has all along had to cope with financial difficulties, which were not of its own creation, in consequence of which its usefulness has been seriously impaired.

13. The evidence of the witnesses connected with the Corporation fully sustains the claims of the Sydney Council to increased aid from the Government in consideration of its expenditure in maintaining the public thoroughfares and parks, and on account of the exemption from rates of buildings occupied for Governmental and other public purposes.

14. Your Committee have considered the Report of the Finance Committee of the Council, dated 24th July, 1873 (Appendix A 1), in which it is recommended—

- “1. That the Government be solicited to obtain for the city a permanent annual grant of £10,000, in continuance of the practice since the year 1853, and that they also be petitioned to hand over to the Council all moneys received for licenses to publicans, wine and spirit merchants, auctioneers, and pawnbrokers in Sydney, and all fees for registration of dogs in the city.
- “2. That the Government be solicited to introduce, or give support to, an Act authorizing the Council to collect a wheel tax, and give them power to recover city rates from all buildings occupied by the Government, or as public institutions, and from all unoccupied lands, whether public or private, exclusive of reserves for public recreation.”—

and in lieu of these recommendations would suggest for the favourable consideration of your Honorable House—

1. The inadequacy of the present annual Parliamentary grant.
2. That the Council be empowered to collect a city or improvement rate for all buildings occupied for Governmental purposes.
3. That the Council be empowered to collect a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound on the assessed value of unoccupied lands within the city boundaries, whether belonging to the Government or to private individuals, exclusive of reserves for public purposes.

15. The expenditure of the Council in improvements on Moore Park, under the “Sydney Common Improvement Act of 1866,” the “Amendment Act of 1868,” amounted on the 24th July, 1873, to £45,232, of which sum there is still £25,620 to the debit of the Common improvement fund; but it is to be hoped that this debt will be liquidated by the sale of the remaining portion of the land embraced in the schedule of the first-named Act.

16. The amount expended by the Council on the Prince Alfred Park up to the same date, under the “Prince Alfred Park Enclosure Act of 1869,” was £19,730, of which amount there is still a balance against the Park Improvement Fund of £18,377, represented by £12,000 in debentures, and a Bank overdraft of £6,377, the annual revenue from the Park being about equal to the annual expenditure thereon.

17. The following extract from the Report of the Committee of the Council is, in the opinion of your Committee, deserving of the favourable consideration of your Honorable House :—

“THE amount of indebtedness which appears from the accompanying memoranda to attach to Prince Alfred Park Fund seems to have been contracted under peculiar and pressing circumstances. The grounds of the park were originally placed under the control of the Council as a place for public recreation, but in the year 1869 an Act was passed, authorizing the erection thereon of a building ‘for the purpose of holding annual and other Exhibitions, and for like purposes of public recreation and instruction,’ and authority was given to borrow £12,000 towards this object. Concurrent with the passing of this law, a large amount of public interest was manifested, and considerable influence exercised towards obtaining such accommodation in the park as would enable the Agricultural Society to hold an annual exhibition of the products of this and the neighbouring Colonies with success; and the Council, finding that the sum originally intended to be expended for the purpose would be inadequate for the requirements of the society, were induced to incur a larger outlay, and erected a building at a cost of £20,000. The anticipations which were prevalent when the building was completed, as to the great public benefit which would result from its erection, have, your committee consider, been more than realized; and although (notwithstanding the liberal rent received from the Agricultural Society) the undertaking has so far been a pecuniary loss to the Corporation, yet the advantages which the citizens have derived from the large influx of visitors into the city during the Exhibitions, and the consequent increase to their business, as well as the means afforded for the furtherance of the agricultural, pastoral, and other interests of the Australian Colonies must have fully justified the action of the Council in incurring the larger debt. But as this building and the adjacent grounds may be said to have been appropriated almost specially for an object which has the advancement of the whole Colony in view, your Committee are of opinion that the citizens, at whose cost they have been provided, have some reason for seeking for some return of their outlay from those for whose benefit, in common with their own, it has been incurred.

“That great advantages have already accrued to the agriculturists, breeders of stock, and manufacturers throughout the Colony, and a lively impetus been given to trade in almost all its branches by these annual Exhibitions, appears to be beyond doubt; and as the provision made in the park for these purposes is most ample and complete, and could not have been obtained in any other part of the city, it is presumed that the benefits which they bring to the colonists will increase from year to year rather than diminish.

“Your committee, therefore, would submit that the Council have good grounds for endeavouring to obtain from the General Revenue of the Colony an annual grant towards the support of this undertaking, and they would recommend that application be made to the Government to place the sum of £1,000 annually upon the Estimates for this purpose, until the existing debt be extinguished.”

18. As your Committee are aware that your Honorable House has read a first time a Bill introduced by the Government for the transfer of the Water Supply and Sewerage Works, with their several responsibilities, from the Council to a Metropolitan Board of Works, which is to have largely increased privileges, they refrain from submitting any recommendations in reference thereto, but would invite the early attention of your Honorable House to the evidence bearing on these subjects.

19. In the event of the provisions of such a Bill being passed into law, your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that the Board should be empowered to take cognizance of the following principles for future improvements within the Metropolitan District :—

1. That wherever the main arteries along which the traffic now flows are found to be insufficient, relief should be sought either by opening up new routes or by enlarging the existing ones.
2. That more direct lines of communication should be established than now exist between the several points of the metropolitan district.
3. That all restrictions upon the natural and convenient flow of traffic—such, for example, as tolls on the roads and bridges within the metropolitan area—should as a general rule be removed.
4. That all reasonable facilities should be given for the establishment of railways and tramways calculated to improve the means of transit within the metropolitan district.
5. That care be taken by the Board to economize the waste spaces on the fore shores of the Parramatta River and the several bays within the harbour of Port Jackson.
6. The collection of a rate when deemed expedient by Parliament to defray the charges for the establishment and maintenance of a Metropolitan Fire Brigade; the protection of unclaimed and unoccupied places; the regulation of the use of locomotive engines on the streets or roads; the superintending of measures for suppressing contagious diseases and plague in cattle; the storage of explosive or other materials dangerous to the public safety.
7. To provide parks, pleasure-grounds, and other places of public recreation, for the improvement of the metropolitan district.
8. To watch over all matters brought before Parliament, by Bill or otherwise, affecting metropolitan interests.
9. That the cost of the formation of new streets or the enlargement of existing ones, or in the purchase or building of bridges, or in removing toll-bars, should be defrayed by a local rate levied on the whole metropolitan district, aided by such Endowment Fund as the Parliament shall deem it equitable and expedient to grant.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 21st April, 1874.*

JOHN MACINTOSH,  
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Thomas Robertson,	|	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
	|	Mr. Tunks.

Mr. Macintosh called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Edward Lord, Esq., and Charles H. Woolcott, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Tunks,	|	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Thomas Robertson.

Charles H. Woolcott, Esq. (*Town Clerk*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Charles H. Woolcott, Esq., and Edward Lord, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh,		Mr. Burns.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called, for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Tunks,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Lucas,	|	Mr. Webb,
	|	Mr. Thomas Robertson.

Charles H. Woolcott, Esq. (*Town Clerk*), called in and further examined.

Witness handed in copy of the Report of Finance Committee on financial position of City Corporation, which was ordered to be appended. (*Vide Appendix A 1.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Charles H. Woolcott, Esq., and Edward Lord, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Thomas Robertson,
Mr. Lucas,	|	Mr. Webb.

Charles H. Woolcott, Esq. (*Town Clerk*), called in and further examined.

Witness handed in Report from the City Engineer, estimating cost of new Town Hall, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That S. H. Pearce, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Two o'clock.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.  
Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Tunks.

S. H. Pearce, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Edmund Webb, Esq., M.P., be requested, and Mr. Henry Hudson and Mr. R. N. Banks be summoned, to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.  
Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Webb, | Mr. Burns.

Edmund Webb, Esq., M.P., a member of the Committee, examined in his place.

Mr. Henry Hudson called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. R. N. Banks and Mr. F. R. Robinson be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.  
Mr. Burns, | Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Teece.

Mr. F. R. Robinson called in and examined.

Witness handed in copy of Paper on "Dry Earth Closet System."

Witness withdrew.

Mr. R. N. Banks called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That C. H. Walsh, Esq., and Mr. Hosea Bennett be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.  
Mr. Burns, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Webb.

Mr. Hosea Bennett (*Mayor of Paddington*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

C. H. Walsh, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. John Taylor and Mr. J. J. Riley be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Webb.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Mr. John Taylor, stating that he was unable to attend on account of ill-health.

It being the desire of the Committee to examine the Chairman,—on motion of Mr. Webb, Mr. Burns called to the Chair *pro tem*.

John Macintosh, Esq., M.P. (*Chairman*), examined in his place as a Member of the Committee.

Mr. Macintosh resumed the Chair.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Hannell.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received letters from Mr. J. J. Riley and Mr. C. H. Walsh, stating that they could not attend this day.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Tunks, | Mr. Webb.

Mr. J. J. Riley (*Mayor of Penrith*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John Brown (*Alderman, Wollongong*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Thomas Robertson,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Lucas.

Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from His Worship the Mayor of Sydney, stating that he was unable to attend, and asking the Committee to postpone his examination until after the Municipal elections.

T. Bradridge, Esq. (*City Surveyor*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Teece,  
Mr. Thomas Robertson.

James Oatley, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Merriman, Esq. (*Mayor of Sydney*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., M.P., a member of the Committee, examined in his place.

Witness to supply a copy of Return of Traffic, &c., over the Bridge over the Edwards River, at Deniliquin, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix B1.*)

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Thomas Robertson, | Mr. Webb.

Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from the Acting Town Clerk of West Maitland, informing him that Mr. Fulford was absent on sick leave, and therefore could not attend the meeting of the Committee this day.

Mr. William Pidcock called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Duncan Sim, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness handed in a copy of a Paper in reference to proposed alterations in the Municipalities Act, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix C1.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, | Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Webb.

Entry in the Votes and Proceedings, referring Paper to Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of Paper referred before the Committee.

Mr. James Fulford (*Town Clerk, West Maitland*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., M.P., a member of the Committee, further examined in his place.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Teece, | Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Burns.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Petition in reference to endowments to Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Petition referred before the Committee.

Charles Byrnes, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

J. D. Larsen, Esq., C.E., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Clerk submitted a letter from Mr. George Pile, junr., requesting to be examined before the Committee; also a letter from Mr. James Fulford, forwarding claim for expenses.

Committee deliberated, and ordered that letters stand over for future consideration.

Re-assembling of Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, | Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Paper to Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of Paper referred before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That all the papers referred to the Committee be printed as Appendices. (*See Appendices D1, 2, and 3.*)

The Chairman informed the Committee that since the last meeting he had instructed the Clerk to write to the Mayor of Albury, inviting him to give evidence before this Committee, and that the Clerk had received a reply from that gentleman, expressing a desire to be examined, but stating that he would not be in Sydney for some time.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 1 APRIL, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Burns.

Chairman submitted Draft Report, which was read 1<sup>o</sup> as follows :—

“Your Committee have examined the witnesses named in the List, whose evidence is herewith presented, and after giving due weight thereto, and to the appendices, beg to state that they are of opinion,—

“1. That the establishment and working of Municipalities under the Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, and 36 Vic. No. 26, has been beneficial both for the general public and the ratepayers more directly concerned, and that the gentlemen who have been elected from time to time as Aldermen and Auditors have, with but few exceptions, discharged the duties devolving upon them with zeal and fidelity.

“2. That the funds of the Municipalities have for the most part been expended judiciously, but that in some instances the population of the Boroughs or Municipal Districts has been too small to admit of revenue being obtained beyond what was required for the first and rudest improvements, after the payment of official and the like expenses, while in the majority of the Municipalities important and desirable sanitary works have not been undertaken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds “under the control” of the Councils.

“3. The most of the Municipalities which have been brought into existence are heavily in debt for money borrowed for works of urgent necessity, and will either be rendered inoperative or even unable to maintain their present works in a state of efficiency when their endowment from the Consolidated Revenue shall have ceased, unless their revenues should be supplemented in some way other than is provided for under the Acts in question.

“4. That an increase in the maximum rate of assessment would be regarded with great disfavour by the owners of property, and would not add much to the revenues of the Municipalities, as a higher rate would “not” be submitted to, save under exceptional circumstances.

“5. That a measure for the prevention of dead-locks in the election of Mayors is called for.

“6. Your Committee believe it is desirable that the Municipal Councils should be established on a healthy financial basis, and that the municipal system of local self-government should be extended as widely as possible, and they have devoted a large amount of attention to the consideration of the means best calculated to effect these objects.

“7. Your Committee have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it would be unwise to attempt to enforce compulsory incorporation at the present time, even in the so-called settled districts, as the burthen of taxation for roads, bridges, and other public works of general utility would, from the great disparities in the location of population, necessarily fall unequally upon the respective boroughs or districts, and would consequently be attended by wide-spread discontent.

“8. It appears to your Committee, that as compulsory incorporation would be inexpedient it would be politic to hold out additional inducements for voluntary incorporation, and that the additional inducements, whether in the shape of increased endowments or of enlarged powers of taxation, should be retrospective. Experience has proved that the endowment allowed under the Act 31 Vic. No. 12, was wholly insufficient, and that the indebtedness of most of the Councils, shown in the Return laid on the Table of your Honorable House, on the 30th January last, was, as stated in the Petition from the Members of the Councils, rendered imperative by the necessities of the Councils, ‘to complete urgent and necessary improvements “(the expenses of which have unavoidably involved an outlay, with the strictest regard to economy, far exceeding the amount raised by rates, endowments, &c., for many years to come) and” for which many of the Municipal Councils have been compelled to borrow money, to repay which with interest, both the endowment and a large portion of the rates must be devoted, leaving a margin barely sufficient to meet ordinary expenses, and nothing whatever to carry on further improvements, or to keep in repair the many miles of roads, streets, and other improvements already made.’

“9. Your Committee “are, however, not of” opinion ‘that nothing short of a perpetual endowment, equal to the amount raised by rates, subscriptions, &c., will be sufficient to carry on the necessary municipal works.’ They think that an extension of the term of the first endowments “of an amount equal to the rates” from five to twenty-one years, with “the continuance of the present endowment for the remaining” period of ten years, would be ample to cover the first and heaviest expenditure for the erection of chambers, the formation of streets, construction of culverts, and the like works; and your Committee believe that this increase in the endowment would not only be satisfactory to the Councils but would also stimulate the formation of new Municipalities.

"10. Your Committee also think that the Municipal law is susceptible of improvement in several respects. They would in particular recommend that power be given to the Councils to assess property triennially, to lease or sell unoccupied or unclaimed lands for unpaid rates, as is the case under the Municipal law of Canada, and to fix a minimum charge for every property.

"11. Your Committee would also recommend that the formation of small Municipalities and the subdivision of existing Municipalities be discouraged, as it is apparent from the evidence that in most cases of the kind an undue proportion of the revenue is absorbed in official salaries and other working expenses, while the efficiency of the works is impaired by the inability of the Councils to give proper salaries for planning and supervision.

"12. Your Committee are satisfied that the re-establishment of the Municipal Council of Sydney was for the public benefit, and that the Council enjoys the confidence of the citizens "in a high degree," notwithstanding that it has all along had to cope with financial difficulties, which were not of its own creation, in consequence "of the existence" of which its "power to carry out improvements has been seriously checked."

"13. The evidence of the witnesses connected with the Corporation, "who have been examined by your Committee," fully sustains the claims of the Sydney Council to increased aid from the Government in consideration of its expenditure in maintaining the public "thoroughfares," parks, and on "account" of buildings occupied for Governmental and other public purposes.

"14. Your Committee have considered the Report of the Finance Committee of the Council, dated 24th July, 1873 (Appendix A 1), in which it is recommended—

"1. That the Government be solicited to obtain for the city a permanent annual grant of £10,000, in continuance of the practice since the year 1853, and that they also be petitioned to hand over to the Council all moneys received for licenses to publicans, wine and spirit merchants, auctioneers, and pawnbrokers in Sydney, and all fees for registration of dogs in the city.

"2. That the Government be solicited to introduce, or give support to, an Act authorizing the Council to collect a wheel tax, and give them power to recover city rates from all buildings occupied by the Government, or as public institutions, and from all unoccupied lands, whether public or private, exclusive of reserves for public "recreation"—

and in lieu of these recommendations would suggest for the favourable consideration of your Honorable House—

"1. "That" the present annual Parliamentary grant "be reconsidered."

"2. That the Council be empowered to collect a city or improvement rate for all buildings occupied for Governmental purposes.

"3. That the Council be empowered to collect a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound on the assessed value of unoccupied lands within the city boundaries, whether belonging to the Government or to private individuals, exclusive of reserves for public "recreation."

"15. The expenditure of the Council in improvements on Moore Park, under the 'Sydney Common Improvement Act of 1866,' the 'Amendment Act of 1868,' amounted on the 24th July, 1873, to £45,232, of which sum there is still £25,620 to the debit of the Common Improvement Fund; but it is to be hoped that this debt will be liquidated by the sale of the remaining portion of the land embraced in the schedule of the first-named Act.

"16. The amount expended by the Council on the Prince Alfred Park up to the same date, under the 'Prince Alfred Park Enclosure Act of 1869,' was £19,730, of which amount there is still a balance against the Park Improvement Fund of £18,377, represented by £12,000 in debentures, and a Bank overdraft of £6,377, the annual revenue from the Park being about equal to the annual expenditure thereon.

"17. The following extract from the Report of the Committee of the Council is, in the opinion of your Committee, deserving of the favourable consideration of your Honorable House:—

"The amount of indebtedness which appears from the accompanying memoranda to attach to Prince Alfred Park Fund seems to have been contracted under peculiar and pressing circumstances. The grounds of the Park were originally placed under the control of the Council as a place for public recreation, but in the year 1869 an Act was passed, authorizing the erection thereon of a building 'for the purpose of holding annual and other Exhibitions, and for like purposes of public recreation and instruction,' and authority was given to borrow £12,000 towards this object. Concurrent with the passing of this law, a large amount of public interest was manifested, and considerable influence exercised towards obtaining such accommodation in the Park as would enable the Agricultural Society to hold an annual exhibition of the products of this and the neighbouring Colonies with success; and the Council, finding that the sum originally intended to be expended for the purpose would be inadequate for the requirements of the Society, were induced to incur a larger outlay, and erected a building at a cost of £20,000. The anticipations which were prevalent when the building was completed, as to the great public benefit which would result from its erection, have, your committee consider, been more than realized; and although (notwithstanding the liberal rent received from the Agricultural Society) the undertaking has so far been a pecuniary loss to the Corporation, yet the advantages which the citizens have derived from the large influx of visitors into the city during the Exhibitions, and the consequent increase to their business, as well as the means afforded for the furtherance of the agricultural, pastoral, and other interests of the Australian Colonies must have fully justified the action of the Council in incurring the larger debt. But as this building and the adjacent grounds may be said to have been appropriated almost specially for an object which has the advancement of the whole Colony in view, your Committee are of opinion that the citizens, at whose cost they have been provided, have some reason for seeking for some return of their outlay from those for whose benefit, in common with their own, it has been incurred.

"That great advantages have already accrued to the agriculturists, breeders of stock, and manufacturers throughout the Colony, and a lively impetus been given to trade in almost all its branches by these annual Exhibitions, appears to be beyond doubt; and as the provision made in the Park for these purposes is most ample and complete, and could not have been obtained in any other part of the City, it is presumed that the benefits which they bring to the colonists will increase from year to year rather than diminish.

"Your Committee, therefore, would submit that the Council have good grounds for endeavouring to obtain from the General Revenue of the Colony an annual grant towards the support of this undertaking, and they would recommend that application be made to the Government to place the sum of £1,000 annually upon the Estimates for this purpose, until the existing debt be extinguished."

"18. As your Committee are aware that your Honorable House has read a first time a Bill introduced by the Government for the transfer of the Water Supply and Sewerage Works, with their several responsibilities, from the Council to a Metropolitan Board of Works, which is to have largely increased privileges, they refrain from submitting any recommendations in reference thereto, but would "direct" the "serious" attention of your Honorable House to the evidence bearing on these subjects.

"19. In the event of the provisions of "that" Bill being passed into law, "whereby a Metropolitan Board of Works will be created," your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that the Board should be empowered to take cognizance of the following principles for future improvements within the Metropolitan District:—

- "1. That wherever the main arteries along which the traffic now flows are found to be insufficient, relief should be sought either by opening up new routes or by enlarging the existing ones.
- "2. That more direct lines of communication should be established than now exist between the several points of the metropolitan district.
- "3. That all restrictions upon the natural and convenient flow of traffic—such, for example, as tolls on the roads and bridges within the metropolitan area—should as a general rule be removed.
- "4. That all reasonable facilities should be given for the establishment of railways and tramways calculated to improve the means of transit within the metropolitan district.
- "5. That care be taken by the Board to economise the waste spaces on the fore shores of the Parramatta River and the several bays within the harbour of Port Jackson.
- "6. The collection of a rate when deemed expedient by Parliament to defray the charges for the establishment and maintenance of a Metropolitan Fire Brigade; the protection of unclaimed and unoccupied places; the regulation of the use of locomotive engines on the streets or roads; the superintending of measures for suppressing contagious diseases and plague in cattle; the storage of explosive or other materials dangerous to the public safety.
- "7. To provide parks, pleasure-grounds, and other places of public recreation, for the improvement of the metropolitan district.
- "8. To watch over all matters brought before Parliament, by Bill or otherwise, affecting metropolitan interests.
- "9. That the cost of the formation of new streets or the enlargement of existing ones, or in the purchase or building of bridges, or in removing toll-bars, should be defrayed by a local rate levied on the whole metropolitan district, aided by such Endowment Fund as the Parliament shall deem it equitable and expedient to grant.
- "10. Your Committee would observe that the tendency of the evidence has led them to the conclusion that to give proper effect to local improvement of a public nature, and to ensure economy of cost, the Board should be enabled to undertake such works on a uniform and sufficiently comprehensive scale adequate to existing and prospective wants of the traffic, the comfort, and general benefit of the inhabitants of the district."

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Three* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 8 APRIL, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Teece.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 14 APRIL, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Thomas Robertson,  
Mr. Burns.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 APRIL, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Thomas Robertson.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring Paper read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of Paper referred before the Committee.

Ordered,—That Paper be appended. (*See Appendix D 4.*)

Committee deliberated.

Draft Report read 2<sup>o</sup>, paragraph by paragraph.

Preamble read and agreed to.

Paragraph 1 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 2 read and amended, on motion of Mr. Thomas Robertson, by the omission of the words "under the control", and the insertion in their place of the words "at the disposal."

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraph 3 *read and agreed to*.

Paragraph 4 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Thomas Robertson, by the insertion after the second word "not" of the word "willingly."

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 *read and agreed to*.

Paragraph 8 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the words "(the expenses of which have unavoidably involved an outlay with the strictest regard to economy far exceeding the amount raised by rates, endowments, &c., for many years to come) and"

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraph 9 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the words "are, however, not of", and the insertion in their place of the words "cannot, however, endorse the", and further by the omission of the words "of an amount equal to the rates", and further by the omission of the words "the continuance of the present endowment for the remaining", and the insertion in their place of the words "an endowment equal to half the amount of the rates for a further."

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 *read and agreed to*.

Paragraph 12 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the words "in a high degree", and further by the omission of the words "of the existence", and further by the omission of the words "power to carry out improvements has been seriously checked", and the insertion in their place of the words "usefulness has been seriously impaired."

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraph 13 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the words "who have been examined by your Committee", and further by the insertion of the word "and" after the word "thoroughfares", and further by the insertion after the word "account" of the words "of the exemption from rates."

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraph 14 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the word "That" in the first sub-paragraph, and the insertion of the words "The inadequacy of", and further by the omission of the words "be re-considered", and further by the omission of the word "recreation" in the third sub-paragraph, and the insertion in its place of the word "purposes"

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 15, 16, and 17 *read and agreed to*.

Paragraph 18 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the word "direct", and the insertion in its place of the word "invite", and further by the omission of the word "serious" and the insertion in its place of the word "early"

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraph 19 *read and amended*, on motion of Mr. Burns, by the omission of the word "that", and the insertion in its place of the words "such a", and further by the omission of the words "whereby a Metropolitan Board of Works will be created", and further by the omission of sub-paragraph 10.

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Motion made (Mr. Burns) and Question,—That the Report as amended be the Report of the Committee,—put and passed.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES.

TUESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. MACINTOSH,

MR. LUCAS,  
MR. TUNKS.

JOHN MACINTOSH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Henry Woolcott, Esq., Town Clerk of the City of Sydney, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] This Committee has been appointed to inquire into and report upon "the present working and financial position of the Municipalities as now incorporated, such inquiry to include the Municipal Council of Sydney";—how long have you been connected with the City Corporation? Upwards of thirty years.
2. How long as Town Clerk? Since the year 1857—since the re-establishment of the Corporation.
3. I understand you are also a member of a municipality? I have been, but I am not at present.
4. For how many years? Two years.
5. How many distinct funds are there in the books of the City Corporation? There are five funds: The City Fund, the Water Fund, the Sewerage Fund, the Prince Alfred Park Fund, and the Sydney Common Fund.
6. What is the gross indebtedness of the City fund? £96,500 on the 30th June last, represented by debentures £90,000, and Bank overdraft £6,500; but against that we have a sinking fund, amounting to about £15,000, leaving the actual indebtedness of the City fund at about £80,000.
7. Could you explain to the Committee how this indebtedness has arisen? From the large demands upon the Council for improvements, and the inadequacy of their revenue, to meet such demands without borrowing.
8. *Mr. Lucas.*] What are the annual receipts of the City fund? From City rates, £36,000; markets, £7,000; wharves, £2,000; baths, £500; fees and fines, £2,000; tolls, £500; sale of manure, £500; making a total revenue of about £48,500. Independent of that there is the Government endowment of £10,000 per annum, which has not always been received, but has always been expended.
9. How has it been expended if it has not been received? It has been raised by debentures and charged against the interest account on the water and sewerage funds; that is to say, debentures have been issued on the water and sewerage funds, and charged against the payment of interest due on the Government debt, and credited to the City fund as a receipt of endowment from the Government. We charge £5,000 to the water fund, and £5,000 to the sewerage fund, and credit the City fund with £10,000.
10. And you spend this sum of £10,000 on the improvements of the City? Yes. The Government have, to a certain extent, approved of this course, some years since a proposition having been made to them to this effect, that if a cheque were paid into the Treasury for the sum of £10,000 annually, another cheque should be given from the Treasury to the Council for the endowment. The whole matter was submitted to the Treasury and approved of, but the City Council afterwards demurred to the arrangement.
11. *Mr. Burns.*] You adopted the course you have referred to in preference to drawing a cheque and counter-cheque? Yes.
12. *Chairman.*] There has been a large expenditure on what may be termed permanent improvements? Yes.

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- C. H. Woolcott, Esq.  
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13. For instance, the alteration of the markets? Yes. The expenditure on permanent improvements, including the Town Hall, amounts to fully as much as the indebtedness of the Council for debentures issued on the City fund—£90,000.
14. *Mr. Tunks.*] Will you state the whole indebtedness of the Council? The total indebtedness of the Council on 30th June last, was £792,366.
15. Does that sum include the whole of the liabilities of the City, whether created by the Council or by the Government? Yes.
16. *Mr. Lucas.*] For how much of that is the Government responsible? £413,000.
17. *Mr. Tunks.*] Has any account of the money advanced by the Government been furnished to the City Council at any time? Some years since there was a debit and credit account sent in by the Treasury upon my official application; and at the same time we submitted a contra account.
18. Will you state the different deficiencies which go to make up this sum of £792,366? Up to the 30th June last on the City fund £79,640, after taking credit for the sinking fund, amounting to about £15,000; on the water fund, £294,089; on the sewerage fund, £374,640; on the Sydney Common fund, £25,620; on the Prince Alfred Park fund, £18,377.
19. Making altogether £792,366? Yes.
20. This includes the debentures guaranteed by the Government as well as the debt incurred by the City Council under the Act? Yes.
21. Will you state to the Committee how long this indebtedness has been accruing? The present Council has been in existence since 1857. As far as we are concerned it has only been accruing since that date; but the greater proportion of the water and sewerage debt was incurred by the City Commissioners.
22. Was the whole of that money spent by the Commissioners? No, the whole of it was not expended, but I think contracts had been entered into for nearly the whole of it, and left to the Council to complete.
23. Was not an Act passed to enable the Council to receive £130,000 of money raised by the Commissioners? Yes, the Corporation Act of 1857 enabled the Council to receive the balance of the £400,000 which the Commissioners were authorized to borrow.
24. That money was paid over? Yes, that money was received from the Government to pay the Commissioners' debts, to almost the full extent of it, I think.
25. Irrespective of the Commissioners' debts, how much indebtedness has been incurred by the Council since its re-establishment in 1857? £379,000.
26. £379,000 to the bad in sixteen years? Yes.
27. The expenditure of money on the water account realizes some kind of return? Yes, a very large return—about £36,000 a year. That is the gross income from the water rate.
28. Could you furnish us with an approximate statement of the annual cost of working the water supply? About £13,200.
29. Do you know how many Acts of Parliament there are regulating Corporations? I dare say four or five and twenty.
30. Some of these enable the Corporations to borrow money? Yes.
31. Which of them? "The Corporation Act of 1857," the Sydney Common Act, and the Prince Alfred Park Act.
32. Have you nearly exhausted the borrowing power under these Acts? We have altogether on the Sydney Common and Prince Alfred Park Acts; but not the City nor the Water or Sewerage Acts.
33. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is the power to borrow unrestricted except by the Acts themselves, or have you to get authority from the Government to borrow? The Acts give the Council absolute power to borrow up to certain limits.
34. *Mr. Tunks.*] There is £25,000 of indebtedness on the Sydney Common account;—have you not had authority from Parliament to sell some of the land belonging to the Common, a considerable portion of which still remains unsold? Yes, a very considerable and very valuable portion.
35. What is the probable value of the land which remains unsold? We have never made an estimate of it. The value of land in that neighbourhood fluctuates very much.
36. Is there any probability of the sale of this land clearing off the indebtedness on the Common? Yes, I think there is.
37. How many miles of streets are under the charge of the City Council? From 98 to 100 miles.
38. What portion of these are formed and made? As far as I have been able to ascertain—about two-thirds.
39. So that one-third of the streets are unformed, neither kerbed, guttered, nor metalled? Yes.
40. I suppose there are continual demands upon the Corporation for works throughout the whole City? Constantly.
41. I suppose it is next to impossible for the aldermen to refuse to meet the wishes of the people? It is impossible for them to comply with them.
42. If they have money in hand there is great pressure brought to bear upon the aldermen? Yes.
43. How often are the aldermen elected? Every two years.
44. Every alderman goes to his constituents every second year? Yes.
45. *Mr. Lucas.*] Will you state what has been the actual income of the City fund, independently of borrowed money, for each year since 1867? The income for the past five years, after deducting sums raised upon debentures, the Government endowment, and amounts refunded to the Corporation for works performed—street-watering and paving, for instance—has been for 1868, £49,795; for 1869, £52,071; for 1870, £54,155; for 1871, £50,789; for 1872, £53,330.
46. What is the present revenue from City rates? About £36,000.
47. How do you obtain that? From an assessment of City properties, the rate being one shilling in the pound on the net annual value.
48. Is that on occupied property? On occupied property.
49. Is unimproved land taken into account? No; the rate is on occupied buildings only.
50. And they must be occupied at some time during the half year for which the rate is levied. If a building is closed for a half year you do not receive any rate from it? No, not if the period corresponds with the half year in the books.
51. Have you any idea what a rate on unimproved land would amount to if you had power to levy it? No estimate has been made.
52. Could you furnish an approximate estimate? I am afraid it is scarcely possible to do so. I should not like to make any promise of the kind.

53. Have you not, in your office, plans showing the lands built upon, and the lands not yet built upon? No.

54. Have you not a map of the City? We have a map of the City made years ago, but the whole of the new buildings have not been placed upon it.

55. Would you make some inquiries and give us your ideas upon the subject? They would be too vague to be at all reliable. There are 20 miles of frontage of public streets to unoccupied lands, but we cannot value them.

56. How many miles of streets are there? From 98 to 100 miles.

57. Then one-fifth of the City is unbuild upon? Yes.

58. Will you make some inquiries, and think the matter over, with a view to forming an estimate of the average value of the unoccupied land fronting these 20 miles of streets? To obtain the information you ask for it, would be necessary to traverse the entire City, and value these unoccupied lands, as in the case of an ordinary assessment. An approximate estimate of their value would be useless for the required purpose.

59. There is a good deal of public property which pays no rates? Yes.

60. Will you also endeavour to get us an estimate of the value of that public property? There are nine miles of street frontage to public property.

61. As a rule it is valuable land? Yes; the most valuable parts of the City are occupied by public buildings.

62. Do I understand you to include Government House? Yes.

63. Not the Gardens, I suppose? The Gardens are put down as reserved land.

64. You are not referring to public reserves? Hyde Park, for instance, is included.

65. Will you endeavour to furnish us with an estimate of the value of public property in the City, not including public reserves? The annual value of public buildings, or buildings occupied for public purposes—charitable institutions and schools—is estimated at from £41,000 to £42,000.

66. Besides a rate on public property and unimproved property, are there any other means by which you think the City fund could be increased? I can only tell you what are the views of the City Council with regard to that question. The Council think they should have the permanent endowment of £10,000 a year; that they should also have all moneys received for licenses to publicans, wine and spirit merchants, auctioneers, and pawnbrokers, and all fees for the registration of dogs. They also think they should have power to collect a wheel tax, and to recover City rates from all buildings occupied by the Government and by public institutions, and from all unoccupied lands, whether public or private, exclusive of reserves for public recreation.

67. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you made any estimate of the increased revenue that would give? I have not.

68. *Mr. Lucas.*] Will you furnish it as near as you can? I will endeavour to do so.

69. *Mr. Tunks.*] According to an official document I find that your estimate of the value of a City rate upon public buildings is £2,059 a year? £2,200 is the present estimate.

70. Is it your opinion that the public have handed over to the City Council a water supply which should be an equivalent for anything the Government may be said to evade in the shape of taxation? The Government have not handed over anything but the debt to the Corporation.

71. *Chairman.*] Could you give the Committee any information as to the cost per yard for the formation of streets? The average cost of kerbing, guttering, forming, ballasting, and metalling streets, 66 feet in width, is £3 per lineal yard.

72. What has been the expense of keeping George-street in repair during the last two years? Last year upwards of £9,000 was spent upon George and Parramatta streets; that is about the average I think.

73. What is the revenue? The City rate is about £7,200 a year from these streets.

74. Does the expenditure you have mentioned include lighting or cleansing? It is for cleansing and repairing the street, but does not include lighting.

75. *Mr. Tunks.*] The revenue from the markets forms part of the City fund? Yes.

76. What have the markets cost since they were handed over—I mean for alterations? From £20,000 to £21,000. I am speaking of the George-street markets.

77. Can you state what they were handed over to the Corporation for—for what purpose? For the purpose of markets only.

78. The George-street markets? Yes, for public markets.

79. Not specially as a market for the sale of produce? I do not think that distinction was made at the time.

80. Have you any document to show the tenor of the grant? I have the grant itself for general market purposes,—that is the wording of the grant.

81. Is the using of this place for boot and shoe shops fairly within the terms of the grant, in your opinion? I do not think it is.

82. A large number of persons occupy the markets, both male and female? Yes.

83. What necessary conveniences for the calls of nature—waterclosets—have these people? Waterclosets are erected in the centre of the markets.

84. There is no other accommodation for females than the central closet? None other. There are separate divisions for males and for females.

85. Does it ever occur to you that they make away with the excrementitious matter in any other way? I have not given the matter any consideration. It is the duty of the Clerk of the Markets to attend to these matters.

86. Are these closets connected with the sewers? Yes.

87. There is one common place for females, and one common place for males? Yes.

88. And they are open to the public? Yes.

89. Since the alteration of the markets, have not the producers of fresh vegetables and fruit been practically excluded from the building—have they not until recently? That has arisen from the overcrowded state of the building.

90. Are not the whole of the stalls occupied by persons who are stationary there—boot and shoe shops on one front, and butchers' shops on another? There is only one butcher's shop in the markets now.

91. They are all occupied by persons in trade? No; the York-street markets are now occupied by producers and growers.

92. How long has that been the case? Two years. The north-eastern markets in George-street are occupied

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occupied as shops; the York-street shops, which were at one time occupied by butchers, are now occupied by growers and producers; and the other portions are occupied by growers of fruit and vegetables, and dealers in fancy goods, and live animals and birds—but principally by retail fruit and vegetable stalls.

93. Have you any idea what may be the income from growers paying market dues? No, I cannot separate them. The Treasurer keeps the accounts.

94. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that when the markets were first dedicated to the public by Sir Richard Bourke, one of the four sheds was to be used for merchandise? I am not aware of it. I knew nothing of the markets before they came into the possession of the Corporation.

95. *Mr. Tunks.*] Is it within your knowledge that the growers have frequently to occupy the street with their produce—rain or shine? Yes, they do at the present time.

96. And it is proposed to shift them somewhere else? It is under consideration to shift them to the Belmore Markets.

97. What do the Corporation propose to do with the present markets? To have them occupied by the retail trade.

98. What rent do these people pay for these sheds? The stalls are of different values.

99. *Mr. Lucas.*] How are they let? By the Clerk of the Markets, under the by-laws.

100. By auction or by tender? By the week.

101. Suppose one person were in occupation of a stall and another person offered a higher rent, would he get it? I have never known such a case.

102. *Mr. Tunks.*] Are these people ratepayers? They do not pay rates for the shops they occupy in the markets.

103. *Mr. Lucas.*] How are they dispossessed? By giving a week's notice.

104. Supposing it is found that these stalls are under-let, can other persons by offering a higher rental get possession? Such a case has never occurred. I have heard of one person buying-out another at a large premium, but that is not done with the consent of the Council.

105. All the present stall-holders have a vested right? No, the Council have power to dispossess them. They have done it frequently.

106. But as long as a man pays his rent they never interfere with him? No. Most of the present stall-holders have been there since the formation of the interior portion of the market.

107. Can you say what is the yearly rent received from these stalls? The shops in George-street are let at £7 7s. per month; the shops in York-street at from 10s. to 15s. per week; the stalls in the open market are rented at £1 per week, and the stalls in the sheds at 6s. per week.

108. *Mr. Tunks.*] How long is it since there has been any alteration in the rents? Very recently there has been a reduction in the rent of the shops in George-street.

109. *Mr. Lucas.*] How did that arise? On the application of the tenants.

110. Are all the stalls let? No.

111. Can any person obtain a stall by applying for it? Yes, any unoccupied stall, by applying to the Clerk of the Markets.

112. *Mr. Tunks.*] Are there any now vacant? There are.

113. Then we can infer from that that they are let at their full value? Yes.

114. *Chairman.*] Do you know Mrs. Buckingham, the fruit-seller in the market? Yes.

115. Do you know how many years she has been there? I think she was one of the original tenants. When the northern portions of the markets were first built, each stall was let by auction, and I think Mrs. Buckingham became a tenant at that time.

116. She has recently given up a stall in the market? She has given up her stall.

117. Are you aware whether a premium was given for her stall or not? I have heard of such transactions, but they do not come within the knowledge of the Council officially.

118. It is possible that a valuable good-will may have pertained to her stall? Yes.

119. How does the good-will arise? When we have heard of such cases it has been stated on inquiry that the premium has been paid for fittings and fixtures of the stall, and not in any way for the good-will of the business.

120. Have you ever known the whole of the stalls in the market to be occupied at one time? Yes, often; in fact it has only been within the last two years that there have been any vacant stalls at all, or at any rate since the opening of the Belmore Market.

121. Has the City Corporation increased the market accommodation latterly? Yes, very largely, by the addition of the Belmore Market.

122. So that the grower has now greater accommodation than he had previously? Yes.

123. *Mr. Tunks.*] In what way would the accommodation increase unless some of the people have been removed to the other market? The general market is in fact removed to the Belmore Market—the grower's market, to a very large extent, as well as the Saturday night market.

124. Is it within your knowledge that it is peculiarly expensive to make roads in Sydney—macadamising in particular I mean—as compared with other places? Yes.

125. From the difficulty of obtaining suitable material? Yes; the cost of metal is a very serious item; the whole of the metal has to be brought a long distance, and is very expensively got.

126. That on the face of it would imply a large cost, as compared with places where they get the material at hand? Yes.

127. Then the irregularities of the streets, from the hilly nature of the ground, necessarily bring about a large amount of grinding with vehicles and horses? Yes, unquestionably.

128. The heavy rains we are subject to in this climate necessarily wash away a large quantity of debris from the streets? Yes, very heavy rains are very injurious to the streets.

129. A number of silt-catchers have been constructed in the streets to save the harbour from filling up? Yes, some hundreds.

130. Could you furnish the Committee with an idea of the size of some that have been recently constructed? The only large one that has been recently constructed is at the Market Wharf. It is constructed in two compartments of 25 feet by 10 feet each, and is capable of retaining 83 cubic yards of solid matter.

131. Have you any idea of the area that is supposed to drain into it? About 12 acres.

132. Have you any idea how often it will want clearing out? It has been so recently constructed that I have had no opportunity of judging.

133. The probability is that it will not need clearing out very often? Not very often.
134. In the event of a heavy shower of rain coming down would it not wash a large quantity of faecal matter—dead dogs, cats, and so on—into this place? They would scarcely get past the gulleys, I think.
135. The water would get in after having washed the streets? Yes.
136. If that water is allowed to remain for sometime would it not be likely to smell, and be a nuisance to the neighbourhood? It is trapped, and there can be no smell from it.
137. Trapped at the inlet and outlet? At the inlet only; the outlet discharges into the sea.
138. Is there no opportunity for gases to escape from it to poison the air in the neighbourhood? Not any, I should think.
139. Is the sand that comes out of these silt-catches useful for anything—for buildings, for instance? When the Eastern Market at Woolloomooloo was being constructed, sand was used for it from a gully that was close at hand, and the deposit-mouth of the Hay-street sewer is now used by Messrs. Wadsworth in polishing sandstone flagging.
140. You have spoken of the reserves being in the hands of the Government—the Government Domain, for instance;—is not that rather an advantage to the Corporation to have them improved at the cost of the general public? I think it would have been better for the Corporation if the Government had kept all the reserves; they are a large expense to the City. Besides the original expenditure in their formation, there is a large annual expenditure in their maintenance—£1,500 or £2,000 a year—and they do not yield any revenue.
141. Do you think that a fair charge to come on the general public? Yes, I think so. I think all public reserves should be a charge upon the Government.
142. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether the Corporation has been put to expense for removing encroachments on the streets? Yes.
143. Can you tell the Committee to what amount? I should think that, up to the present time, the Corporation have expended between £3,000 and £4,000 in the actual removal of encroachments, and they are now in treaty for the removal of other encroachments, which will involve an expenditure of about £1,200 more.
144. *Mr. Tunks.*] What do you mean by encroachments? Houses and fences standing on the footways and roadways.
145. Is it not a fact that the Corporation have taken many acres of land from people without giving them anything, with the object of widening the streets? I think parties have not been compensated in cases where they have failed to make claims for compensation at the time of the proclamation of the streets.
146. Was not an Act passed some years ago to enable the Government, or whoever should be their successors, to widen the streets at the cost of the owners of property? There is no such Act that I am aware of.
147. What Act do you proceed under? The Alignment Act.
148. Is it within your knowledge that many of the owners of property in Sydney are owners of land under the street now. I mean that the Corporation have only got the power of going over the surface—the land underneath does not belong to them? Yes, it does.
149. *Chairman.*] From £3,000 to £4,000 has been actually paid to owners of property for the removal of encroachments;—does that include the building of retaining walls and matters of that kind? Yes, and setting walls and fences back, and removing or rebuilding houses.
150. *Mr. Lucas.*] You have a water fund? Yes.
151. That returns a revenue of £36,000 a year? Yes, it is a gradually increasing revenue.
152. What is the amount of debentures the Government has issued on that fund for which the public revenue is responsible? £213,000.
153. What debentures have the Corporation issued since? £68,000.\*
154. Then the water debt amounts to £281,000? It is more than that. The Bank overdraft is about £17,000. It happens that at the present time there is an overdraft, but as a general rule there is a credit in the Bank to the account of the water fund.
155. The indebtedness of the water fund then at the present time amounts to £298,000? Yes.
156. What is the interest upon that? I do not know what interest the Government pays, but the Corporation pays 6 per cent. on the debentures and on the Bank overdraft.
157. The interest upon the Government debt is £10,650? Yes, at 5 per cent., and on the Corporation debt, £5,100.
158. How much is that together? £15,750.
159. What is the annual cost of working the water supply, including the works at Botany and in the City; I am not speaking of the cost of laying down pipes or anything charged to capital; I want the working expenses only; the net revenue and the net expenditure—will you give us these for last year? The annual cost at the present time of pumping, including wages, coals, general stores, and repairs and supervision, at Botany dams, is about £8,200; the expenses connected with the City distribution of water is about £1,400, and the salaries and office expenses about £3,600, making together £13,200.
160. In keeping your accounts for the City waterworks, do you write off so much per annum for depreciation and wear of water pipes? No.
161. How do you keep the accounts? Merely the actual receipts and expenditure.
162. How do you pay for your water pipes? Out of the water rates, and out of money raised by debentures.
163. Then as they wear out you replace them with borrowed money? Yes, and from the rates. What I mean to say is that we keep no particular charge against moneys borrowed, nor any particular charge against moneys raised by taxation.
164. You put down pipes with borrowed money, and as they wear out you replace them with borrowed money? No, we do not borrow money specially for the purpose. All the money received on account of the water fund goes into one account, and we go on borrowing as the money is required.
165. Then there is no capital account as distinct from the working account? No.

C. H.  
Woolcott,  
Esq.  
30 Sept., 1873.

FRIDAY,

\* NOTE (on revision):—These figures are corrected up to the present time.

FRIDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1873.

Members Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. LUCAS,MR. T. ROBERTSON,  
MR. TUNKS,

MR. WEBB.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles H. Woolcott, Esq., called in and further examined:—

C. H.  
Woolcott,  
Esq.  
3 Oct., 1873.

166. *Chairman.*] The Corporation as a body had had the financial position of the City brought under its consideration? It has.

167. Did the Council adopt any report upon the subject? It did.

168. I believe that report was first considered in committee, and then brought up and adopted by the whole Council? It was a special report from the finance committee—was brought up by that committee in the usual way, and was then formally adopted by the Council.

169. Have you a copy of that report? I have, and I now hand it in. (*See Appendix A I.*)

170. This report deals with the whole financial position of the Corporation, and embraces the City fund, the water fund, the sewerage fund, the Sydney Common fund, and also the Prince Alfred Park fund? Yes; it embraces everything with which the Council has to deal.

171. It also takes in a portion of the receipts and expenditure of the City Commissioners for the first quarter of 1857, and of the Municipal Council of Sydney from that date to the 31st December, 1872? It does.

172. It also shows the revenue received from the various funds of the City? It does, and the expenditure also.

173. And the indebtedness of the Corporation under each of these funds? It does.

174. And, after a very careful investigation, and a great deal of close consideration, that report was adopted by the Council, and by that body was laid before the Government? Yes. The report was adopted by the Council, and then by a deputation, specially appointed by the Council to fully explain the matter, was laid before the Colonial Secretary, at an interview granted by him.

175. Before proceeding further with this report, I would say that there is one matter in your last evidence that was not clearly understood. It was with reference to the water-closets in the George-street Markets. I almost understood you to say that the male and female closets were in the one compartment:—is that so? No. What I said was that they were contiguous, but certainly not in the one compartment.

176. Are the entrances to the male and female closets also contiguous? No. I certainly never could have said that, for they are in different parts of the market.

177. Are not these entrances separated by the main wall of the building? One entrance is from the open space in the centre of the market, and the other is from the interior of one of the sheds.

178. So that the one sex cannot from the entrance of their closet see the other sex enter the closet set apart for them? No, certainly not.

179. *Mr. Tunks.*] Is there any place but the one to which renters of stalls in the market can resort? No, not that I am aware of.

180. So that stallholders at the extreme northern and southern ends of the market must go down to this place, which you say is arranged, one side for the males and the other side for the females? That is so.

181. *Chairman.*] Now, coming back to this report, I would ask you, as regards the payment of interest on the Government debt, what would be the result to the Corporation if the Council had been compelled to pay out of the funds of the City the interest upon the debentures issued by the Government? The result would have been that it would have absorbed not only all the revenues from the water and sewers, but all its borrowing powers also; and by this time there would have been a virtual stoppage of all works.

182. So that the Council certainly would not have been able to carry on the works necessary for an increased supply of water? Certainly not. There would have been no funds for any works connected with the water and sewers.

183. Are you aware what quantity of water is now supplied to, and what quantity was supplied ten years ago; I ask you this in order to show what increase of supply there has been within the last ten years? The supply has been increased more than 100 per cent., for in 1862 the quantity supplied was 618,344,882 gallons, whilst in 1872 it was 1,490,841,390 gallons.

184. Has the Council, since the Municipality has been incorporated, levied upon all those persons whom the law declared to be liable for the rate, the whole amount of water rate demandable from them? Yes, to the fullest extent.

185. And the whole of the money so derived has been applied to meet the expenses of the water works, to increasing the supply of water, and to constructing works for such increased supply? Yes; the whole of it.

186. Except the amount that is yearly carried over to the City fund? That is not supposed to come out of the water rates, but out of borrowed money.

187. *Mr. Lucas.*] That is the £5,000 annually taken over to the City fund? Yes.

188. That is supposed to come out of borrowed money? Yes.

189. Then it is borrowed for one purpose and applied to another, being borrowed for water supply and applied to the general improvements of the City? Yes, that is so.

190. *Chairman.*] But the Government have yearly stopped the £10,000 voted by Parliament annually as an endowment for the City, in order to pay interest due on water and sewerage debentures? They have.

191. So that on account of this interest the Government yearly charge the Council with £10,000 which ought to go to the endowment of the City? That is so.

192. *Mr. Lucas.*] How much is now owing on the water supply fund? In round numbers, the total debt is £294,000.

193. Out of which the Government is responsible for how much? For £213,000.

194. That would leave the actual indebtedness of the City Council, in so far as the water supply fund was concerned, at £81,000? Yes.

195. What is the total annual revenue derived from the water? For the past year the revenue was £36,000.

196. That would include rates and special contracts for supply? Yes, the whole of the water revenue, from house property, at 5s. per room, and for special contracts in the case of manufacturers and others.

197.

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197. Have you any idea of what revenue would be received if the whole of the Government establishments had to pay water rates in the same way as do private individuals? It would give us an increase on our rates of £2,600 per annum. That is according to our present estimate.
198. What is the cost per annum of working the water supply, irrespective of laying down new mains? The yearly cost is £13,000, in round numbers. That will include the expenses of pumping, coals, stores, supervision, and distribution throughout the City, exclusive of the cost of providing and laying new mains.
199. *Mr. Webb.*] That is without the interest on the debts? Yes, merely what comes properly under the head of working expenses.
200. *Mr. Lucas.*] Deducting this £13,000 from the £36,000 of revenue there would be left a balance profits on the working of the water supply of £23,000? Exactly.
201. Then the interest you would have to pay on the debt for water supply, exclusive of that for which the Government is responsible, would be how much? At 6 per cent., the interest on our own debts of £81,000 would be about £4,800 a year.
202. That would leave you again £18,200 a year clear profit? It would.
203. How is this £18,200 a year applied? Which £18,200?
204. The yearly profit on the water works? It goes towards the laying of new mains and the extension of old works. It is used as far as it goes, and then when it is absorbed any further amount that may be required is raised by debentures.
205. It is not out of this profit that you yearly transfer the £5,000 to the City fund? No; that is done by a special vote of the Council, authorizing the issue of debentures to that amount.
206. Chargeable on that fund for the water supply? Yes.
207. Then every year you burden the debt for water supply with £5,000, borrowing it on account of that fund, and then transferring it to the City fund, to make good the £5,000 out of the endowment voted by Parliament and stopped by the Government to pay the interest on that part of the debt for which they are responsible? Yes, that is precisely the position of the case.
208. So that though the Government stop this annual endowment the City Council still goes on borrowing to that extent? Yes. The City fund does not use the money, for the Council goes on borrowing yearly to that extent on the water and sewerage funds.
209. Virtually you load the water supply debt with £5,000 a year, to make good the endowment stopped by the Government? Yes.
210. How long is it since you borrowed on this fund? We borrow on it every year.
211. Notwithstanding that you have a profit of £18,000 a year on the supply of water you still go on borrowing or issuing debentures on the water supply fund? Yes; in order to meet the expenditure under that head, which last year amounted to £36,000.
212. Of what did that expenditure consist? Of working expenses and the other expenses which I have already given you, of the extension of water supply, of the laying new mains, of the construction of dams, and of various other works on the water reserve.
213. Does that £36,000 include all the working expenses and the £4,800 of interest? It does. It includes everything—the £5,000 interest on Government loan as well.
214. How much money was there borrowed last year? We did not borrow anything last year, but on the contrary we paid some of the debentures off—£7,600. We did not borrow anything for maintaining and extending the work but the usual yearly sum of £5,000 for interest; we obtained a loan from the Bank during the past half-year.
215. I suppose you mean a cash credit? Exactly.
216. Of what amount? It was £7,650.
217. Was that all? Yes. That was all we borrowed from the Bank last half-year.
218. You did not last year borrow any moneys on the water fund? No, except as I have told you, that debentures were issued to meet this sum of £5,000 for interest.
219. Then no matter how the water supply fund stands, this sum of £5,000 is always raised by loan, and charged against it? Always.
220. Will you give us the yearly cost of the new works and constructions under the head of water supply. I do not mean the substitution of new for old pipes, for I presume that would come under the head of working expenses; but the laying down of new pipes, the additional works constructed at Botany, the construction of dams, or any other items that can be considered as separate from ordinary working expenses. We want such a return as will show us the charges which should rightly go against capital, and those which should be chargeable to working expenses? In the year 1872 the sum of £3,610 was spent in constructing dams Nos. 1 and 2, and laying new mains in the city and suburbs. The cost of laying new mains during the present year has been £5,657. These works I suppose you would charge against "capital." The "working expenses" are about £13,000 per annum.
221. The Council are now, I believe, carrying on some works at Botany? They are.
222. Will you give us the cost of constructing these dams? Dams Nos. 1 and 2, between the Botany and Randwick roads, were made in 1872 at a cost of £2,357. Other smaller dams and reservoirs have been made above the tunnel at Lachlan at a cost of £4,104; and the embankment at the Randwick road cost £3,500. The enlargement of the engine pond and dam at Botany is now progressing. The sum of £6,310 has been expended upon it, and it is about three-fourths completed.
223. And also the cost of sinking the cylinders? There has been only one cylinder well sunk at Lachlan, at a cost of £866.
224. You say that the supply of water has been increased very materially within the last five years? Yes, it has been increased 100 per cent. within the last ten years.
225. Will you also furnish us with a return of the number of gallons supplied during each year for the last ten years? We have no means of ascertaining the quantity delivered through the Lachlan Swamp tunnel, but the quantity pumped up from Botany has been as follows:—

1863.....	614,510,568 gallons.	1868.....	1,222,540,272 gallons.
1864.....	657,267,552 "	1869.....	1,394,563,536 "
1865.....	875,060,504 "	1870.....	1,600,377,696 "
1866.....	958,649,221 "	1871.....	1,321,209,268 "
1867.....	955,436,976 "	1872.....	1,490,841,390 "

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226. You say that in keeping your accounts you do not keep the loan fund distinct from the fund derivable from revenue proper? Of course we keep the different items distinct, but all moneys go into the fund to which they belong.

227. I can understand that if you refer to your books you can say how much has been borrowed and how much has been received for rates, rents, &c.; but what I mean is, that when you borrow money for any particular purpose you do not keep a distinct account of how that money has been expended? No. The money received for water purposes, for instance, goes into one common fund, and the expenditure is drawn out of one common fund.

228. But do you not think that working expenses ought to be kept distinct from the expenditure upon such works as those, for instance, the Council is now doing at Botany? They are kept distinct to this extent, that we can ascertain from our accounts what the working expenses are, and what is the cost of laying new mains or any other special work; but then they are not carried out from a separate fund.

229. All your receipts, from whatever source, are all placed in one general fund? There are separate Bank accounts for the City, water, sewerage, Sydney Common, and Prince Alfred Park funds; and these are drawn against the general requirements of the City, whether they be for water supply, or any other purpose. Perhaps if you would refer to our printed annual statements of account they would satisfy you, as they would show you clearly how our accounts are kept.

230. I wish it, however, to come out in evidence, so that in reading your answers there would be no necessity to refer to any other document? I may say then that the different funds are kept distinct.

231. If money is borrowed for a specific purpose, does that money go into a general fund? We do not borrow money for a specific purpose, but for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenses of the works of the Corporation—with the exception, however, of the £10,000, yearly borrowed for the water and sewerage funds. The mode of procedure is this: When a work is ordered by the Council, entailing a cost of (say) £7,000 or £10,000, we do not issue debentures for that work, but in the first instance we go to the particular fund for the expenses. When that fund ceases to supply the money, we issue debentures to furnish whatever deficiency there may be. These debentures are not drawn for the specific work, but for the general requirements of the fund; in fact, they are drawn on the general account. We are not like the central Government, which obtains a vote from the Legislature for a certain specified purpose, and which borrows money specially for that purpose and no other, and consequently has to keep a separate account of such expenditure. We borrow in aid of any one fund, and from that one fund everything connected with it is paid, so that there is no occasion for keeping separate accounts for the expenditure of the borrowed money.

232. I suppose you are paid for the water which you supply to the shipping in the ports? For that supplied to the mercantile vessels we are paid, but not for that supplied to Government vessels, or any vessels of war.

233. Do you think it would be desirable to raise the price of water to consumers? I think some better mode of assessment might be adopted.

234. Do you think that instead of the present system of charging by the room, it would be better to rate the property for water, the same as is now done for the City rate? That has always been my view.

235. Do you happen to know that that system is acted upon in England? I do, and in Melbourne also.

236. Are you aware that the statistics collected in England go to show that this is the most equitable mode of rating, since the house then pays in proportion to its requirements as according to the class of house, so is there a greater or less consumption of water? Yes; as a general rule, that would be a more equitable system than the present.

237. And a system by which the rates could be more easily levied? Yes.

238. And more cheaply levied? Yes; it would save the expense of a second assessment, which we now have to make, and the maintenance of almost a second lot of officers.

239. It would be more equitable and more convenient? It would be more convenient by far, without a doubt.

240. And, with regard to mercantile premises, they use large quantities of water? Some do, and some do not.

241. But taking into consideration the quantity of water used on such premises, as a general rule do you not think that, as far as they are concerned, a payment by assessment would be more equitable than a payment by rooms? What premises are you alluding to?

242. I am alluding to the case of large stores of two or three floors, each of which is only chargeable as one room? Yes, certainly; because in these cases large stores of three floors are only charged as for three rooms, and that is manifestly unfair.

243. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that there are large house properties in George-street which contain only two or three rooms, which yet pay rentals varying from £600 to £1,000 a year? I am.

244. And do you not know that there is no water used on these establishments, except that which is required for washing or sanatory purposes? Some of them are in this position. There are exceptional cases.

245. And in such cases as these would you recommend a charge to be made in accordance with the assessment? I think these cases might be met specially, the same as we now do under the present system of rating. Of course there would be a difficulty in dealing with such cases as these, but it might be done on a review of the case. I can see that that is where the difficulty would be in working the matter out.

246. Seeing this, do you not think that the most equitable way would be to sell the water by metre? The collection of the rate would be more expensive to begin with.

247. But as regards the equity of plan? Possibly, as a general rule, it might be an equitable system; but I am sure it would be very expensive in the collection, and I do not think it would be so satisfactory to the consumer.

248. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is it not the fact that in the case of persons using only a small quantity of water, the metre is useless—it does not register? I believe that was Mr. Edward Bell's idea.

249. That where a person passes only a thin thread of water through the pipe, the metre will not register at all? So I have heard.

250. *Chairman.*] But no case of that description has come within the knowledge of the Council? Never.

251. And charges or complaints of the meters registering falsely has always been immediately referred to the City Engineer and inquired into? Yes, the meters are tested whenever persons have the idea that they are charged for more water than they fancy they consume.

253. Are you aware of any unnecessary work that the Council have undertaken? Nearly the whole of the water works have been carried out on the recommendation of the City Engineer.

254. And after due and careful consideration by the Council? Yes. When a work is recommended by the Engineer, it is considered by the Council, and if adopted is carried out.

255. *Mr. Webb.*] With reference to these large stores which have been spoken of, such as many of those situated in George-street and Pitt-street, which have only two or three floors each charged as a room, and which pay rentals of from £600 or £1,000 a year, it has been suggested that these premises would not consume much water, and that therefore it would be unjust to charge them with a water rate in proportion to the rent they pay, which would be done if the rate for water were paid on the assessment in the same way as the City rate. Let me ask you if it is not the fact that most of these large stores contain a very considerable amount of valuable property? It is.

256. And is it not the fact also that the proprietors of these stores, from having the water laid on to their premises, would receive, in the event of a fire breaking out, very great benefits from the chance of saving a large amount of property? Yes, that is the case.

257. And are they not more benefited by the security thus given to their property than are the labouring classes, who only occupy small tenements? Yes, I should conceive so.

258. Is not that an advantage sufficient to counter-balance the argument used as to the small amount of water actually consumed in such stores? That is an indirect benefit that you will hardly get rate-payers to take into consideration.

259. But as a matter of equity do you not think that the water being laid on to the premises acts to some extent as an insurance upon the stock in those premises? That may act in two ways, for the use of the water in extinguishing the fire might injure their stock to a larger extent than the fire itself.

260. That would only be to a certain extent? Yes. It might only be partial.

261. Then, taking all things into consideration, are you of opinion that levying a rate for water in the same way as you do the City rate, on assessment of the property, would be an equitable plan? Yes, as a general rule it would be more equitable in every way than the present system.

262. I believe that you now have to turn off a large quantity of water for waste—as for the cleansing of the sewers, for instance? No. We run off no water for the cleansing of the sewers.

263. Do you not do this in dry or hot weather? No; there is no water run off for that special purpose.

264. But you turn off the water into sewers occasionally, and they are thereby cleansed? No; we depend upon the waste water from the houses to cleanse the sewers. The water is never turned off specially for that.

265. Reverting to the stores, do you not know as a matter of fact that a large store, say in the centre of the City, with no one residing on the premises, and unoccupied at night, yet has a great number of people employed in it during the day; and that though it contains only four or five rooms, yet a great deal more water is used there than is used on premises also with five rooms occupied by a small family? There are scores of such cases.

266. In which a much larger quantity of water is consumed than in a house of the same number of rooms occupied by a private family? There is no comparison between the two.

267. And yet the large store now only pays the same amount of water-rate as the small house? Yes. In some large stores there are only three floors, and each of these is counted as a room. Some of the largest stores only contain three or four rooms, and these, at 5s. per room, would pay 15s. or 20s. a year.

268. Then if a store only contained five rooms, even though it employed 300 hands, would only pay 25s. per year, whilst a cottage containing five rooms would pay the same, although the rental of the store was £800 a year, and that of the cottage only £45 a year? Yes, exactly.

269. *Chairman.*] You have stated that a store, in which 300 hands are employed, and having only three rooms, would pay only 15s. a year;—are you not aware that there is a special rate provided for in those cases? Yes; in the case of manufactories; but I understood the question to refer to stores, and not to manufactories.

270. But a store was spoken of in which 300 hands were employed? My answer had no reference to manufactories, because in the case of factories and engines a special contract is made.

271. All factories, wine and spirit merchants, and such like cases, are supplied under a special contract? Yes, or by meter.

272. Taking some of the older buildings in Pitt-street, now occupied as stores, but which, having formerly been dwelling-houses contain many rooms, and which pay a heavy rental—I suppose you know there are such cases? Yes, a great many.

273. Can you name any of them? I cannot call them to mind just now, but I have heard such cases spoken of. They are houses that have been constructed some years back; now they generally build the stores in floors, each floor being one room.

274. The Corporation do not charge any water rates to schools and churches? No; nor to any public institution of that character.

275. *Mr. Webb.*] What kind of schools do you refer to? To Public Schools and to Denominational Schools.

276. You do not refer to private schools? No; we charge them.

277. Do you charge ministers of religion? Yes; we levy the rate on all parsonages.

278. When you speak of manufactories, do you consider Farmer & Co.'s establishment to be a factory? No, certainly not.

279. Are you aware that they have some 300 hands employed there during the day? They are charged so much per room.

280. Do you charge M'Arthur & Co.'s establishment as a factory? No.

281. And there are between 100 and 200 hands employed there? Yes, I believe there are.

282. Are you aware of how many rooms M'Arthur & Co. are charged for? No, I am not.

283. *Chairman.*] Are you not aware that M'Arthur & Co. are supplied under a special contract from their having a steam-engine? I am not aware that they have a steam-engine. If so, that is supplied under a special contract; but it is not so with the premises.

284. *Mr. Webb.*] And where these premises are fitted up with water-closets a large quantity of water is necessarily consumed? Yes, a very large quantity.

285. *Chairman.*] In larger proportions than in other premises? Yes, certainly. If there is a larger number of occupants it must be so necessarily.

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286. With regard to the sewerage fund, I see that this document shows an amount of indebtedness on that fund of £374,699? Yes.

287. And the annual revenue under this head is only £5,000? Not so much as that. That is only the estimated annual revenue; the receipts are much below that.

288. What is the actual revenue from the sewerage rate? During 1872 the amount actually received was £1,358.

289. Can you give us the amount of rates actually collected during the last four years? The amount collected in 1869 was £4,397; in 1870 it was £4,219; in 1871 it was £2,568; and in 1872 it was £1,358.

290. Will you explain to the Committee how it was that the revenue fell off so much in 1872 from what it was in former years? In the early part of that year instructions were given to recover the rates by process of law. An action was brought in the District Court, and was defended. This the Corporation lost, the decision of the Judge being against them on several points of law.

291. I see by this document that the debt to the Government on account of this fund, exclusive of interest, is £200,000? Yes.

292. After the decision of the Judge of the District Court were any steps taken to test that opinion—was there any appeal to the Supreme Court? No, no appeal could be made.

293. Was counsel's opinion taken on the subject? It was.

294. And was that opinion favourable or otherwise? The opinion was partly favourable and partly adverse, and on that opinion the Council prepared a new Sewerage Bill to place them in a right position, by giving them power to recover the rates. This was brought before Parliament and was passed by them in an amended form.

295. You say in an amended form;—did that amended form enable the Corporation to obtain a larger revenue from the sewerage rate? On the contrary, it very much diminished it.

296. Will you explain how it operated in this way? By the law under which the Council were acting they had power to raise rates from premises which could be connected with any sewer constructed by the Corporation; but the amended law gave them power to levy rates only upon those premises which were actually connected with a sewer. So that the utmost amount which the Council could collect would be about £5,000 a year.

297. Going back to the collection of the sewerage rate;—after that decision of the District Court I suppose the citizens refused to pay the rate levied in the usual way? They did.

298. And their refusal was owing to that decision? There had been considerable demur about paying previous to the decision, and that decision had the effect of entirely stopping all further payment of rates; and I do not think that a single shilling of rates has been received since then.

299. How long has that been the case? The decision of the District Court was given in April, 1872.

300. Will you explain the points of law which you say were taken on the trial? There were different points taken. One of these was, that the Act provided that a sewerage rate could be levied only from the date of the completion of sewerage work. This was found to render the Act utterly impracticable, if the Council were unable to levy rates for any day prior to the completion of the sewerage works. Another point was, that the Council could not levy a less rate than that mentioned in the Act, whereas one-half only had been levied.

301. When the present City Council was established, the Government handed over to it a debt of £200,000, contracted by the City Commissioners who had preceded them, for sewerage works? The amount of indebtedness handed over to the Council by the Commissioners was £164,400.

302. And what was the revenue at that time? The City Commissioners never collected any sewerage rates.

303. What was the amount of the first year's revenue received from sewerage rates? The first rate was levied in 1859, and realized £1,246.

304. And what was the debt at that time? The whole of the moneys authorized to be raised by the Government—£200,000—had then been expended, with a further loan from the Bank of £4,566.

305. Then, as regarded 1860, what was collected? No sewerage rates were collected in that year, nor was any money expended on the works.

306. Was there any doubt as to the legality of the collection at that time? I think not.

307. Has application been made to the Government and to Parliament to give the Corporation an amended Sewerage Act, so that they might be able to collect the rates? Yes. A Bill for the purpose has been introduced upon several occasions.

308. From 1859 up to the present time? Yes.

309. Can you state how many applications have been made to Parliament? No, I cannot, but I know there have been several. I am sure there have been three at least.

310. Two Bills have also been introduced to amend the Corporation Act, and dealing with this subject amongst others? Yes, on two occasions a Bill for the purpose has been introduced, and, independent of these, separate Bills dealing with the sewerage question have been introduced.

311. So that, in point of fact, the Corporation had to bear the responsibility of a debt of £200,000, without any means of collecting a revenue from the work on which that sum had been expended? Without any means of enforcing the collection. The rates in most cases from the first have been voluntarily paid, as the Council have never been in a position to recover them, except by expensive legal process.

312. I see that beyond the first £200,000 there has been a further debt of £176,000 contracted for these sewerage works;—will you explain how that debt has been incurred? It has arisen from the extension of the sewerage system.

313. Was it absolutely necessary that a further expenditure should be incurred, in order to complete the balance of the work commenced by the City Commissioners? It was; but the completion of that work did not absorb all the present debt; other sewers besides those commenced by the Commissioners have been constructed.

314. For the preservation of the public health it was found necessary that sewers should be constructed in other parts of the City besides those reached by the works of the Commissioners? Wherever they have been constructed it has almost invariably been at the particular request of the inhabitants of that portion of the City.

315. And in localities where they were necessary for the preservation of the public health? Where they have been judged to be so by the inhabitants, and by the Council of course.

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316. *Mr. Webb.*] Have the Corporation tested this question of the collection of the sewerage rates upon more than one occasion? They have.
317. How many times? On three different occasions.
318. In what year? I cannot recollect just at present.
319. Were they successful? In one case they were, but afterwards they were advised that it would be inexpedient to follow it up, and the matter was dropped.
320. What rates did you levy? A certain per centage on buildings of a certain value. The rate authorized by law varies, according to the value of the property, from 3 to 7½ per cent.
321. If you could collect the rates according to the schedule you now have, would you be able to collect sufficient to pay the interest on the sewerage debts? Do you mean the schedule under the amended Act?
322. No; the schedule to the Act you now have? No, the utmost we could collect would be about £5,000 a year.
323. That is supposing you collected everything? Yes.
324. Would that amount of revenue be sufficient to keep the sewers in order? Yes, the working expenses of the sewers are comparatively small.
325. But not to pay the interest on the debt? No.
326. Do you think if there were a special sewerage rate levied upon all City property, in the same way as the City rate, say of sixpence or a shilling in the pound, that that would raise sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, and to extend the sewerage system? That would depend entirely upon what you levied the rate upon. If you levied it upon all property, the same as the City rate, and to the same amount of one shilling in the pound, that would raise £36,000; that would be amply sufficient for all purposes.
327. Then at sixpence in the pound the rate would raise £18,000 a year? Yes.
328. Can all the properties in the City connect with the sewers? No, not all. Not more than a third of the City I should say could connect with the sewers.
329. Do you think it would be just to compel those to pay a sewerage rate who cannot connect with a sewer? There ought to be some limit as to the distance premises should be from a sewer before they became liable to pay the rate. I would also give an appeal to Quarter Sessions against the rate; then if the person was found liable the Council should have power to make him pay.
330. Then a general rate of sixpence in the pound would not bring £18,000, since only a third of the City could connect with the sewers;—we should have to reckon a third only of that amount? I am not prepared to say what the revenue would be, because they are the most valuable properties in the City which are in a position to connect with the sewers. One-half in value of the whole City property may be in a position to connect, although only one-third in extent.
331. Would it, in your opinion, be a good thing to have one general sewerage rate, the same as the City rate? I think it would be the most equitable system, if the sewerage was general. I know this, that where sewers do not exist the cost of removing the night-soil is more than anything that would be levied under a sewerage rate.
332. *Chairman.*] Can you state to the Committee what office expenses are attached to the sewerage fund? The only charge on it is for cleansing, and office expenses generally. The charges are about £1,500 or £1,600 a year, and that includes a large amount paid annually for cleansing the sewers—in fact, the principal portion of it.
333. *Mr. Webb.*] Are the Council now laying down new sewers? Yes, they are constantly doing so.
334. How do they obtain money for the purpose? By the issue of debentures.
335. Then they are still going into debt? Yes; there are no other means for doing the work.
336. *Chairman.*] Are there any observations you would desire to make on the subject of the sewerage fund? No, there is nothing that occurs to me just at this moment.
337. What amount would the Government be liable for if the Council had power to collect from them the amount of sewerage rate payable on public buildings generally? About £1,100 a-year.
338. Is not a large portion of the money due to the Government expended in the construction of sewers in the northern part of the City? Yes; the greater portion of it.
339. Where the property is chiefly owned or rented by the Government, and where it is but thinly populated? Yes. Much property there is owned by the Government; and the work has been very expensive—much more so than in other parts of the City.
340. The sewers there range from 20 feet to a greater depth? Yes, they are deep, and through very expensive ground.
341. If a rate of 1s. in the pound were levied generally over the City, amounting to £36,000, that would be no more than sufficient to meet the interest on the money borrowed, and for which the Corporation is held responsible, and to have £15,000 a-year for the extension of sewerage works? I have not made the calculations necessary to enable me to answer that question.
342. *Mr. Webb.*] From your experience, are you in a position to state whether property has been increased in value by the construction of the sewers? Where they are made use of, and the premises actually connected with them, no doubt property has been increased in value to the extent that it lets more readily and at a higher rent.
343. Can you give us any idea of the per centage of increased value given in this way? I could not, without knowing some particular cases to go upon.
344. For instance, two premises of the same character in the same street—the one connected with the sewer and the other not;—can you tell us what is the difference in value? As a general rule, when a person wants a house, the first thing he asks is, "Is the water laid on?" and then the next question is, "Is it connected with the sewer?"
345. Then if it is connected it lets more readily than another which is not? It does.
346. So that it is to the advantage of the landlord to connect? Assuredly.
347. *Chairman.*] The next fund on the list is that of the Sydney Common, and I see that there is a debt upon that of £25,620? There is.
348. But there has been expended on the Common a sum of £45,232, whilst the value of the land already sold is £26,866? That is so.
349. What was the particular objects of the expenditure? It was made for levelling the ground, and generally beautifying it.

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350. Is the Common much taken advantage of by the population for the purpose of recreation? Yes; it is one of the greatest outlets of the City for persons desiring recreation.
351. What is it generally used for? For the general purposes of recreation. On Sundays there are thousands of people take advantage of it.
352. And on Saturdays? Yes. It is used as a cricket-ground, and for all kinds of sport, as well as for military purposes.
353. The citizens and suburban residents have resorted to that place in considerable numbers since the improvements? Yes; they have availed themselves of it very largely since then.
354. There is still a large quantity of land to be sold there? There is.
355. Can you form any estimate of the value of the land to be sold there? I have tried several times, but I have been unable to do so. I can say, however, that its value is probably sufficient to cover the present debt on the fund.
356. Can you tell us what is the annual revenue now received from the Common? About £300.
357. Coming now to the Prince Alfred Park Fund, I find that is in debt £18,377? It is.
358. And that the revenue derived from it is £1,250 per annum? That is all.
359. When that Park was handed over to the Corporation, at the request of the public, and with the authority and assistance of Parliament, an Exhibition building was erected in it? Yes, under the special authority of Parliament, given by the Prince Alfred Park Enclosure Act.
360. And the debt was incurred by the erection of the building, and the enclosure, and beautifying of the Park? Yes. The expenditure was altogether unconnected with the City fund.
361. What is the annual loss to the City upon this fund? The present debt is £18,377, whilst the income is only £1,250. Reckoning the interest on the outlay, and the annual cost for maintaining the building, the Council is every year about £200 on the wrong side of the account.
362. There is no further expenditure required in this direction? No. All that is required is for the ordinary maintenance of the ground, and the periodical painting and repair of the building.
363. I see that in the Corporation report it is stated that the Council have good grounds for endeavouring to obtain from the General Revenue of the Colony an annual grant towards the support of this undertaking, and recommend that application be made to the Government to place the sum of £1,000 annually on the Estimates for this purpose until the existing debt be extinguished? Yes.
364. This report was adopted by the Council after mature consideration? It was.
365. And from the advantage which the general public derive from this building, is it your opinion that this sum of £1,000 is not too much for the Council to expect to receive from the General Revenue of the Colony? That is the opinion of the Council.

WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. WEBB,  
MR. BURNS,

MR. LUCAS,  
MR. T. ROBERTSON.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles H. Woolcott, Esq., called in and further examined:—

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366. *Chairman.*] Would you explain to the Committee, Mr. Woolcott, the mode of election of the aldermen, and their term of office? The City is divided into eight wards, and there are two aldermen for each ward, one of whom is elected annually.
367. And the mayor? The mayor is elected from the body of the aldermen annually also by the aldermen.
368. Would you explain to the Committee the powers of the mayor? He is the chief executive officer of the Council—has the control of the whole body of officers and servants of the Corporation; but his powers are not defined by any Act of Parliament.
369. Has the mayor got power to expend money without the consent of the Council? The power which the mayor has exercised over the funds of the Corporation within the last seven or eight years has been, in my opinion, unconstitutional. I think it has been wrong in principle, and very frequently objectionable in practice.
370. That has been the practice of the whole of the mayors during the last six or seven years? Yes, the expenditure of the moneys of the Corporation is by an Act entrusted to the Council, and not to any individual Member of the Council.
371. That is, that the mayor should be merely the executive officer to carry out the resolutions of the Council? Yes. There are certain regulations made by the Council themselves with regard to the expenditure of money, to this effect: that any works the cost of which does not exceed £20 can be done by any Committee of the Council.
372. But the larger amounts? They must come to the Council for confirmation.
373. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is the City of Sydney under the Municipalities Act? No, it is under a totally different Act.
374. *Chairman.*] The mayor individually then has no power whatever to expend money? He has in certain cases: for instance, when a street is once metalled the metalling is continued by order of the mayor as occasion requires. There are other trifling works that the mayor has done to which no exception has been taken—that is, where the expenditure does not exceed the limit to which the Committees are confined.
375. Then there are cases of emergency that occur in which the mayor may act? They are met in this way: By a special by-law of the Council which allows a sum not exceeding £50 to be spent by the mayor, with the consent of any two of the aldermen, upon any work of emergency.
376. You believe that the mayor's having exercised the power of spending money without the consent of the Council has worked injuriously to the Council and to the City? I think the practice is objectionable; and in some cases it has been injurious also.

377. How has this money been expended so far as the improvement of the City has gone? In general works, improvement of the City, water works, and so on; it has not been confined to any particular fund.
378. Are there any objections to the mode by which the mayor is elected, and to the election of the aldermen according to the Act? Yes, there are many I think.
379. What are they? I think in the first place the mode of compiling and collecting the lists of voters is objectionable, and might be amended.
380. In what way? In this way: At present the voters' list very often contains the names of several persons for one premises—the name of the proprietor, the name of the lessee, the name of the sub-lessee, and the tenant. That is to say, that there are sometimes four names registered on the voters' list for one particular house.
381. Notwithstanding its value, or irrespective of its value? Yes, quite irrespective of the value of the house; it may be a house of only £5 a year.
382. And for that house all these persons claim to have their names on the list? Yes, and they exercise the right of voting, and there is nothing to prevent their exercising it.
383. *Mr. Lucas.*] Can lodgers vote also? No, not lodgers.
384. Not if they pay the rent? No.
385. But suppose that there are four or five tenants of a house, have they not each the right of voting? No, not unless they are members of a firm. They cannot if they are merely lodgers occupying rooms in the house.
386. But suppose that there are four or five families in a house and they are rated, does not each of them vote? No.
387. Only one tenant? Yes, only the one who pays the rent of the house.
388. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] That cannot arise under the Municipalities Act? No, it is under our own Act.
389. *Chairman.*] And are there not various places throughout the City in the hands of trustees for which the power to vote is claimed? They have in the case of an engine-house—a place where one of the fire-engines is kept—claimed the right for all the members of the Fire Brigade. They claimed to have all their names inserted on the lists.
390. And club-houses? There have not been any claims from members of club-houses.
391. There were claims from other trusts besides the one you have mentioned? Yes, but they were disallowed by the Revision Courts.
392. Are you aware how the franchise has been exercised in suburban Municipalities? Yes.
393. Can you suggest any better mode of registering voters than that which prevails at the present time? Yes. I have done so to the Council, and my proposition has been adopted by them, and an Act has been prepared for the purpose of amending the law: The proposition is to this effect: That the lists shall be compiled by a registration in my own office of the names of parties producing a receipt from the City Treasurer for the taxes for any particular premises; and these parties would be given cumulative votes on the principle that has been adopted in the Municipalities Act.
394. Would you explain to the Committee the manner in which works are initiated and brought before the Council for the first time? In various ways; sometimes they are done by petition from the citizens; in most cases these petitions are presented by aldermen. A petition after being presented is referred to the proper officer for his report—the City Surveyor or the City Engineer—and then when the report is made the matter comes under the consideration of one of the Committees of the Council, and then submitted to the Council for further action. In most cases however the works are originated by special motions on the part of the aldermen themselves—that is to say, they move on the Committee that the surveyor or other officer be instructed to furnish a report upon the necessity and cost of any special work, and then the report comes up and passes through the Committee in the usual way.
395. But in point of fact when the City Engineer or the City Surveyor is asked to report upon the necessity of a work, is it not the fact that all works are necessary in a new City such as this? There are instances in which a work has been asked for that has not been considered necessary by the officer to whom it was referred.
396. On many occasions? Not on very many occasions.
397. But generally speaking, are not all works, or almost all works, necessary? All works ordered are necessary as a general rule.
398. And it would for the most part be expedient to carry them out if the finances of the City were in a flourishing state? Yes.
399. Are there not committees of the whole Council—separate committees of the whole Council—to consider each subject: Improvement committee, lighting committee, sewerage committee, finance committee, water committee, and so on? Yes, each of these committees consists of the whole of the members of the Council.
400. And all matters connected with these works are brought before these committees previous to their being brought before the Council? Yes.
401. Do you think, *Mr. Woolcott*, that it would be beneficial to the City if it were subdivided into a greater number of wards than there are at present, so that there might be an increased number of aldermen, or do you think that it would be better to have three aldermen for each ward instead of two as at present? I do not think so.
402. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you think that there should be an increase in the number of aldermen? I do not. I think from the experience I have had of the working of a larger body of aldermen, that it is more advisable to keep matters as they are at present.
403. *Chairman.*] So that if there were to be any amendment of the Act, you would not wish to see any amendment giving a larger number of aldermen, or extending their period of service? I would not.
404. Do you not think that by reason of their coming so often before their constituents aldermen are apt to get works done, which otherwise they would not consider of any great urgency? It very frequently happens that they endeavour to do so, but I do not know that they have always been successful in their attempts.
405. Is there not a tendency to that; as their term of office is so short, do not the aldermen endeavour to get works pushed through the Council during the latter part of their time? I think that that has been the case in former years, but it has not been so recently.
406. It has not been done within the last three years? No, not within the last few years.

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407. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you not think that it would make the aldermen a little more independent if they had four years tenure of office rather than two? No, I do not think it would.

408. You think that two years is a proper time for them to hold their seats? Yes.

409. You think that an alderman should go to his constituency every second year? Yes, I do think so.

410. What is your opinion of cutting up the City into wards; would it not be better to have fewer wards—instead of having eight divisions to have four, and elect four aldermen for each; do you not think there would then be less localism—that such a system would tend to get a better representation? I think that perhaps the City might be more equitably divided as far as regards the number of voters; but I do not think that it would be advisable to reduce the number of wards and the number of members also.

411. I do not speak of reducing the number of members; there would be the same number of members, but half the number of wards. Suppose that you had four wards with four members for each, there would then be the same number of aldermen but only half the number of wards—would not that be an improvement? So long as the number of aldermen is not reduced I do not think that it matters much how the City is divided.

412. But do you not think that this reduction of the number of the wards would be a decided improvement? I do not think so.

413. Supposing there were four wards, and four aldermen to each ward, then an alderman could retire each year, and still they would have four years tenure of office instead of two;—would not that be a better state of affairs—would it not tend to make them more independent if they had a larger constituency and a longer tenure of office? I do not think so. I think that the aldermen do their duty conscientiously, without looking forward to the result of a future election. In that way they are independent to a certain extent.

414. With reference to this borrowing of money;—do you not think that it is desirable that some limit should be placed upon the powers of corporations to borrow? I am not now speaking of the corporate body of Sydney alone, but of all Municipalities. Do you not think that there should be some limit to the power of borrowing? The power of our own corporation is limited by an Act, and I think the principle is a good one.

415. What is the limit? On the City fund, £100,000; on the water fund, £150,000; on the sewerage fund, £200,000.

416. The amount to be borrowed on the City fund then would be about three years' revenue? Yes; from direct taxation.

417. And on the water fund it would be about five years' revenue? Yes.

418. On the sewerage fund it would be equal to about seven years' revenue? I cannot estimate that—the rates for sewerage are not regular.

419. Do you think that it is desirable that any corporate body should have the power of borrowing to that extent? Yes. I do not think that the power which has been given to the Sydney Corporation is excessive.

420. Do you not think that borrowing powers to the extent of one year's revenue would be ample? No, I do not.

421. Can you not see that it is this power of borrowing that has placed the Council in its present position? No.

422. Do you not think that there would be more economy used if the Council was confined to expending the revenue proper of the City, rather than having this power to borrow? If their power was limited to that they would find it impossible to carry out any works of a permanent character.

423. But would it not be as well to wait for permanent works until you got them within the year's revenue? No, I think not.

424. Are there any instances in which any of these works yield a return? Yes.

425. A return equal to the interest upon the money borrowed? Yes.

426. Will you name them? The eastern market at Woolloomooloo is one.

427. What was the cost of the eastern market at Woolloomooloo? The eastern market, I think, cost £2,800.

428. And what revenue is derived from it? The revenue at present is about £10 a week.

429. Is that the net revenue? No.

430. That includes the expense of keeping it up—the expense of servants and so on; what is the net revenue? I cannot say. The expenses are very trifling indeed. There is but one person specially appointed to take charge of the place, and he is engaged in other work besides. The general supervision of the market is undertaken by the Inspector of Nuisances.

431. Are there no persons employed to clean the place? The general cleansing of the place is done by the scavengers.

432. What is the cost of it? I do not know. It is very trifling.

433. What is the cost of these scavengers generally? About £160 a week.

434. Is there any other building which has been constructed with borrowed money which pays the interest of the money? Yes, I think that the Market Wharf is now returning a very fair rental for the money spent upon it.

435. Will you let us know the amount of the whole expenditure upon the wharf, and the cost of keeping it in repair, and the receipts from it? There has been about £8,000 expended in the construction of the wharf and the buildings upon it. The annual cost of its maintenance, including salaries, repairs, &c., may be estimated at £560. The present revenue is at the rate of about £1,600 per annum.

436. Let us know what is the cost of keeping it up, and what is written off every year for depreciation? We never write anything off.

437. Do you never allow for repairs? No; when the wharf is out of repair we renew it.

438. Is there any other work that repays the interest of the money? I think not, just at present. The most of these improvements were made in very dear times, and cost a great deal of money—much more than they would cost at present.

439. Give us an instance of that? The baths at Woolloomooloo, for instance, were built in the dear times.

440. But the Town Hall? There is a public accommodation derived from that building; and I do not think it was built for the purpose of returning a revenue.

441. *Mr. Burns.*] What rent do you pay at the present time for offices? £475 a year.

442. What will the Town Hall cost when it is finished? That I am not in a position to tell you; there has been no estimate made of it.

443. *Mr. Lucas.*] And did the Council enter upon this building without having an estimate of the cost? An estimate was made originally.

444. What was that? £35,000.
445. It has cost more than that now? Oh yes, considerably.
446. And it is not even a third finished? Yes, the main building is two-thirds finished. The cost up to the present time has been £45,644.
447. And there has been no estimate made of what it will take to complete it? There has been no estimate made of what it will cost to complete it. The original design was merely an elevation and a ground plan.
448. The hall for the accommodation of the public has not yet been commenced? The large hall has not.
449. All you have constructed are merely the offices? Yes, merely the offices.
450. Then what you have constructed up to the present time is not for the public accommodation at all? What do you mean by public accommodation?
451. Well, a place in which the public could meet—such a place as we usually expect a Town Hall to be? There is no large hall in the present structure; but the vestibule will hold 500 or 600 people.
452. There is the Council Chamber and the offices? Yes.
453. You are now paying £475 a year for offices? Yes.
454. What interest are you paying upon the money borrowed to build this Town Hall? 6 per cent. The whole of this money has not been drawn from the City fund.
455. You say that the whole of the money for the building of this Town Hall has not been drawn from the City fund? Yes.
456. You had, I believe, some piece of land next the Colonial Secretary's Office, that was granted to the Corporation? Yes.
457. Afterwards the City Council got a Bill through the House to empower them to sell that land and appropriate the funds to the erection of a Town Hall; they then, after getting the power to sell that land, applied for a grant of the present site of the Town Hall? Yes, and they got it.
458. They sold the land which was granted in the first instance, and placed the money in a fund for the purpose of building the new Town Hall? Yes, and they expended the money.
459. How much? £12,000.
460. That amount was received from the sale of the land? Yes.
461. Was the whole of the land sold? No, not all.
462. What is the value of what is left? It is worth about £2,000. I have included that in the £12,000.
463. Then, with the exception of this £12,000, the whole of the money expended upon the new Town Hall has been borrowed at 6 per cent.? As I explained before, we do not borrow money for these special works.
464. Nevertheless that Town Hall is built with borrowed money? Some of this money, constituting the City debt, was borrowed before there was any Town Hall at all.
465. But I presume that if you had not built the Town Hall you would not require to borrow so much money? That work in connection with others has necessitated the borrowing of money.
466. But you would not have wanted the money if there had been no building there? I do not say that.
467. You think then that the Council will borrow money whether they want it or not? As long as there are necessary works to carry out they will borrow money for them if the ordinary revenue will not supply it.
468. Then in reality the whole of the money expended on this structure will be borrowed money? Yes, with the exception I have mentioned.
469. *Mr. Burns.*] Will this new building give you much more largely increased accommodation for your officers than you have now? Oh yes.
470. More than double what you have now? Yes, more than treble I should think.
471. And have you felt the need of having increased accommodation both for your officers and for the public too? Yes, we have.
472. Has the obtaining of increased accommodation been in fact a necessity? Yes, we feel from year to year that it is necessary to have more accommodation.
473. *Mr. Lucas.*] What is the size of the large room in the new Town Hall? Do you mean the one to be built, or the Council Chamber?
474. I mean the Council Chamber? I forget the size just at present.
475. *Chairman.*] It is 42 feet by 31? Yes, I believe that is about the size.
476. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you find a want of room in the present building? Yes; some of the offices are very much crowded, and the papers and documents are not in such a state as I should like them to be in for the want of proper accommodation.
477. That is the third place you have occupied as a Town Hall since the institution of the Corporation? Yes.
478. Is this building you now occupy more convenient than the others were? Yes, much more.
479. There are three houses;—are there not? We occupy two.
480. There are several houses in that row;—are there not? Yes, there are seven.
481. There would be no difficulty in obtaining another one of those houses if you required more I suppose? I cannot say; I do not know; but it would be very inconvenient to do so.
482. You are not able to give us any information as to what the cost of finishing the Town Hall is likely to be? No; as I told you, at the present time there are no designs made at all for the large hall, and consequently no estimate can be made of its cost; there is no design, except for the elevation and the ground plan of the building.
483. Can you give us an estimate of the cost of completing the present building, as well as of the roof? No, I cannot.
484. There is then really no estimate? No. The estimates are now in course of preparation.
485. One reason why you have not constructed the large hall was that there was not sufficient land included in the grant;—was it not? Yes.
486. Is the whole of the land that was granted covered with the present building—the half acre that was granted as a site for the new Town Hall? Yes.
487. The present building now covers the half-acre? Yes, the present building covers the half-acre within a very small piece, which is occupied by a portion of the foundation of the large hall—that is the northern wall; but we have since obtained a further grant of a quarter of an acre on which to build that hall.

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488. *Chairman.*] If the land granted had been sufficient, the building would have gone on—the large hall would have gone on in the same courses as the offices? Yes, the foundations were actually take out, and the contracts accepted. We were stopped by the action of the Government.
489. If the large hall were built there would probably be a large revenue derived from it? Yes, we look for that.
490. That would pay the interest, or assist to pay the interest, of the money? Yes.
491. Several prize plans were submitted; tenders were called for the supply of plans for the new Town Hall? Yes.
492. These plans were open to the inspection of the public? Yes, they were for several weeks.
493. You yourself gave considerable attention to the exhibition of these plans? Yes.
494. Did the citizens and those persons who came to look at the plans show a wish to have a large hall for concerts and assemblies, and so on? I have always heard so.
495. Was that not one of the main features of the building that they required? The building of a Town Hall has been looked forward to as a means of providing a great want in that respect.
496. The plans of the present building were placed before the Executive, and also before the Parliament? Yes.
497. Were they not on two occasions placed before the Parliament? Yes, by Sir James Martin.
498. So that, in point of fact, the Government and the Parliament assented to the construction of the new Town Hall as it now stands? I will explain how it was: When Sir James Martin introduced the Bill for the extension of the site of the grant to the Corporation, he submitted at the same time the elevation and general design of the ground plan of the building which it was intended should be erected upon that site.
499. *Mr. Lucas.*] When was this? The design was here for months and months.
500. When was this? The Session before last, and the beginning of last Session.
501. But were not the contracts entered into for the present structure before these plans were placed before the House? Yes.
502. Then the designs were submitted merely to show the Parliament the sort of building which the Corporation was about to erect, and induce them to grant another quarter-acre of ground? Yes, that was the object.
503. And the Parliament was not asked for an opinion as to whether this was a proper structure? Not by the Council; the Parliament were not supposed to have any voice in the matter. The matter was left to the discretion of the Council.
504. Had the Government any right to interfere in the matter? No.
505. It was left entirely in the hands of the Corporation? Entirely.
506. And the mere object of placing the plans on the Table was to induce the Parliament to grant another quarter of an acre—not to get the opinion of the Parliament as to the suitability of the structure? I presume so.
507. Were not competitive designs for a Town Hall called for, and was not a sum of money paid to the person whose plans were accepted? Yes.
508. What was the amount? The first prize ("Treu und Fest") was £200; the second ("City") £100; and the third ("Bunyip"), £50.
509. What were the conditions;—do you remember the conditions within which the competitors were to keep in order to entitle them to these prizes? The conditions were that the cost of the building was not to exceed a certain amount—£35,000. Originally the cost was limited to £25,000, but it was afterwards increased to £35,000.
510. And it was so increased after the sum of £25,000 had been advertised? Designs were called for on the second occasion, and after the amount was increased.
511. And the limit as to cost was one of the principal conditions? Yes; that and the amount of accommodation that the building should contain.
512. And the person who made this design received the prize? Yes; he received two prizes—the first and second.
513. Although the building will cost twice as much as the conditions stated that it should cost? The whole of these plans were submitted for the special report of our own officer—the City Engineer.
514. Just answer my question, please;—is that the fact that the building was not to cost above £35,000? Yes.
515. Is it not a fact that the building will cost twice that amount? It seems to be so; but I may state that at this time the Council were informed by their own officer that the building could be erected for the money voted.
516. This same building? Yes.
517. This building has been erected after the original design? Yes. There is a little difference, I daresay, in matters of detail, but the alterations have not been great.
518. Was there a report from the City Engineer stating that the structure could be built for £35,000? Yes, there was to that effect from the City Engineer and two architects appointed by the Council for the purpose of examining the designs.
519. Can you produce that report? Yes; I will append it to my evidence. (*See Appendix A 2.*)
520. Who was the successful competitor? Mr. J. H. Willson.
521. When tenders were called for, it was decided that he should have the supervision of the building? Yes; he was appointed by the Council as architect.
522. And he remained in that position up to the time of his death? Yes.
523. *Mr. Webb.*] You were asked a question with reference to borrowed money;—you said that borrowed money had been used in constructing works that would last for a considerable length of time—in fact, for permanent works? Yes.
524. Will not these permanent improvements bring in a revenue to the Corporation indirectly by the increased value that they give to property in the neighbourhood? Yes, I should think so.
525. Could you have constructed these works if you had not borrowed the money? No, certainly not with the ordinary revenue of the City,—that is, of course, without neglecting the more important work of maintaining the streets.
526. Therefore, although these works are not directly reproductive, nevertheless they are indirectly productive of revenue? Yes; they improve the value of buildings in their immediate neighbourhood, and thereby the revenue of the Council is increased.

527. Then, if the Corporation of Sydney had not borrowed money to carry on these improvements, would not many of the streets in the present day be in a very bad and dangerous state, and almost impassable? Well, as I said before, I think that the amount of money which has been expended on the public buildings and on the Town Hall amounts to more than our debt for borrowed money; and, consequently, I infer that all the money which has been spent on the streets has been the actual revenue of the Corporation.

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528. And the money borrowed has been expended on the Town Hall and the public buildings? Yes, on the markets, wharfs, baths, and other public buildings. What I say is this: That we have spent £100,000 on these particular works, and our Corporation debt is only about £90,000 for debentures for borrowed money, so that in fact the whole of the borrowed money may be said to have been spent on these public buildings and works.

529. And many of these public buildings and works are reproductive—all of them are to a certain extent directly reproductive? Yes.

530. Does the same thing apply to the sewerage debt and the water debt? It does to the water debt but not to the sewerage debt.

531. And the money you have borrowed for water purposes—I am speaking now of the Corporation debt? The Corporation debt on the water works is only £70,000 or £80,000, and we get from it a revenue of £36,000.

532. Then that pays well? Yes.

533. And the sewerage debt was incurred for a purpose that has increased the value of property and been of great advantage to the citizens, and been of great importance as far as the health of the population is concerned, but it has not yielded any return? No, scarcely anything.

534. That is owing to a defect in the law? Yes, it has been caused by a defect in the law.

535. The sewers could not have been constructed had you not borrowed the money? Certainly not.

536. These sewers will be of benefit to posterity—to the population a century hence? They are of benefit to the whole community.

537. Will they stand for the next fifty years or 100 years? I cannot say; if so, they will be a credit to the City, but I cannot say how long they will stand.

538. Do you think that they are well and faithfully built? I should like you to ask some professional person that question—some person who knows more about such matters than I do.

539. *Mr. Burns.*] What interest do you receive on an average for the money expended on those public works which you have constructed with borrowed money? What interest do we receive?

540. Yes, what interest do you receive on the average from the public works that you have borrowed money for? I cannot tell you that without making some calculations as to the various expenses and returns.

541. Do you get interest from most of the works with the exception of the Town Hall? We get a return, but I do not think that we get anything that can be considered remunerative upon so large an outlay.

542. Can you give us any information yourself as to what revenues the Corporation should have, other than that which is derived from the rates and taxes which they receive? I have given that in my former evidence.

543. Will you make an estimate of what that revenue will amount to? I cannot give it to you, except in so far as I have already done so. Since giving that evidence I have endeavoured to form an estimate, and I find that it would be impossible as regards the revenue to be received from unoccupied lands and a wheel tax. I think as far as I have been able to gather, the revenue which the Council have asked for, would be from £19,000 to £21,000, and that is irrespective of the assessments upon unoccupied lands and wheel tax.

544. Of what sources of revenue do you speak now? Auctioneers' licenses, publicans' and pawnbrokers' licenses, dog fees, wine and spirit licenses.

545. If you had the revenue from those sources would it put you in a position of solvency? I cannot say that.

546. *Mr. Lucas.*] Would it enable you to carry on these public buildings and so on? I am not prepared to say that.

547. *Mr. Burns.*] If you had this additional revenue would it give you ample funds to enable you to meet all demands? It would place us in a much better position of course, as it would increase our revenues by about a fourth.

548. And that would give you fair resources to carry on these operations? No, I think that it would require more than that with a growing City such as this; it must have from £90,000 to £100,000 a year.

549. But would not the receipts from taxes increase? Not so much as you imagine.

550. Not in proportion to the demands on the revenue? No, our City rates increase at the rate of from £700 to £800 a year from new buildings, and the chances are that if we were to make a fresh assessment now the rates would decrease.

551. At what per cent.? That I cannot say.

552. Have the Corporation any other public works now in view? I think if they had the means of doing so, they would feel inclined to improve some of their present properties.

553. But have they any new works in view which they propose to construct if they can get the means of doing so? No, I think not. The only thing that they require to do is to increase the accommodation at the Lime-street Wharf and Market Wharf.

554. What about the market accommodation; do they propose to increase that? They have had that under consideration for many years.

555. Why has it not been improved? The proposal was to convert the south-eastern corner of the markets into places of public business—shops—but the law requires that the plans shall be submitted to the Government for their approval, which was done, and the Government declined to give their approval.

556. What reason did the Government assign for refusing? I think it was done by petition from the shopkeepers and residents on the other side of George-street, who objected to such interference with their places of business as would have been caused by the alteration of public properties into private shops.

557. Have you in consequence of this refusal increased the accommodation at the Belmore Markets instead of at the George-street Markets? Yes.

558. The Corporation are disposed however to increase the accommodation of the George-street Markets? Yes, they are disposed to do that.

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559. Would they spend much money upon that improvement? Yes, the alteration would cost a great deal of money, and it would also afford a very large return.
560. If the Corporation has no new works in view, and if they got this additional revenue, would they not work themselves free from their difficulties in a short time? They might, but of course the necessity for new works grows as the City grows.
561. *Chairman.*] Irrespective of the revenue to be derived from public works, it is necessary that some of them should be constructed—take for instance the baths in the Domain and at Dawes' Point; these are works which are necessary, irrespective of what returns can be got from them? They were constructed for the accommodation of the public, without view to their actual return to the Corporation of any very large revenue.
562. For instance, the baths at Dawes' Point cost between £4,000 and £5,000, and all the revenue received from them is £100 a year? Yes, in fact not so much as that, because the maintenance of these baths costs a large sum of money.
563. They were constructed for sanitary purposes? Yes, they were necessary for the accommodation and health of the public even if they did not return a shilling.
564. Previous to the Council taking into consideration the improved style of building on the south-eastern side of the George-street Markets, they had provided large accommodation at the Belmore Markets, and went to heavy expense? Yes, they spent a large sum of money there.
565. So that the market-accommodation now is more than double what it was? Yes, it is more than threefold by reason of the Belmore Markets.
566. Has the Council found itself very much hampered in leasing their lands, owing to the reservations in their trusts; take for instance the Market Wharf,—was there not a difficulty relating to that? There is no reservation in the grant with regard to the Market Wharf, except that it shall not be used for any other purpose.
567. *Mr. Lucas.*] The Corporation have let the Market Wharf for a period of ten years? Yes.
568. And there is no difficulty in the way of their letting it for any term? No, provided that it is let for wharf purposes.
569. Stores in connection with the wharf might be erected on the vacant ground there, and that would be a legitimate use of the ground? Yes.
570. And from the locality it is a very fine site for stores? Yes.
571. And it would be useful for no other purposes? No.
572. Then it is not so much the difficulty in the Corporation not having the power to deal with these lands as the influence which is brought to bear upon them to prevent stores being erected, which would be likely to come into competition with property in the neighbourhood? Yes, that may have influenced some persons, but it has not influenced the Council as a body.
573. Nothing has been done there? There have been plans prepared for it, but nothing else has been done as regards the large stores.
574. Did you not say that that was the reason why it had not been carried out? The wharf has been let advantageously without these stores; besides the want of funds may have prevented their erection.
575. Would it not increase the rent of the wharf? Yes, undoubtedly.
576. Do not stores there let at a very high rent? They do.
577. Is there any place in Sydney where stores let so well? I do not know of any place more adapted for it than that is.
578. Then there is nothing to prevent the Council letting the property for eight or ten years? For any period, so long as it is let for the purposes of a wharf.
579. *Chairman.*] Is there any further information that you wish to supply to the Committee? Yes. With regard to the election of the mayor I observe that a measure is to be submitted to the Assembly to place this duty in the hands of the citizens. This, I consider, would be inadvisable. The only argument I have heard in its favor has been, that it would prevent the exhibition of party feeling amongst the members of Council at the time of election. But if this feeling has occasionally existed, I have not found that the aldermen are influenced by it after the election is decided, and I consider that differences of a more serious character might possibly arise if the mayor were elected in the manner proposed by the Bill I refer to. I am also of opinion that the laws which render it necessary that the Government should be consulted before the Council can make any alterations to their properties, or can align or proclaim the streets of the City, should be repealed, and that the Council should have absolute control over all matters under their jurisdiction. The necessity for consolidating and amending the numberless Acts with which the Corporation has now to deal is very great and requires early attention. Nothing further occurs to me at present.
580. *Mr. Lucas.*] What do you think of the size of the City;—do you think that it is large enough or that it would be an advantage if the suburban Municipalities were in some cases to be annexed to the City? I do not think that it would be at all advisable; the boundaries of the City are at present sufficiently extensive.
581. Quite large enough to be worked with advantage? I do not know of any Municipality that the City would like to annex with its attendant revenue and expenses.
582. But it is not altogether what the City Council would like; it is what would be for the convenience of the people, and what would be worked at less cost. Would it not cost less to work two or three of these Municipalities together than to work them separately? I do not think that it would in our case. We have a large staff of officers, and we find quite enough to do to manage with the staff that we have.
583. And if you increase the size of the Municipality you would have to increase your staff? Yes.
584. And in reality it would not tend to decrease the cost of working the institutions? I do not think it would in any way.
585. You do not think that it would be desirable to increase any of them? I do not.
586. Either as affects the City or the Municipalities to be annexed? It might be of advantage to the outside Municipalities to be attached to the City, but I cannot see what advantage would accrue to the City itself.

FRIDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. LUCAS,  
MR. TUNKS.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Simeon H. Pearce, Esq., J.P., was called in and examined:—

587. *Chairman.*] This Committee has been appointed by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the working and present financial position of the Municipalities, as now incorporated. The inquiry is also to include the Municipal Council of Sydney. You have long been connected with the Municipality of Randwick;—have you not? I have, since its incorporation in 1859.

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588. Have you been mayor of that Municipality? Yes. That was the first Municipality incorporated under the old Act—the Act of 1858.

589. How many years have you been mayor of that Municipality? I have been chairman or mayor five times. I was the first chairman or mayor of the Randwick Municipality.

590. What is the extent of your Municipality? What is the area?

591. Yes? I think it was about 12 square miles, but now reduced to about 10 square miles by an extension of the City boundaries.

592. What is the number of inhabitants who reside in the borough? The number of souls?

593. Yes; about the number? The number of souls resident within the boundaries of the Municipality is about 1,600, as far as I can remember.

594. What is the amount of your revenue? By assessment and taxation?

595. What is the amount raised by taxation? £644 7s. for 1873 and '74.

596. From what sources do you derive your revenue? From the general taxation under the Act; from the assessment of properties according to the Act.

597. What is the rate? One shilling in the pound on all ratable property as expressed in the Municipalities Act.

598. On improved property? Yes; and on unimproved property. One shilling in the pound is the rate we have levied—nine-tenths on the rental of improved lands, and '5 per cent. on the value of the fee simple on unimproved property.

599. That is according to the provisions of the Act? Yes.

600. How many miles of roads and streets are there within the Municipality? The roads and streets, made and unmade, under the charge of the Municipality, are about 34 or 35 miles in length, that is about the length of roads already laid out on the Government and private maps; but I cannot say exactly.

601. Do you receive any endowment from the Government? Yes; we at present receive the endowment provided under the Act, namely, 25 per cent. We have only about two years more to receive endowment under the present Act.

602. Do you find that the revenue which you derive from taxation and the amount of endowment received from Government sufficient to keep your streets and roads in proper repair? No; the present revenue would be scarcely sufficient to keep those in repair which we have made, without making any extensions at all.

603. The revenue at your command does not enable you to make any new roads at the present time? No; excepting under arrangements which, by resolution, our Council have made with the inhabitants,—namely, that if the inhabitants subscribe a portion of the cost of any work which they require to have performed, the Council, providing the work to be done is for the public good, agree to find the other portion of the cost by loan or otherwise.

604. Do you think that the area of your Municipality is sufficiently large to allow of its being economically worked? I think so. I think that where there is a Municipality within the suburbs of Sydney which has an area of 10 or 12 square miles, that is quite sufficient for efficient and economical working.

605. Do you think that it would be undesirable to annex Waverley to Randwick? Yes; under present circumstances I think it would be very much so. Their local wants and requirements, advantages and interests, are not similar to ours.

606. Your Municipality is in a very favourable position with regard to the supply of road metal, is it not? No; it does not contain any blue metal, or other material suitable for heavy traffic. Our Municipality contains a great many engineering difficulties on account of the hilly nature of the ground; and the creeks which we have to cross require large bridges and costly culverts. It will be a very expensive Municipality to make the necessary improvements properly.

607. So far as a supply of ballast and gravel for the roads are concerned, you stand well? We have a little gravel, but it is nearly all gone. We have ballast, but no road metal. That is what we are most deficient of; and the purchase of blue metal from Mr. Ryan's quarries at Penrith has absorbed a good portion of our money.

608. Do you find any difficulty in collecting your rates upon unoccupied land? The greatest difficulty we have experienced in the working of our Municipality from the commencement, arose from the fact that in the first instance it was wrongly incorporated, inasmuch as it included a "township with part of a suburban locality," which was then believed to be contrary to the provisions of the old Act, and so decided by the Supreme Court subsequently. During the first ten years, or up to the time of the passing of the amended Act, we were not able to enforce the payment of our rates on account of the presumed legal difficulty which stood in the way. We were afraid to go to law, because we knew if we did we should be likely to lose our case, because the proclamation of our boundaries was contrary to the provisions of the Act, including as it did, "a township with a part of the country." We lost a very large portion of our rates during the first nine or ten years that we were incorporated. We not only lost a great portion of the rates which we should have collected but we lost also the Government endowment, which we should have received had they been collected.

609. Suppose a piece of land to be worth £400;—the rate upon that would be 18s.? We could collect up to 20s., being 5 per cent. on the fee simple.

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610. That would be one four-hundredth part of its value? Exactly so; but that rate is not sufficient or fair—as non-improvers receive equal benefits in the increased value of their land.
611. Do you think that 1d. in the £ would be a better rate to levy—that would be one two hundred and fortieth of the value? ———
612. That would make the rate about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. instead of what it is now,—5 per cent. Do you think that 1d. in the £ would be too much of a burden? I think that amount would be more fair and equal. The present rate is not sufficient, as a large area of unimproved land is found in many Municipalities, and those lands are improved in value, according to the improvements made therein.
613. What amount of money would you require to be endowed with to enable your Municipality to work efficiently? I think each Municipality under the Act should be endowed by the Government with a sum equal to that which is collected within each area.
614. What are the expenses of your Municipality during the year for advertising, clerical services, interest, and all other sums not expended directly on works? We work our Municipality very reasonably indeed, and always have done so; in fact our main object from the commencement has been to expend all the money we raised upon roads and other works. We have spent nothing that we could avoid in the payment of salaries. I have acted as honorary surveyor of the Municipality from the commencement, and have received no salary whatever for my services as such. The treasurer is also an alderman, and he of course has given his services gratuitously.
615. Is that the general practice in Municipalities? I believe it is not. The treasurer is generally an alderman, and aldermen are not paid for services rendered by them, but surveyors are generally paid officers.
616. *Mr. Tunks.*] The Council could pay an alderman if they liked? No, they could pay the mayor but not an alderman. During the last two years we have awarded £30 a year as a salary to our mayor. It was voted for public purposes,—to enable the mayor to assist in securing proper omnibus traffic to our neighbourhood. We had to pay £150 as a subsidy to induce the Omnibus Company to run their vehicles regularly to our neighbourhood.
617. *Chairman.*] That is, the Municipality had? No, the people had, but they requested the Council to assist, and the assistance was granted in that manner. The salary to the mayor was voted, merely to enable him to assist in any of those subsidies which may be required for the benefit of the neighbourhood. He never puts any of it into his own pocket. It is always spent for the good of the Municipality. Mr. Bradley had to pay, I believe, £40, the sum deficient, and we voted a salary of £30 to him simply to enable him to give it to the 'bus Commissioners to provide 'bus communication between Sydney and Randwick.
618. What is the amount of your indebtedness? I think about £1,300 for corporate purposes.
619. At what rate of interest? 6 per cent.
620. Have you built a Town Hall? Yes; it has cost about £1,000; that is about the total cost of erection, alterations, and repairs up to the present time.
621. Have you any knowledge of road trusts; are you aware whether they are economically worked? Some of them are, and some appear not to be.
622. Could you enumerate any? We had a trust road running through our Municipality before and sometime after its incorporation. I was honorary surveyor for that too, but they allowed me £20 a year to cover my expenses, and they gave the secretary £20 a year for his services as such.
623. So that on the whole it is as expensive to work road trusts as it is to work Municipalities? In proportion it is. I think all road trusts ought to be transferred to the Municipal Councils, through whose boundaries they run.
624. Are there any defects in the present Municipalities Act to which you wish to draw particular attention? I waited upon the Conference yesterday in order to give them some information from the practical observations I have made, and suggested to them the propriety of confining their efforts under present circumstances to the alteration and amendment of the endowment clause, &c. I think that that clause should be amended so as to make the endowment perpetual. There are two or three other clauses in the Act which might be amended with advantage, and that clause which has reference to the area I would strongly recommend to be altered without delay. I suggested to the Conference, and I would again suggest to your Committee the propriety of not allowing any borough to be called into existence whose area is less than 9 square miles. That would be the smallest area I would recommend for incorporation as a suburban borough, and with regard to country Municipalities I think they should include an area of not less than 50 square miles. I think that in all small Municipalities a great portion of the money is expended foolishly, that is, in the maintenance of an establishment and office expenses. For instance, on the North Shore there are three or four Municipalities where there ought only to be one. There is nothing whatever in the features or area of those Municipalities to prevent them being united into one, under one expenso of management.
625. Have you any lands from which you could derive a revenue? We have no lands granted to us by the Crown, excepting such as are expressly and exclusively dedicated for the public use. We cannot obtain any revenue from them; but on the contrary they are rather a source of expense, as money is required for enclosing and planting those reserves.
626. In fact then they are an extra expense now? Yes. I fenced, trenched, and planted that triangular piece of land near the Institution at Randwick, at a cost of about £100 to the Council and public. The trees are now growing well, and it will no doubt in a few years be an ornament to the Municipality.
627. Would it not be better that the Government should endow the Municipalities with grants of land, from which they could derive a revenue, than that the present system of endowment should be continued beyond the time provided for under the Act? It would be very desirable that the Government should give us lands which we could let out, and which in time to come would improve in value, so as to make a perpetual endowment. But there is no Crown Lands in some Municipalities, and to act fairly the Government would then have to purchase lands, at a great cost, in some instances.
628. *Mr. Tunks.*] But if there is no land would you have them buy it? I think not. There are many Municipalities where the Government have sold or disposed of all the Crown land, and therefore great difficulties would arise.
629. *Chairman.*] Has the Government sold the greater portion of the land in your Municipality? No; there are large quantities of Government land in our Municipality. I think there is between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, and from which we derive no benefit whatever.
630. You have the site of a town in your Municipality at Long Bay? Yes. We have three townships in

in our Municipality. There is the private township belonging to Sir Daniel Cooper, the township of S. H. Pearce, Esq., J.P. Randwick and Coogee, the township at Long Bay, and there will be another, no doubt, at Botany.

631. *Mr. Burns.*] With reference to the question of additional endowments;—have you ever thought out for yourself what additional endowments ought to be given by the Government to the different corporations, to make them effective for the purposes they are intended to serve? Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think that the Government would only be acting fairly by giving an equal sum to that collected within each of the Municipalities. As it must be remembered that every improvement has to be made; Municipalities here are not in a similar position to those in England, or in the other nations of Europe, for there the country has been long inhabited, and particular localities have been undergoing improvements for many hundreds of years. Here we have few inhabitants, and every road, bridge, sewer, culvert—every improvement devolving upon Municipalities to make. It is therefore impossible for the small and scattered population which some of these Municipalities possess, ever to make the most ordinary or necessary improvements from the taxation of their own lands, and not only so, but it should also be remembered that the population which reside in each of these municipal areas have taken upon themselves the care, management, cost, and local Government of all improvements required within that area. They have, as it were, taken that portion of the Colony included within their boundaries out of the hands of the central Government, which in the future will be relieved of all further care or trouble with regard to it.

632. You think that the Government should give pound for pound? Yes.

633. For how many years do you propose that this equivalent should be given by the Government? I have said in perpetuity. The number of inhabitants will continue to increase within the boundaries of these Municipalities, and they will continue to pay their share to the general revenue the same as other taxpayers in parts of the Colony where Municipalities do not exist, and they will have therefore a right to receive back from the general revenue some portion of the amount which they contribute to it for local improvements.

634. Would you at the same time extend the area of the different Municipalities? Exactly so. I would not allow one of them to be subdivided, for I think that the subdivisions which have taken place form one of the great evils of the existing system. Waterloo, Alexandria, and Redfern, ought to have been one Municipality. There are four Municipalities now on the North Shore which ought to be included in the area of one.

635. Your suggestion that the Government should give an amount equal to that raised by local taxation is conditional upon the Government extending the area of the Municipal incorporations, so that there shall not be an undue amount expended in salaries and office expenses? Just so. I would give them that endowment on condition that each suburban Municipality should contain an area of not less than 8 square miles; 9 would be little enough.

636. Would it be wise to give that equivalent to all corporations for an indefinite period? I think so, and on the broad basis that I stated before—that inasmuch as the inhabitants who may reside in these Municipalities will continue for all future time to contribute to the general revenue, the Government ought to return some portion of that revenue towards making roads and keeping them in repair.

637. Have you not a road trust in the Municipality of Randwick? We had, but it has been transferred to the Municipalities of Sydney and Randwick.

638. Have you given any attention to the question of the management of roads in the country districts? If I had the power, I would urge the Government to cut up the whole of the country where there was a suitable population into municipal districts; and instead of continuing these road trusts I would have municipal districts. I would make each cover an area of not less than 50 square miles, or in the far interior 100 square miles if necessary.

639. You would make municipal incorporation compulsory? Certainly. I would never leave it to the option of the people as now. If there are 500 persons living in a suburban area who sign a petition for incorporation, I would grant that petition without allowing any counter-petition, as there are landed proprietors who will not subscribe a single shilling, either privately or publicly, for general improvements; they will keep their land locked up, and if possible get excluded from a municipal area, while other people are spending their money on local improvements, of which they receive indirectly the benefit without contribution. I would therefore make incorporation compulsory. Whether people sign a petition or not, they all should be compelled to bear a share of the taxation for local improvements in all localities where the population warranted it.

640. Are there not parts of this Colony through which important main roads pass, where the population is so sparse that the taxation necessary to make or repair the roads would fall very unequally? Undoubtedly that is the case; and for that reason I think that the great main roads of the Colony would be better in the hands of the Government. I refer now to the main roads of communication with the interior of the Colony. They must be maintained until superseded by railways; but wherever the population is sufficiently large to establish a Municipality which could take in a portion of such main road, I would relieve the central Government of the charge of so much of that road as might be included within the boundaries of that Municipality, and require the municipal authorities to keep it in order, but would endow them according to the money which they raised, as before stated.

641. Have you found the allowance made by the Government for general roads brought under the management of your Municipal Council, sufficient for their maintenance? Certainly not; and moreover they have cut off the allowance under the minor roads grant for the trust roads, which have been transferred to the Municipalities, and that, I think, was a most inequitable and unwise measure. The money which they were giving for those minor trust roads, and, in some cases, the tolls also, were much less than the cost of making those roads, and was not sufficient to keep them in order. We have had to extend our powers of borrowing; and the debt on our portion of the trust road is now, I think, £3,500.

642. Have you contracted a debt with a view to supplement the Government endowment? No; this refers to another matter. An Act of Parliament was passed handing over our trust road to the Municipalities of Sydney and Randwick, which of course included the debt, but the accounts in regard to that road are, in accordance with the Act, kept separate from the other municipal funds. We receive no Government endowment on account of the trust road so transferred. The tolls are all the revenue we have to depend upon for the maintenance of that main road, and for the payment of interest and other expenses.

643. Have you found the tolls insufficient to keep that road in repair? Quite insufficient for repairs, interest, &c., for we have no road metal. We have to buy it all from the owners at Melbourne, or the Nepean River.

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644. *Mr. Tunks.*] What does it cost you a yard? By the time it is laid down, broken, and completed, it costs us about £1 a yard.
645. *Mr. Burns.*] With regard to your debt;—you seem to have a debt on the corporation of Randwick? The trust debt has been created to make and maintain that road, and handed over to us under the Act.
646. Have you any debt on the corporation itself, apart from the road trust? I think the debt of the corporation is about £1,300. We borrowed money to build the Council Chambers and to carry out some minor improvements which were urgently required.
647. And you have found the endowment you received from Government insufficient to carry out the work of the Municipality? Quite insufficient.
648. And that is one reason why you think that the endowment should be made perpetual? Yes.
649. Do you think, as far as your observation has gone, that corporations generally are in a similar position? There is no doubt of it, excepting such Municipalities as Woollahra, Balmain, the Glebe, and Paddington. Those have small areas and large populations, and consequently large revenues. There is but one main street, as it were, through some of those Municipalities over which most of the traffic passes. Nearly all those areas are small, and nearly all the land in them is built upon, so that they have a good revenue as compared with Randwick, the North Shore, and some other outlying suburban Municipalities, which contain so much unimproved land.
650. Is it not likely that when in most cases the population shall have considerably increased within the areas such as you have mentioned—8 square miles—is it not likely that you will be able to derive a revenue from local taxation sufficient for all municipal improvements? We might then obtain sufficient to keep the roads, &c., in order, but not to make many new improvements. We have about 38 miles of roads now laid out on the Government and Sir D. Cooper's maps, which have yet to be made, besides the 9 miles we have made already. There are 38 miles of road laid out, and as the subdivision of property takes place there will be perhaps at least five times that length. The land is now held in lots of from 5 to 1,000 acres; and I suppose we shall have at least 100 miles of roads within the Municipality of Randwick.
651. But if your population continues to increase, will not your revenue, on account of the road trust and from taxation by the Municipal Council, also continue to increase? Undoubtedly; but not in the same ratio as the required expenditure for additional works.
652. Not in the same ratio as the necessity for improvement? No; because we have these roads to form and make on a sandy foundation, and as the population increases constant wear and tear will cause repairs to be continually going on. The repairs to made roads here repeat the first expenditure about every ten years.
653. Do you not think that if the Government were to adopt the rule of giving to all Municipalities an endowment equal to the amount raised by local taxation for municipal work and improvement, and to continue it for the first twenty years, the income of the Municipalities would be sufficient to establish them on a fair basis? I would be content with that as a commencement; but I cannot depart from my belief in the matter, that the Government should make the endowment perpetual, seeing that they are forever relieved of the necessity of taking charge of works in the areas incorporated, and also that the rate-payers in those Municipalities will continue to contribute to the general revenue.
654. In giving your answer you are influenced by the consideration that these Councils take charge of all municipal improvements? Yes, certainly.
655. But do you not think that if there was a general regulation that each Council should get an endowment from the Government equivalent to the taxation which they levied for the first twenty years it would enable them to be established on a fair working basis? They could be established on a fair working basis; but whether they could be continued we must leave posterity to decide. I believe that would do for the present, but on the broad equitable principle I have already stated, I think the endowment ought to be perpetual.
656. *Mr. Tunks.*] I think you stated that you lost a considerable amount of revenue when your Municipality was established, owing to a town being incorporated with a rural district? Yes, we were unable to collect a large portion of our taxes on account of that, and consequently lost the endowment we should otherwise have received.
657. Did you make an assessment? Yes.
658. That point has been determined in favour of the legality of incorporating a town and rural district since, has it not? I do not remember; but the Judges of the Supreme Court decided to the contrary.
659. Is it within your knowledge that the decision of the Judges was reversed? I really do not know. I know that the Supreme Court decided at one time that it was not legal to incorporate a rural district with a town, and our fears were thereby increased.
660. You are not aware that that decision has been reversed? I have not heard, or, if I have, have forgotten it.
661. Supposing it has been reversed, would not the assessment remain as a debt against the property? It would, undoubtedly, under the provisions of the new Act; but unfortunately we should be bound to produce the service of notice, &c., in these cases, and it would not be possible for us to do so, and under any circumstances we have finally lost the Government endowment on the amount not collected.
662. You have not complied with the law in advertising these as a charge against the property? In some instances, no. The first Act was so defective that it was almost impossible to know how to work it.
663. When you say that some of the inhabitants in your neighbourhood subscribe money, and that you assist them, you mean also, I suppose, that the Government endowment is based upon those subscriptions, as well as upon the rates? Under the new Act it is; since 1868 they have done so. That was a suggestion which I submitted to Mr. Cowper when in office.
664. So that under the new Act the Government do pay upon subscriptions as well as rates? They do, but they did not under the old Act. We collected a large sum of money as contributions, but we could not get any endowment for it, because it was not then the law to give any endowment, excepting on rates collected.
665. Would you propose to extend the area under incorporation with the same power of taxing waste lands as exists under the present law? On waste lands of the Crown?
666. You cannot tax Crown lands; alienated land only can be taxed? You mean land held by private individuals?
667. Yes? I think so.
668. The land would be worth £20 an acre before you could get a shilling an acre as taxes? Yes, and that rate would not pay for writing out the notice-paper and the service of it. 5 per cent. on the fee simple is too low for any useful purpose.

669. In some of the suburban Municipalities, where there is unfenced, unimproved, untouched land, what is the value of it—what does the value range from, as a matter of opinion? In Randwick it ranges from £5 per acre to £20, and from £20 to £600. I have sold some at £840. It all depends on locality and position.
670. As to other places? In Newtown and on North Shore, near the water, I should say it would be about the same as at Randwick.
671. Would you think that the suburban lands in those gullies about Middle Harbour would be worth £600? I said from £5 to £20, and up to £600, according to position, &c.
672. Are you not aware that you might buy plenty of that land at £3 an acre? A good deal of it in the back gullies I would not give £1 per acre for at the present time.
673. In some cases it would require several acres of ground to produce 1s. of taxation? Perhaps so.
674. And that 1s. would be eaten up in the expenses? Yes, it would not be worth collecting.
675. If a ratepayer desired the corporation to point out the land which they rated him for, how would they do it? They are not bound to do it, and would act foolishly in doing so.
676. Supposing they be,—how would you do it? I would not do it at all, as the law does not authorize such a demand.
677. It would take several acres to produce one shilling? In some instances, that is to say on small grants of land in obscure positions, it would be eaten up by clerical labour. It would not pay for printing the papers, writing the notices, and serving them.
678. In that view of the matter would it be practicable to include large areas of worthless land in the country within Municipalities where roads are necessary? Under such circumstances I think that the minimum price should be fixed for land in the far interior, the minimum price of £1 per acre, as mentioned in the Land Act on all lands available for improvement, and exclude from incorporation lands of great extent not capable of improvement.
679. Then it would take twenty acres to give one shilling? Exactly so, under the present Act.
680. If land of that kind were liable to be taxed, it would cost as much to collect it as the tax would be worth; and the people would be put to the expense of paying rates, and yet nothing would be done? Exactly so, under such circumstances as you have described. Supposing there were 50 miles square, and it was all valued at £1 per acre, the revenue would then be very small; but to insure its incorporation there must be some improved lands and houses erected, upon which the rates would be increased. Where those areas were large, something would be produced in the commencement for general purposes over and above the clerical expenditure, and that is one reason why I would extend the areas for country Municipalities.
681. Would not that necessarily imply a larger expense for supervision—how could you look after your works? I think that one paid overseer could look after an extent of 50 square miles, to expend all the funds that it would be possible to raise in any such locality.
682. 7 miles square? Yes, one man could look after that area well, and it would take one overseer to look after half of it.
683. You said that you worked your Municipality in a very cheap way;—could you afford the Committee any information as to the rate per cent. it costs altogether for working it? Do you mean for clerical labour?
684. I mean everything—all the usual expenses that cannot be charged to actual street making? As economically as we act in the working of our Municipality the contingent expenses are too great, but they are unavoidable, as the provisions of the Act must be complied with.
685. Would they amount to less than 20 per cent. on your income? I think so. We give our clerk £25 a year, and the Municipal Chambers to live in, and £10 a year for the work of the road trust; £10 per annum each to the Bailiff and Inspector of Nuisances; that is all we have to pay as salaries, excepting that allowed to the Mayor for the purposes above stated. Then there is the interest on the debt, stationery, advertisements, lights, &c. The advertising costs a good amount of the money, because under the provisions of the Act we are obliged to advertise almost everything; and the expense of advertising in the *Government Gazette* and in the local newspapers is altogether out of proportion to our income.
686. Have you any law expenses? We do our legal matters as far as possible without the assistance of a lawyer. We had to employ a solicitor on one or two occasions, but since we passed our by-laws we generally do our business in collecting from defaulters by warrant from the mayor.
687. I think you stated that it was desirable to place the trust roads in the hands of Municipalities? Yes, when practicable to do so.
688. Do I understand you to say that you would destroy the trusts and leave the roads to the ordinary operation of the Municipalities Act? I would do away with all the road trusts which now exist in suburban Municipalities. I would, as a matter of course, provide for the division and payment of the debts which have been contracted under the old Acts. Wherever a trust road runs through two or more suburban Municipalities, each of those Municipalities ought to take their fair proportion of the debt and the portion of the road within their respective boundaries, providing a proper consideration were received from the Government to pay the debts and enable them to abolish the tolls now established thereon.
689. Would you take from the Municipalities the power of erecting tolls which is given to them by the present law? No, excepting as before stated, because persons who have advanced money to make the roads under those securities would be deprived of the means of repayment, and those roads would fall into disrepair.
690. In that case you might have a toll every mile or so? Not if my suggestions are adopted. If these observations are not approved, some limit must be defined for the erecting and collection of gates and tolls. There should then not be more than one toll payable within a distance of 8 miles, and the proceeds of such toll should be distributed ratably according to the mileage of each Municipality.
691. It seems to be necessary to modify the power in some way such as you speak of? It would be necessary, because there are vested interests at stake. Thus, for instance, a mortgagee has lent us £3,500 upon our road, and we could not destroy his vested rights by removing the toll-bar if we wished to do so. Indeed if the Government passed a Bill to abolish the present tolls, the mortgagees could fairly call upon the Government for compensation.
692. But irrespective of that, would not the power to erect tolls lead to our having a number of tolls in small Municipalities? Exactly; but I would not permit that the Act should be amended to prevent it. I would only allow one toll-gate for payment to be erected every 8 miles; or if there were ten toll-gates erected in that distance one payment should free them all, and the proceeds of the tolls should be divided among

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- among the Municipalities interested in it, according to the length of road belonging to them respectively.
693. You have volunteered a statement with respect to the North Shore. I presume you are acquainted with the locality? I have a good knowledge of that locality for many years.
694. Have you any knowledge of the boundary of East St. Leonards Municipality? I have no knowledge of the boundaries of those Municipalities, excepting having been informed that there are three or four Municipalities in one parish or township which in that small area I think is absurd, as unnecessary expense is thereby incurred.
695. Having regard to the position of the ferry, would you say that it is absolutely necessary that nearly the whole traffic should go through it to and from Sydney? Undoubtedly I should call that road the main thoroughfare.
696. You know the Wesleyan Chapel? Yes.
697. How far would it be from the Wesleyan Chapel to Milson's Point? I think about three-quarters of a mile.
698. You know the corner of Mount and Miller Streets—the cross roads at the School of Arts? Yes, I know that well.
699. How far do you call that? From the Wesleyan Chapel would be, I should think, about a quarter of a mile, which would be about a mile from the ferry.
700. If in that distance there were three toll-bars would it be oppressive to these people? I should certainly think so; they ought to be removed without delay; unless one toll clears the others and the funds ratably divided as aforesaid.
701. I am speaking of the possibility of it? I think it would be absurd that there should be even two tolls or demands in so short a distance.
702. If this Milson's Point Municipality erected a toll and placed the whole side of country under contribution, and refused to contribute anything to the Municipalities outside, would that be oppressive to the rest of the district? It would be a very great oppression, one calling for a remedy at once.
703. In that view of the case, would it not be better to place that road under a trust? I should say it would, unless some alteration in the Municipalities Act could be made forthwith to provide against such oppression. Some amendment is evidently necessary to provide against such extortion as that.
704. With regard to the importance of endowing Municipalities, do you think that it would be desirable to hand over to them publicans' licenses, auctioneers' licenses, and revenue of that kind? Certainly not. I think that would be attended with the most fatal results. Nothing in my opinion would tend to demoralize the country more than that. It would also be unfair, as the revenues of some places would be unimportant in comparison with others. I would not allow Municipalities to interfere with taxation of that kind. Let us go to the Colonial Treasurer and receive our revenue from him, but let the Government collect all the general and direct taxation of the country; and on no account let the Municipalities have power to grant licenses of any sort, which would interfere with the general revenues of the country.
705. You would justify that position on the ground that persons residing in Municipalities contribute to the general Revenue by the consumption of dutiable articles? Exactly so; and that is the basis on which I rest all my calculations in reference to the perpetual endowment of the Municipalities.
706. If the Government make bridges and roads in different districts of the Colony out of the public Revenue, does it not discourage persons from incorporating, seeing that if they incorporated they would have to pay their share to the general Revenue, as before, and then, in addition to that, would have to pay the municipal rates—they would be contributing in common with all the country; and then they would be specially taxed under the municipal system to furnish themselves with roads? With regard to the leading thoroughfares of the Country, I think the Government ought to make all the main bridges, because important structures of that kind are not simply for local benefit but for the use and advantage of the whole Country generally.
707. The splitting up of Municipalities into very small areas encourages petty local feelings, and disinclines the people to undertake improvements for the good of the whole community, such as reserves or wharfs; take the North Shore for example, as that has been mentioned; we all want a wharf—would that be a fair charge upon the whole district which would require to use it? I scarcely comprehend your question.
708. The only outlet from the North Shore to Sydney is by means of a wharf, and that would be a public improvement which would be useful to everybody? I apprehend you refer to the termination of the Main North Road on the North Shore; and seeing that that is the termination of the Great Northern Road, I think that it is a work which ought to be done or assisted specially by Government.
709. We are in a similar position with regard to a reserve? The whole district ought to be one Municipality, and that would put an end to all the bickering which now exists. All those Municipalities should be compelled to unite and make a good and prosperous Borough.
710. Does not subdivision, such as has taken place, tend to intensify local feeling and produce ill will? It does; and it also produces an useless and unprofitable expenditure of money.
711. It produces ill feeling and prevents local improvement? Yes; it is the fault of the Government in permitting any Municipality to be divided unless there is an area to each of them of not less than 8 or 9 square miles. The Government could prevent such proceedings under the present Act.
712. *Mr. Burns.*] I think you are a member of the Conference now sitting with regard to Municipalities? I am not a member of the present Conference, but I was a member of the first Conference. Our Council desired me to attend the present Conference yesterday and give them my ideas with reference to the amendments required in the Act, and I did so.
713. *Mr. Tunks.*] I gather from you that in your opinion comparatively few alterations of the law are required, and that what is most wanted is increased areas and increased endowment? Exactly so. That was my chief argument before the Conference yesterday. I had something to do with the new Act when it was first framed, and have since carefully perused it, and can see but very few things in it which require immediate alteration.
714. A good many difficulties have been determined by the Judges? Yes, and we clearly know how the Act ought to be worked. The areas, the endowment, the increased rate on the fee-simple, and a few other unimportant matters, are all that urgently require alteration. I informed the Conference that I thought they ought to be content to get the endowment, &c., increased, and that any attempt to amend the whole Act would not in all probability be successful or satisfactory. The present Act authorizes us to make by-laws for almost every contingency which may arise. If suitable by-laws are made to meet local wants, and the few amendments now suggested adopted, then the Act, I think, would be almost perfect. I may be permitted,

permitted, however, to say that when I was in Victoria and Queensland I saw their Municipal Acts. I do not remember the particulars of them, but I know their Governments were much more liberal than ours. As far as I remember, in Queensland the Government not only gives a money endowment but also a portion of the revenue derived from the sale of Crown lands within each Municipality.

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715. When you speak of a town being incorporated with a country district, that is only a difference in terms—there is no practical importance to be attached to the distinction? There is little or no practical difference, but a legal difficulty was made of it at the time referred to by me.

716. But the Judges or the Privy Council determined that? I believe that was in Mr. Berry's case.

717. A country town is sometimes a mere bush settlement? In the first instance that is the case with all Government townships.

718. The town of St. Leonards, for instance, stretches back to Long Bay, Middle Harbour, where the houses are not within a mile of each other? Yes, in some parts of it there is nothing of a town but in name. I saw the ambiguity of the clause to which you have alluded before we incorporated, and accordingly in describing our boundaries I took in a good portion of country, thinking at the time that it would be easier to lessen our area than to increase it.

719. Have you considered the question of determining the boundaries between Municipalities? I would decidedly prefer to employ natural boundaries, if they were conveniently near, such as rivers, creeks, valleys, or main roads, if those boundaries included an area of a suitable size.

720. I refer more particularly to cases in which there is a road between two Municipalities, where the Municipality which incorporates first leaves a road outside its boundary for the Municipality which incorporates next to take up? I would allow the Government to decide cases of that kind by fixing each boundary in the centre of such road or street.

721. Where a road is the boundary of a Municipality would you not let the boundary be in the middle of that road and require each Municipality to contribute towards its maintenance? Yes; there are Municipalities which are so bounded. The 120th and five following clauses of the Municipalities Act provides further for such cases.

722. Has it ever occurred to you that there has been a good deal of selfishness in the subdivision of Municipalities; that a certain number of persons having improved property to deal with have obtained the incorporation of a very small area, and by so acting having excluded a very large area of unimproved land, and when that unimproved land came to be incorporated many miles of roads required to be made, and the income for the purpose was very small? I have heard of such cases, which ought to be at once remedied and prevented in future.

723. Do you know the Borough of Victoria, North Shore, Blue's Estate? I do.

724. It reaches from the Point up to Mount-street—about 150 or 200 acres? Yes.

725. Upon that small area there is about 1,000 or 1,200 persons, and the Council receives about £400 a year from rates, whereas the Municipality at the back of it does not derive more than £400 a year from the area extending to Middle Harbour and the Heads, because most of the land is unimproved? Just so.

726. So that people are encouraged to form small Municipalities with a view to obtain a large municipal revenue? Yes; but that ought to be prevented at once. It is might succeeding against right, the majority forcing the minority to put up with anything but what is fair and equitable, but the redress and prevention is with the Government.

727. Do you see any reason why the inhabitants or ratepayers immediately adjoining the City of Sydney should be treated differently in a matter of this kind from people who live within the City of Sydney? In what way?

728. In the mode of rating? I have some knowledge of the rating of property in Sydney and also under the Municipalities Act. I think that the provisions of the Municipalities Act would do very well indeed with reference to the shilling rate on improved properties if the rate on unimproved properties was raised to 1d. in the £, as suggested; I think it would answer the purpose admirably.

729. The same burden of taxation would be as desirable for one as for the other? Exactly; because we want water, sewerage, and all the other general improvements which the inhabitants of the City of Sydney require. I do not see why taxes should not be levied on all property, excepting Crown Lands, according to the improvements required.

730. Supposing the Government do not see this question of endowment from your point of view, would an increasing the rate to 1s. 6d. in the £ be such a burden as would be too onerous to the ratepayers? It would not be just or equitable on the part of the Government to refuse an increased endowment, for they would then be receiving all that we contributed to the general revenue, and giving us little or nothing in return for local improvements. And the improvements, which would be made at the expense of the respective Councils would have the effect of increasing the value of Crown Lands which remained within the areas of the Municipalities. The localities also would be improved to the advantage of the inhabitants of other parts of the Colony who chose to visit them.

731. Have you ever considered the question of a ferry across the harbour from Sydney to the North Shore? A ferry or a bridge?

732. A ferry? Do you mean by steam-boats?

733. Whether a ferry should be provided by the public? A public ferry would be better than a private one at any time. Such a matter as that ought to be either under the general law which regulates omnibuses, or it should be placed under municipal direction and control.

534. In the event of there being a trust road through those Municipalities, it would be a fit subject to include in the trust? No doubt of it, because it would be part of the great highway connecting one portion of the land with another. It would be similar to a common ferry-boat or punt, which have been established on the rivers of the Colony.

735. Having regard to the size of the district, and the number of people who reside at the North Shore, they ought not to be left at the mercy of a private Company? Certainly not. The owners of the boats might employ them in towing ships out to sea, or in doing other private work, and thereby stop the traffic.

736. As they used to do? Yes; many a time I have had to wait at the old ferry in the sun with my horse for two hours; and sometimes at night I have been obliged to go home without my horse, because the ferry-boat was taken off.

737. That must be a great drawback? Nothing could be a greater drawback to a locality so situated. A

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ferry such as that from the North Shore to Sydney, and in fact all ferries to connect one point of land with another ought to be in the hands of the public authorities.

738. *Chairman.*] They are in the nature of main thoroughfares? Yes; and they ought to be in the hands of municipal or other public authorities.

739. Do you think it would be beneficial to place the responsibility of the general supervision and regulation of all cemeteries, public-houses, public schools, the care of public reserves, trust roads, and other such matters, upon the Municipal Councils, in lieu of so many persons being appointed local Boards, so as to induce a greater number of person to take an interest in municipal government than now appears to be the case? I think that wherever we can do it without interfering with vested rights it should be done, because I look upon the Municipal Council of every locality as the proper governing body of that portion of the Colony.

740. Similar to what occurs in the United States of America? Yes, they ought to have every public local matter placed under their control, which can properly be referred to them. New cemeteries which require to be established, new schools which require to be founded, and every other thing, excepting as aforesaid, which tends to the public benefit of the locality, I would place under the control of their Municipal Council.

741. *Mr. Burns.*] And with regard to the licensing of public-houses? I would not entrust the Councils with the licensing of public-houses, but would give the ratepayers the power of limiting the number of licensed houses in their respective localities.

742. *Chairman.*] But as to the looking after them? I would give them the supervision of public-houses, and would allow them to employ, when necessary, additional special constables, but not to take the direction of the permanent police from the supervision of the general Government. The Municipal Councils ought to some extent to have the supervision of the police stationed within their limits, so that their by-laws may be observed and the general protection more fully secured.

743. Do you think that if such enlarged powers were given to municipal bodies it would induce more persons to take an interest in municipal affairs, and to offer their services as aldermen? I have no doubt of it. Many men of intelligence and ability would come forward as aldermen in the various Municipalities if the Councils were entrusted with the full power and authority to which you refer.

744. The effect of the appointment of so many Boards in different localities takes away from that authority and respect with which the public would regard one body, and destroys the emulation of citizens? It does. It takes away the dignity of office, and destroys the unity of action, and it also absorbs the funds which might be better expended.

745. Practically speaking, almost every person of any influence has some office of trust at the present time in most localities, and less interest is felt in the offices themselves in consequence? Yes; there is a division of responsibility, and consequently there is but little done for the public good.

746. *Mr. Burns.*] You are in favour of the concentration of all local management in the hands of the Municipal Council? Yes, that is the sum and substance of the matter.

747. Do you think that municipal corporations have been well managed hitherto? Some have, and some have not; the good or bad management depends entirely on the men who are elected as aldermen. I have seen and heard many things of a factitious nature which ought not to have existed, and I believe that it is the want of more power and concentration in the management of local matters that has prevented many men of intelligence and education coming forward as aldermen, and therefore almost any person who thought proper to offer himself as an alderman has been elected to fill the office on which so much depends.

748. It is your opinion that the best men available have not been chosen? It has been generally so, because they would not act under the circumstances.

749. And that has arisen partly from the powers of the Councils not being so extended as they ought to be? Exactly so; because they prefer not to come into collision with the various trusts already in existence.

750. *Chairman.*] Have not similar fracas to those to which you have referred taken place on Boards of local trusts with regard to roads, cemeteries, and other matters;—have not even worse disturbances taken place in such bodies than those which have occurred in Municipal Councils? No doubt such has been the case in many instances, because nearly every commissioner or trustee has his own part of the district which he specially wishes to serve. If one wants a bridge near his house or property, and another wants one near his, the question will be—who shall get it first?

751. You have given us a good deal of information with regard to the North Shore. Are you also acquainted with Redfern, Waterloo, and Alexandria? I am.

752. Do you think that the area of those Municipalities is sufficiently large? Certainly not. I think that Redfern, Alexandria, and Waterloo, should extend south to the shores of Botany Bay, and adjoin our Municipality; our western boundary should be their eastern boundary, the City their northern, and Newtown their western boundaries.

753. Are you also acquainted with South Botany? I am. All that area should be included in the Redfern Borough.

754. Do you know the Glebe, South Sydney, and Camperdown? I do. All that area, including Newtown, ought to be one, and bounded by Redfern.

755. Would you take in Newtown with them? If Newtown is not so included that Municipality ought to be extended to Cook's River, which would include Marrickville.

756. So that you would make these ten Municipalities you have named into three? Yes; three would be better than four.

757. With regard to Paddington, Waverley, and Woollahra? Paddington should be annexed to the City; the others ought to have been one Municipality. Waverley and Woollahra would include a large area, but none too large for the number of inhabitants it is likely to contain, and for economical working there would be an advantage.

758. You think it would conduce to the economical working of these Municipalities if they were amalgamated? I do. I should like to see Paddington joined to Sydney, and Waverley and Woollahra amalgamated.

759. *Mr. Burns.*] You think that the number of these suburban Municipalities could be reduced by two-thirds? I think such a reduction and amalgamation would ensure more economy and efficiency generally.

760. *Chairman.*] These corporate properties must all of them have got Council buildings? They could be sold or leased for the general good.

761. Do you think again that it would not be a benefit to have local Courts? I think so. Randwick has been

been proclaimed a place for holding a Court of Petty Sessions. Since its incorporation I think that sufficient magistrates could be collected at those places to perform the local duties which would be required of them, and it would not be necessary to employ Clerks of Petty Sessions. The police are generally an intelligent body of men, and I have been informed, on good authority, that for the payment of about £10. a year extra an intelligent constable could be stationed at such places as Randwick, Newtown, &c., to take the depositions, and perform the usual clerical work.

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762. Do you think that the police generally are sufficiently educated to act as Clerks of Petty Sessions? There are a number of men in the present Force who would be able to do all the duties required, and who could, as I have been informed, be stationed in those Municipalities on application. All that would be necessary would be the payment of a small extra salary of £10 or £12 a year to the person so appointed.

763. Are you acquainted with any Municipalities in the interior? I know Yass, Bathurst, Inverell, and Hill End, Goulburn and Newcastle, Wollongong, Parramatta, Richmond, and other places.

764. Take Inverell;—would you be good enough to describe the locality? The locality I look upon as being a most undesirable site for a township. They have laid it out in the old bed of a river, and some day many of the people will, I fear, be drowned, like those were at Gundagai.

765. How are they situated with regard to road metal? I do not know of any metal "reserves," but I saw large quantities of material in the locality.

766. With regard to the town of Yass, have they got good facilities for obtaining road metal? Yes; there is plenty of road metal in the vicinity of Yass.

767. Are there any engineering difficulties connected with the formation of their streets? Very few, when compared with Randwick, or the North Shore.

768. Would you not make a discrimination between some Municipalities and others, having regard to the special natural advantages of each? Having reference to the endowment I would not. I would serve them all alike, because in the country districts the population and the revenue will not be so great as in the suburbs of Sydney. I would give them all the same encouragement by equal endowments, as before stated.

769. Yass is favourably situated? Yes.

770. Do you know their area? I do not; but I think they have a good area.

771. Are the opinions which you have expressed to the Committee generally applicable to the Municipalities throughout the Colony? I think so, from the information I have received in the country, and the practical observations I have made in travelling.

772. You have acquired considerable knowledge with regard to the City of Sydney? Yes, during the last thirty years.

773. Would you allow the Corporation of Sydney to receive the same endowment as other Municipalities? Certainly not. In the first instance they have derived a large endowment, £10,000 a year, from the Government. The waterworks, the wharfs, and the markets, which were built by the Government. A portion of the streets of the City were also formed and made at the time the Corporation took them under their care. The City of Sydney has also but a small area in proportion to its immense population, and the great revenues which it has and will receive. I therefore do not think that it would be fair to endow the City of Sydney in the same ratio as the suburban Municipalities. But I think the Government ought to endow the City more liberally than they do at the present time. They ought to give the City Council every encouragement they possibly could.

774. Considering that Sydney is the capital of the Colony, do you not think that the roads require a larger expenditure in kerbing and guttering, and various ways? Yes; because the traffic is much greater than in the suburbs.

775. There are very few roads or streets in other Municipalities which are kerbed and guttered so expensively? I do not know many of your streets in the main thoroughfares but what are properly kerbed and guttered at the present time.

776. Are you aware how long kerbing and guttering lasts? Not above ten years, with our sandstone. At all events they require repairs about every ten years.

777. You have said that the Government gave over expensive water-works to Sydney? Yes; the Lachlan water-works.

778. Are you aware of the cost of these works previously? No.

779. Do you think that the construction of Busby's bore, the works connected with it, and the laying down of pipes, et cetera, amounted to more than £30,000? It may not have cost more than that sum in those days, because nearly all of it was done by prison labour.

780. Are you aware that the cost of water through that bore is considerable? No doubt of it.

781. Have you formed any opinion as to whether the water brought to the City by gravitation, and that pumped up from Botany, is delivered at the lowest price? I should think that the water which flows into Sydney by gravitation was much less expensive than the water sent into Sydney by the pumps at Botany.

782. Are you aware that some forty or fifty men have to be kept employed during the summer months in clearing out the watercourse before and after rain, in connection with the water that is supplied by gravitation? No doubt expenses have to be incurred in keeping the channel clear.

783. Taking into consideration that there are forty or fifty men employed in keeping the channel clear, would you say that there was much difference in the cost of the water supplied by gravitation and that by pumping? Taking that into consideration, I should think there was very little difference in the cost; but it appears extraordinary that so many men should be so employed for such a purpose.

784. Do you know the area of the City of Sydney? I do not know the exact area.

785. Suppose that the City of Sydney has an area of 2,000 acres, in how much of it are the streets made, kerbed, and guttered? In a great portion of it.

786. Are there streets through an area of 500 acres still to be metalled, kerbed, and guttered? There may be; I might perhaps say that a quarter of its area still remains to be improved.

787. The cost of a cubic yard of metal would be about the same in Sydney and Randwick? I should say it costs you 15s. It costs us about 20s., when laid and completed.

788. You do not pay 5s. for cartage between Sydney and Randwick? I think the cost of cartage is 3s. 9d.; but when broken, laid, rolled, and blinded, it costs nearly 20s. per cubic yard.

TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. TUNKS,MR. LUCAS,  
MR. WEBB.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Webb, Esq., M.L.A., examined in his place:—

E. Webb,  
Esq., M.L.A.  
14 Oct., 1873.789. *Chairman.*] You have been mayor of the Municipal Council of Bathurst? I have.

790. And you were for some time an alderman of that Council? Yes, I was an alderman for seven or eight years, and was twice mayor.

791. Do you know the area of that Municipality? I do not know the exact area just now.

792. Does it take in more than the town? Yes, it takes in what is commonly known as the borough; that includes the town proper and a considerable portion of the Bathurst Common. I should say it took in about 3 or 4 square miles, with the Common, though it does not include all the Commonage.

793. Do you mean that it is 3 or 4 miles square, or that it contains 3 or 4 square miles? What I mean is, that the area is about 3 or 4 square miles, to the best of my recollection.

794. In that case it would contain some 2,600 acres? Yes, I believe the area is between 2,000 and 3,000 acres.

795. Do you know what length of streets there are in the borough? There are about 80 miles of streets to maintain in the borough.

796. What is the annual amount of revenue derived from taxation, and without reckoning the Government endowment? In my time it was between £1,500 and £1,600 a year, though I cannot give the exact amount. I see that the return for last year shows the revenue to have been £1,550.

797. These amounts are exclusive of the Government endowment? They are.

798. And what is the amount of the Government endowment at the present time? We receive 5s. in the £; that is this year. The Municipality has been established a little over ten years.

799. From your acquaintance with the Municipality do you think that this amount of annual revenue is sufficient to keep the streets in good condition? No, it certainly is not sufficient. With the amount now received the Council cannot carry on anything like the works necessary for the town.

800. I believe the Bathurst streets are very wide? Yes; they are a chain and a half in width.

801. Are the streets kerbed and guttered? Some portion of them is, but no very great extent. Nothing has been done in the way of kerbing and guttering since the endowment has been decreased.

802. Is all the vacant land in the Municipality taxed? Yes, all the sold portions are taxed, but the unsold portions, which still remain in the hands of the Government, are not.

803. *Mr. Lucas.*] All private property in the borough is subject to taxation? Yes. It is all assessed and of course liable to taxation; but I do not think that it is all taxed—that is, that taxes are paid on the whole of it.

804. That would be from the fault of the aldermen and not from the fault of the Act? Yes, I believe it arises from the fact that influence is brought to bear upon the aldermen, so that though the rate is levied over all property the payment of the rate is not enforced in some cases.

805. Of course if the rate was levied, and the property liable, the non-payment would not be the fault of the Act? To some extent I think it is. I think it would be better if the Act made it imperative on the aldermen to enforce payment of the rates.

806. You complain then that certain properties in the borough are exempt from payment? Not exactly exempt, but that the payment of the rates is not enforced.

807. And that this arises not under the Act but from the favouritism of the aldermen? Yes. There are certain parties who are not compelled to pay their rates, and this necessarily acts very unjustly towards those who pay them regularly.

808. Do you think that you have a sufficient area for the economic working of your Municipality; supposing there were an idea of spreading local Governments throughout the whole Colony, would the area for Bathurst be sufficient? That is rather a comprehensive question. If you ask me simply whether the Municipality of Bathurst is sufficiently extensive to find funds for purposes of local improvement, I should say that I think it is. We have now a very considerable population in the town, and that population is yearly increasing; and I do not think it would be advisable to add on a purely country district to the town, because the interests of the two must necessarily be distinct.

809. But in the event of the adoption of a municipal system, to be applied to the whole Colony, do you think that the area of your Municipality would be too small? Not in so far as Bathurst is concerned. Neither do I think that it would be well to amalgamate the towns with the country districts in one Municipality, since the two must have different and to some extent conflicting interests. Localities should only be joined together in one Municipality where their interests are identical.

810. With what is the Municipality of Bathurst endowed besides money? We have had some portions of land given to us by the Government. There were two and a quarter acres conveyed to us as a market reserve; an acre for a Town Hall site; and about two and a half acres for a hay-market.

811. Are these available for the purpose of revenue? The two market sites are.

812. Can you say what amount of revenue is derived from them? The Municipal Council of Bathurst borrowed between £3,000 and £4,000 for the purpose of erecting a market on the market ground; the Council have to pay interest on that money and the rent and market dues cover that interest, and leave, I am under the impression, something between £100 and £150 a year towards liquidating the debt. At the same time I am unable to speak positively as to the amount.

813. Then the Council has no land which it could let out separately on building or other leases, by which to derive a revenue? None. And I may say that the Municipal Council applied to the Government for permission to let out some of the frontage of the market ground on building leases, but the proposal was objected to by the Government, or by the person to whom the application was made, and the permission was refused. The answer was virtually this: The ground has been granted to the Corporation for the purposes of a market, and we will not allow it to be used for anything else.

814.

814. Is not Bathurst very favourably situated as regards road material—metal for the streets? Yes, E. Webb, Esq., M.L.A. moderately so. We have no stone suitable for kerbing and guttering, but we have plenty of blue metal. This is procurable at about 7s. 6d. per cubic yard, broken, and laid on the streets.
815. That would not include spreading? Yes. I think that for 7s. 6d. the cubic yard we could get it 14 Oct., 1873. quarried, carted, broken, and spread. We have also abundance of gravel.
816. There are no great difficulties in the way of making and forming your streets? No. There is a creek runs through the town that entails some expense.
817. But there are no engineering difficulties? No, only in so far as we require to make bridges over this creek at various points.
818. Looking at all the work required to be done in the town, what amount would the corporation require to be endowed with in order to carry out these requisite works in a proper manner? We should require an endowment of pound for pound on all the money raised from local taxation.
819. Is the town favourably situated as regards water supply? No. We can get water by sinking for it, and wells are principally used for water; and the Macquarie runs round by the edge of the town.
820. Do you know the present amount of the indebtedness of the Bathurst Council? I cannot say positively, but I think it is between £3,000 and £4,000.
821. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of what are the office expenses of the Municipality? I do not know the exact amount, but I believe it is very heavy. I will not be certain, but I am under the impression that the office expenses are something like 5s. 4d. in the pound.
822. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you mean that the machinery for carrying on the corporation costs at the rate of 6s. 4d. in the pound? Something like that. I will not be certain as to the amounts, but it is between 5s. 4d. and 6s. 4d., to the best of my recollection, on the amount of rates collected. This, of course, includes the salary of the Town Clerk and surveyor, the cost of assessment, rent of buildings—in fact, the machinery altogether. I am aware that the corporation has borrowed more money than it ought to have done, and the interest which has to be paid, with these office expenses, has greatly reduced the amount in hand for improvements. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood, that the expenses are between 5s. 4d. and 6s. 4d. in the pound on the rates collected.
823. And not including the Government endowment? No. That is excluded.
824. Have you given any consideration to the question of how the revenue of the Bathurst Town Council could be increased so as to meet the demands on it for improvements? That is rather a difficult matter to deal with, and I am not prepared just now to give an opinion on it.
825. Do you think that all trade licenses should be handed over to the corporation? That would depend entirely upon circumstances. I have thought a good deal over that question, and I do not think it would act well in regard to some Municipalities, though it might in so far as Bathurst is concerned; but as we have to make laws applicable to all Municipalities, and not to that of Bathurst alone, I do not think in that respect that it would be desirable.
826. Taking, for instance, the publicans' licenses, do you think, in the event of the House coming to the determination to hand over to each Municipality the amount received in each for publicans' licenses, that it would be advisable to continue the present system of licensing, or would you give the power of deciding upon the propriety of granting licenses to a Board to be appointed for the purpose? I think it would be very objectionable to give them these licenses, as it would lead to the multiplication of hotels and public-houses to a greater extent than at present; and we know that now a license is never refused if the house is found to be suitable.
827. What I mean to ask is: Supposing it be decided that the Municipalities should have these publicans' licenses would you have them granted as they are granted at present, or would you place the power in the hands of a Board, composed of men not interested in the corporation? They who grant the licenses now are not interested in the corporation.
828. That is not an answer to my question, which referred to the mode of granting, if the licenses were given to the corporation? I believe that to be a good argument, however, against any change, that the men who grant the licenses now are not interested in the corporation.
829. What I was asking you was, whether, in the event of the publicans' licenses being handed over to the different Municipalities, you would think it desirable that the present system of licensing should be altered, so that instead of the licenses being granted by the Magistrates this should be done by a Board, or by Commissioners? I do not think you could do better than to leave it in the hands of the Magistrates. They would undoubtedly deal satisfactorily with the matter if only they had sufficient power given them by law to resist applications which they considered should not be granted.
830. Have they not that power now? No; for if a publican is refused his license by a Bench of Magistrates he can apply again within a certain number of days—30 or 40 days—I forget exactly how long, but I know it is a very short period. Then, in the mean time, he goes round and gets his friends to go round for him, and solicits the votes of Magistrates in his favour, and induces them to come and take their seats on the Bench on the day in question. When the day arrives he has his friends on the Bench, and if there is a more numerous attendance than there was on the first day he gets his license. Now, I consider this to be a great evil, and power should be given to put a stop to it.
831. How would you remedy this? I would provide that where a license was refused the application should not be again entertained until the following year. It is disgraceful to see the decision of the Bench on one day overruled by the decision of the same Bench on another day.
832. In the case you mention, however, it can hardly be considered as the same Bench? It is the same Bench, unmistakably, only the applicant gets other Magistrates to come and attend; and I regard it as a very objectionable thing to get one set of Magistrates to come on to the Bench specially to upset what another set has done.
833. Then I take it from your remarks that you have no idea of any means by which the revenues of the corporation can be increased, except by increasing the amount of rate levied? Unless by an increased endowment.
834. So that the revenues can be increased only, either by an increased endowment, or an increased rate on property? Yes. I see no great objection to an increased rate, especially as property receives the benefit of it.
835. I think you have said that the revenues derivable from the market exceed the amount the corporation have to pay for interest on the amount borrowed for the erection of the market buildings? Yes; I am under the impression that such is the case.

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836. Are you aware of what the Council does with the surplus? I cannot say that anything is specially done with it.
837. Do they expend it in the improvements of the town, or what do they do with it? I really do not know; but I am aware that the Council have had some trouble over the collection of the market dues. Some parties resisted the payment and put the Council to some trouble.
838. Was that in consequence of some informality? Yes, in consequence of a supposed informality. Some of the parties contested the matter with the corporation, but the question has since been decided in favour of the borough.
839. The decision was that the Council had power to collect the rates? Yes, full power. They collect these dues, and also a gas-rate, but this is levied only on a portion of the town; what portion that is I am not in a position to state exactly.
840. *Mr. Tunks.*] That is under a recent enactment that you have this power? No, under the Municipalities Act.
841. Was there not a short Act passed just at the close of last Session, giving powers to the Borough Councils which they did not possess under the Municipalities Act? I think the rates were levied under the Municipalities Act. I fancy the Act you refer to was one to enable the proprietor of the gas works to lay mains through the streets of Bathurst.
842. No. There was a short Act passed to remedy an inconvenience which had been experienced at Paddington? They have never had any trouble over the gas-rate in Bathurst that I am aware of; the trouble I alluded to occurred over the collection of market dues.
843. *Mr. Lucas.*] There is a Bill now before Parliament to establish cattle sale yards in Bathurst;—do you think the passing of that Bill will increase the revenues of the City? Very little.
844. *Mr. Tunks.*] If it increased the revenue of the town of Bathurst would it not be certain to prevent a similar income being derived by other Municipalities in the neighbourhood, through the whole of the sales being made in Bathurst? Yes; if there were any other Municipalities.
845. However, if there were any, this Bill would give all the revenue to Bathurst? Very probably it would, for the sales would all be made in Bathurst.
846. But does it not do so under any circumstances, whether the cattle are sold within the boundaries of the Municipality or not? No; as the Bill now stands, the tolls are collected only on such cattle as are sold within the boundaries of the borough. The House struck out that provision which gave power to collect the toll on sales within 10 miles of the boundary.
847. Has your Municipality borrowed to the full extent of the powers given to it under the Act? I think not.
848. What did you say the revenue of the borough is? I was under the impression that it was over £2,000 now, but I see by the return on the Table that it is £1,550 from rates.
849. Do you think it is expedient to allow these corporations to have the power to borrow money to the extent that is legalized? I do not think the Municipalities should have power to borrow money for other than permanent or reproductive works—they should be allowed to borrow only for the permanent improvements of the borough.
850. Have you in your experience discovered any tendency in those in office to borrow for works that suited their convenience at the time, and to care very little for those who might come after them? Yes, I believe that to be very often the case. It was so in the instance of the Bathurst Market in particular. Such a building was certainly not required, and it would never have been built had it not been for one or two persons who desired to have the money spent whilst they were in office. When I say never, I mean it would not have been built then nor yet for many years to come. At present it is next to useless. There is a large building, much too large for the requirements of the town, and only two or three stalls occupied.
851. This contracting of a heavy debt for an unremunerative purpose is very unfair to those who come into the Council afterwards, and find the revenue hampered with the payment of interest? It is, and it is also unjust to the public, who are taxed to pay the interest. In this very case of the Bathurst Market there is a large building which cost between £3,000 and £4,000, and which is literally useless for every purpose. It is not occupied, for the one or two or three stalls that are let cannot be called occupation, and the whole thing has been a mischievous mistake.
852. Do you think that house property in Bathurst yields such a return in the shape of rent as would justify an increase of the town rate from 1/- in the £? I believe that if the rates were reserved entirely for what they were intended for—and that is for the benefit of property, the rents derivable from that property would be increased to a considerable extent, and thus landlords would be in a better position to pay a small increase of rate.
853. Have you taken notice whether the effect of making roads, and so securing convenient means of transit, has had the effect of diminishing the cost of living, by reducing the price of articles brought into the towns? I do not know that this has been the effect, but I know that the houses in those parts of the town where the roads have been made good, bring higher rents than those in localities where the roads are not made. If you have good roads and well cared for footpaths the houses naturally bring a higher rent in proportion to the improvements made.
854. But has not the making of roads had the effect of increasing the quantity of supplies brought into the town from the country? No, I think not.
855. Then the ratepayers do not benefit by the outlay on the streets? No, only in convenience, but the owners of property do benefit materially.
856. And more especially those who you say pay nothing? Yes, they would benefit as well as the others.
857. But would they not benefit to a greater degree than the others, seeing that they get the same advantage without paying the same contribution? Yes. In that way they would of course benefit to a larger extent.
858. Did I understand you to say that property in Bathurst would stand a higher rate than is now paid? Property-holders as a rule all object to taxation.
859. What I mean is this: The cost of the land and the building is so much, and you are supposed to get a certain amount of interest on the outlay;—do the rents paid in Bathurst give a fair return on the outlay? I do not consider it would be a good investment to build in Bathurst. I do not consider house property there to be a good investment.
860. Then any increase of the rate would come hard upon the property-holder? Yes, unless as I say, the
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rates were specially devoted to the improvement of property—that is to works calculated to improve property. If that were done, property would increase in value, especially if our population increases as it is now doing steadily.

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861. One would depend upon the other—the rate upon the rental,—whether the population increases or not? It would.

862. You say that the office expenses are at the rate of 25 per cent. of the amount of rate collected? They are more than that. By the return, the office expenses are £451 4s. 8d., whilst the revenue proper from rates and taxes is £1,550; that would make them up to very nearly 30 per cent.

863. These allotments, which you have mentioned as belonging to the Bathurst Municipality, are, with the exception of the Market site, an expense to the Council instead of a source of revenue—the Town Hall site for instance? That is no expense, but they are about to put up a building on it in which to hold the meetings of the Council, instead of paying rent. They have to pay a very heavy rent now for their Council Chambers.

864. I believe you have had some difficulty in Bathurst over the election of the mayor? We have.

865. Can you suggest anything by which that difficulty may be remedied in future? I think there was a Bill introduced into the Assembly for that purpose, but my own opinion is that in a case of that sort it would be much better to decide the election by lot. That would settle the matter at once, and without trouble.

866. But if the number of aldermen on each side is equal how would the drawing of lots alter the matter? That is precisely the case in which the election should be decided by the candidates drawing lots. Where the numbers are equal and nobody is entitled to give a casting vote, that is the only way of settling the question.

867. I believe that is the case now, where there is a retiring alderman and there is an equality of votes the question is decided by lot? No; in the case of an equality of votes the election is decided by the casting vote of the returning officer, but I should not desire that the returning officer should have a casting vote for the election of a mayor.

868. I am not alluding to an election, but to the case of a retiring alderman;—when an alderman has to retire, and two aldermen have been elected by an equal number of votes, they have to draw lots for who shall retire? Yes, I am under the impression that it is so.

869. And you would approve of that principle being applied to the election of a mayor in cases of an equality of votes? I would.

870. This could be determined under the direction of the Council clerk or of some other person? Yes; or, what would be better, scrutineers could be appointed by the Council, and the matter be conducted under the supervision of two aldermen. I think the Council ought to have the matter entirely in their own hands, without the interference of the Council clerk or any other person.

871. But the Council could do that of themselves now if they thought proper? Yes, under the Act they can elect the mayor by any mode they like.

872. Why could it not be done then without an amendment of the law? Because the numbers being equal there would be the same difficulty in getting a majority to vote for this mode of proceeding as to decide in the election.

873. So you think it should be made imperative in cases of an equality of votes? I do; but I would have the matter to be conducted by the body of the Council, and would not advocate any plan which would have the effect of putting the Council clerk, even temporarily, over the aldermen, as such a thing would be certain to lead to his assuming in the Council a position he was not entitled to.

874. So that you agree in the propriety of settling the question by lot, but have not come to a conclusion as to how the drawing should be conducted? No. I believe it would be much better to let the Council decide this.

875. And then you come back to the old difficulty;—suppose the numbers to be equal—three on one side and three on the other, and each side determined to have its own way—you would never get them to decide, even as to the mode of drawing the lot? To meet that difficulty it would perhaps be better to define in the Act how the drawing was to be conducted.

876. *Mr. Lucas.*] Then, where the numbers were equal, you would not allow the Council clerk to have the casting vote? Most certainly not. I think it would be most objectionable to give him a voice in Municipal matters in any way.

877. But he might prepare the papers to be put in the balloting-box to be drawn by the parties? He might do that, because it would be a duty he was performing under the law; he would not be interfering with or taking a part in the election, but would be only doing a duty assigned to him.

878. From your experience of the working of the present Municipal Act, are you of opinion that other amendments are required in it besides those you have already alluded to? I am.

879. Will you be good enough to mention them? In the first place, I think that the provisions for the nomination of aldermen are far too stringent; so that it frequently follows that unless all the provisions are acted upon strictly the election is vitiated. These provisions are so numerous that, even though there may be only person nominated as alderman for a ward, the mayor is not safe in taking the nomination as valid, and in declaring the person to be duly elected; neither is the person himself safe in taking his seat and voting in the Council, even when the mayor has declared him elected.

880. In what way does this arise? There is a provision in the Act that persons nominating a candidate shall send in his christian and surnames in full, together with his occupation, address, and qualification, as also the christian and surnames, residence, occupation, and qualification of the persons nominating. All this involves an amount of detail anything but favourable to the validity of an election. For instance, if a person is nominated, and his occupation is omitted or is wrongly given, the returning officer refuses to accept it; or suppose he should overlook it, and receive the nomination, then this person, if he should be elected and should take his seat, would be liable not only to be ejected from the Council, but also to heavy costs and fines for having unauthorisedly taken part in the Council's proceedings.

881. *Mr. Tunks.*] Have not the Judges already determined this matter? Merely upon one point, I believe, and that was that it was not necessary to write the name in full.

882. And in regard to the occupation? No, I do not think they have.

883. If so there would be no necessity to go into the matter? I think there would be, for the Act says distinctly that certain information shall be given.

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884. But do you think it would be expedient to alter the law, when the Judges have given decisions upon it, and it has been found quite practicable to work the Act under those decisions? Well, perhaps not, where this has been done. Where cases have been decided by the Supreme Court it would perhaps be better to act under those decisions.

885. That is, as the Act is found to work under the decisions? Yes.

886. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is there anything else requiring amendment? There is the matter of the exemption from taxation, which I spoke of before. The practice is very objectionable, and is very unfair to the rate-payers who pay their rates regularly. There is every reason why it should not be allowed; and to prevent it there should be a stringent provision compelling the aldermen to collect all rates.

887. Are you aware whether the aldermen are under the impression that the rates are collected? I know that they are not collected, and that whether aware or not there is no power to compel the aldermen to collect them.

888. *Mr. Tunks.*] But would it not vitiate the whole proceeding if the rate was manifestly unfair, and if one party was rated whilst another was not? There is nothing unfair in the levy of the rate. It is levied upon all alike, but the complaint is that the aldermen do not collect it in certain cases, and that there is no clause in the Act to compel them to do so; the non-collection of the rate in these instances does not operate to vitiate the rate in so far as others are concerned.

889. Do you know whether that point has been decided in any way by the Supreme Court? I do not think it has. I believe there is no clause to compel them to collect the rates in all cases; but it is quite clear that they ought to serve all persons alike. Then again, with regard to the system of auditing the municipal accounts, I think this is very faulty. The auditors ought to go through all the books and papers, and make a close examination to see that all the money charged has been paid. As the auditing is done now, the auditors merely go through a balance-sheet, setting out that so much has been received and so much paid; they add this up to see that it is correct, and then sign it without going through the books and papers to see that the works and payments have been authorized. Besides this there ought, every half-year, to be a list made up, showing what rates were in arrear, and giving a full description of the properties rated, the locality where situated, and the names of the owners.

890. Would not that increase the amount of clerical labour, for which you are already paying so dearly? Only very little. The writing up of these arrears would entail only a very small amount of clerical work. As it is, they ought to be written up and seen to.

891. With regard to the auditors, do you know whether the course you mention is that pursued in any great number of the Municipalities? I believe it is very general.

892. What—that the books are refused to the auditors? I do not say that the books are refused but that the auditors do not generally see them; in fact, that they will not take the trouble and content themselves with the balance-sheet.

893. Then in Bathurst the books and papers are not placed before the auditors? I do not say even that; but that the auditors do not look at them. Speaking from my own experience when I was mayor, not only were all the books and papers produced, but I insisted upon the auditors going through them to verify the accounts; and I know also beyond this that some of the auditors have gone very carefully through the books and the accounts; whilst I am equally aware that some have not done so. What I more especially complain of is, that we cannot get the auditors to pay sufficient attention to the accounts.

894. Is there any improvement of any consequence in the streets of Bathurst since that town has been incorporated. Were the streets in a good condition before the borough was incorporated? No; they were in a perfectly shameful state. There were several large creeks running through the streets of the town, and some of these places were not safe to travel even in the day-time.

895. And since the incorporation have they improved upon this state of things? Yes, there have been improvements made in most of the streets.

896. Then, on the whole, municipal action has done good? Yes; it has unquestionably done a great deal for the town. A good deal of work has been done, notwithstanding the cost it has entailed, and also some mistakes have been made, as was to be expected.

897. May not these mistakes have occurred from the want of knowledge on the part of those entrusted with the work of the business placed in their hands? Yes, from want of experience. Some of them, no doubt, occurred in that way.

898. And many of those defects which existed in the early days of municipal government are now being cured as the people become educated to the work before them? Yes, certainly.

899. What is about the population of Bathurst within the municipal area? When the census was taken it was about 5,000, I think.

900. And what number of aldermen have you? We have a Council of nine, though we are entitled to twelve, for now that I think of it, our population is considerably more than 5,000; it is close upon 6,000.

901. Are there any other amendments of the law that you would recommend? I have been out of the Council some time, and I have not paid much attention to municipal matters since I left it; but I know that there were many things came under my notice when I was an alderman, which I thought would have been all the better for being amended. One thing that struck me was the mode of executing the work; and I think that in town it would be as well if it were made compulsory to let all the works by public tender. When public money is being handled there is sure to be a good deal of jobbery in small towns, through the aldermen giving work to their personal friends.

902. You think that contract work is more valuable than day work? I do. Contracts should be taken for all works that can be let in that way.

903. Would not the value of day labour very much depend upon the efficient supervision of the work? No doubt, but I am not favourable to its adoption where it can be avoided.

904. But suppose that you have a small Municipality, with a revenue of £400 a year from rates and £100 a year from endowment, do you think that out of that the borough could afford to pay for the plans and specifications which are necessary in all cases where works are let by contract? I think that in cases of that kind the mayor and aldermen might do it.

905. Prepare plans and specifications? Yes; nothing very complicated would be required.

906. And I suppose you do not think it possible to have jobbery under the contract system? Yes; it is quite possible to have jobbery under a contract, but it is certainly not so much open to it as the day labour system.

907. But with proper supervision of day labour? Of course if you look after day labour yourself that will make a difference, and a very great difference; but you cannot trust servants to look after your own day labourers, and you can trust them still less in the case of a Municipality. 908.

908. I suppose you are aware that to have efficient control over contractors you must be provided with plans and specifications, and that it is expensive to get these drawn up properly? Yes; but when the streets are all properly formed and made, and nothing is required but metalling or repairs, surely there could be no difficulty in preparing a specification for that, seeing that all that would be required would be the street, its size and measurement, where the metal was to be spread, and the depth to which it was to be spread, and then to get a tender at so much per cubic yard.

909. And that would secure the performance of the work without jobbery;—I suppose you think there could not be jobbery if this were done? The only way in which the Council could be robbed would be in the measurement of the metal, and in the seeing that the metal was broken to a proper size. No doubt they could manage to rob the Corporation by not breaking the stone to a sufficiently small gauge; but as regards the measurement of the metal very little trouble would prevent any loss in this respect. There is another matter which I would wish to allude to. I think that the system of allowing Municipal areas to be subdivided and to be made into a number of small Municipalities is very objectionable and a great mistake. My own impression is that the area of Bathurst is quite small enough for one Municipality.

910. Where there is a certain number of persons collected together on improved lands, where, as in a town, the people are thick on the soil, have only a small area to look after, and have considerable rates to provide a revenue, none of which advantages are to be got in the districts outside that area, how would you manage to make roads at all in the country districts if you confined your town Municipalities to those areas where the population is congregated? As in Bathurst?

911. Yes? Well, there are not nearly so many roads to be made and maintained outside the boundary of the town as within it. There are only just a few main lines of road, and there are no streets intersecting each other at intervals as in the town. It is this which gives the greater measurement of streets or roads to the towns than to the country.

912. But how would you manage in regard to these? I would incorporate them into rural districts. Not in the same way as the towns, but more by way of improving the roads of the district.

913. And where would you get your revenue from? From land and house property by assessment, the same as in the towns. As far as Bathurst is concerned, the land around it is all sold, and in the hands of private persons, so would be all liable to be rated.

914. Is it built upon? No, except here and there; but it is nearly all enclosed and improved.

915. Some of it unimproved? Yes.

916. But you say you do not rate unimproved lands in Bathurst? Yes. They rate all lands whether improved or not. They do not rate Government land, but all alienated land is assessed, and rated on that assessment.

917. I understood you to say that rates were not collected on certain properties? What I referred to was the not collecting rates from properties on which they were legally due—that notwithstanding that they are rated, there are a great number of properties which never pay the rate, and I complain that the aldermen do not cause them to be collected.

918. These properties include houses as well as land? They do.

919. And do those who pay the rates stand that kind of thing? They do stand it, for they have no remedy.

920. *Mr. Burns.*] Do you think it would be desirable to give the power of licensing public-houses to the corporation? I do not think such a thing would be desirable.

921. What are your objections to the corporation having that power? I presume that in asking that question you assume that the corporation is to have the money derived from the licenses.

922. I do? In that case if they were trusted to grant the licenses they would grant as many as they could in order to get the revenue from them. Then again, there would be some localities, the rural districts for instance, where there would be no public-houses, or perhaps very few indeed. These localities would receive nothing from this source, whilst the towns would derive a very considerable revenue from it.

923. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you know any Municipality in which there is no public-house? I have heard of one at the North Shore.

924. *Mr. Burns.*] But that is only an exceptional case? No doubt; but then the rural districts would never have more than two or three or four public-houses at the outside in their boundaries, unless you made them very extensive, more extensive than would be desirable. In this way it might be that the aggregate amount raised by rates in a rural district might be very large, yet in spite of this and a large area, the endowment from these publicans' licenses would be very small where it would require to be large. On the other hand, in the towns where the rates turn in a large revenue they would also receive a large endowment of some £1,200 or £1,500 a year from this source. Thus, whilst the rural districts would have to pay ratable same as the people of the towns, they would receive a very much smaller endowment, and in this I conceive the inequality to exist.

925. But as a matter of public policy, do you think that such a thing would be wise? I do not think it would be good policy in a public point of view, nor do I think it would be desirable in itself.

926. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that it would be a wise policy to give to the different Municipalities the responsibility of looking after Trust roads, public cemeteries, and other cognate matters which are now intrusted to the hands of a number of private individuals, and that such a responsibility would induce a larger number of persons than at present to take an interest in Municipal government? Not under the present Municipalities Act; I certainly should not think it desirable.

927. If that Act were amended do you not think it would be better to concentrate all these matters into the hands of the Municipal bodies? No. I think it would be very much better to keep all these honorary offices separate from the business of the Municipality. By doing this you naturally induce a larger number of persons to take an interest in these matters than you would do by confining them to the management of a close public body.

928. The main road through the Town of Bathurst is part of the Main Western Road of the Colony? It is.

929. And the Government keeps that in order? They are supposed to do so; but the Town Council made it metalled not only through the town but also for a mile across the flat. The Government, however, have now taken it in hand.

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Mr. Henry Hudson called in and examined:—

- Mr. H. Hudson. 930. *Chairman.*] You know the nature and object of the inquiry upon which the Committee are now engaged? I do.
- 14 Oct., 1873. 931. How long have you been an alderman of the Redfern Municipality? In February next I shall have been in the Council six years.
932. You are now mayor of that Borough? I am.
933. How long have you held that position? This is my second year of office as mayor.
934. Do you know the area of the Redfern Municipality? I could not give it you correctly—about three quarters of a mile according to plan.
935. Is it a mile square? Yes, it is quite that.
936. Can you give us the number of miles of streets you have to maintain? About 9 miles.
937. What is the present amount of indebtedness of the Borough? Only £2,000.
938. What was it incurred for? £1,500 were borrowed to build the Municipal Council Chambers, and £700 for the improvement of the streets.
939. What revenue do you derive from your Council Chambers? It does not average more than £50 a year.
940. And what is your revenue from rates? About £2,200.
941. And the endowment from the Government? Just one-fourth of that.
942. Are all the streets in the Borough metalled? No, not all of them—about 4 miles metalled.
943. Is the half of them metalled? No, not quite the half of them.
944. Your main road through the Borough is kept in order by a Road Trust,—is it not? No.
945. But they contribute towards its maintenance? Yes. We halve the length of road through the Municipality. We keep up one-half, and the Trust keeps up the other.
946. Do you find the ordinary revenue of the Borough sufficient to maintain in order the streets you have already made, and to make other streets in the Municipality as they are required? No, certainly not enough. There are streets now that we are most anxious to make if we only had the money to spend on them.
947. What period of endowment is your Borough now in? In the last. We get 25 per cent. on the amount of revenue raised in the Borough.
948. Suppose that there was a proposal that you should be permanently endowed by the Government, what amount would you require annually to enable you to conduct the work of the Borough in an efficient manner? I believe, from looking at the rate of progress we have made in the different stages of the endowment that if we had an endowment of one-half of what we raised from our own taxation, we should be able to keep the streets of the Borough in a proper state of repair; but in mentioning this I am not of course taking into account the sewerage and other matters which will have to be attended to.
949. When you say one-half, do you mean that the Government should give you £ for £ on what you raise by taxation? It would take all that if we were to undertake a system of sewerage and other matters that require to be undertaken by the Council.
950. How long has your Borough been incorporated? Fourteen years past.
951. You have a large amount of vacant lands within the boundaries of your Borough? Yes, there are large portions of the Redfern and other estates that are unbuilt upon.
952. They are assessed as vacant lands? They are.
953. Do you think that the Council get sufficient revenue from them—as much as they are entitled to pay? No. I do not think they contribute to the revenues of the Borough in fair proportion to other property.
954. What do you think they ought to contribute? That I am not prepared to say, as it is now merely a nominal revenue that we get from them. The assessors value them as unoccupied land, and we only get a rate based on that.
955. *Mr. Lucas.*] You get the value of the land, then you take 5 per cent. of that value as the yearly rental, and on that you levy your rate? That is how I think it ought to be.
956. But that is according to the Act? That may be so, but we have to go by the valuation of our assessors.
957. The Act prescribes what the assessors shall do, and that is, to take the value of the land, then to take 5 per cent. of that value as the yearly rental? That is no doubt according to the Act, but our assessors will not do that, but they go by the actual rental. They say,—“Here is land worth £500, and we take 5 per cent., or £25 for the yearly rental; but the owner appeals, goes to the Quarter Sessions, and says,—‘I am only getting £5 a year rental for this property,’”—and the Justices will not allow him to be rated at more than that.
958. *Mr. Burns.*] So that the rate is made upon the actual rent, and not upon a per centage of the value? Yes, that is exactly the position of the case.
959. *Chairman.*] Is the area of your Borough sufficiently large to allow of its economic working? I think it could be more economically worked if the area were larger. Our present staff would be quite sufficient for working a Municipality of twice our area.
960. If Redfern, Alexandria, and Waterloo were put together into one Municipality, do you think the area would be too large for its economic working? I do not. I think that those three Municipalities could be well managed with the staff which we at present employ for the Redfern Municipality alone.
961. *Mr. Lucas.*] Did not Redfern and Waterloo at one time form one Municipality? They did.
962. The people of Waterloo petitioned, and were divided? They did.
963. *Chairman.*] Have you now had an opportunity of ascertaining how long kerbing and guttering is likely to last? Yes; I think generally it lasts about fourteen years. We have some that was laid down when the Municipality was first established, and it is in very good repair now; and there is some again that we have had to remove. If the best Pymont stone be used I think you may safely reckon upon its lasting fourteen years.
964. Are you aware of what is the cost of a cubic yard of metal delivered in your Borough? The carting will bring it up to about 10s. 6d. per yard. This is the lowest cost for 25 cubic feet, being 3 feet less than a cubic yard.
965. Then the charge for spreading? That would not be more than 2s. at the outside. The charge is 6s. a yard for the unbroken stone; then there are 2s. up to 3s. a yard for breaking, and 1s. 6d. for drawing, or 10s. 6d. in all.

966. In your experience has the system of the cumulative vote acted satisfactorily in your Borough? Yes, I believe so. Mr.  
H. Hudson.
967. Have you any acquaintance with the Municipality of Sydney? I have.
968. And from what you know of it do you think that the system of the cumulative vote should be extended to Sydney? Yes, I think it should. 14 Oct., 1873.
969. So as to give the votes in the City of Sydney on the same principle as in the Municipalities? Yes. I have no doubt but that by so doing the value of property will be much better represented.
970. I believe that in the Municipalities it is only the ratepayer who votes? Yes; the rates may be paid by the owner of the property, but this is usually done in the tenant's name; not always; the landlords, as a general rule, pay all rates in their own name.
971. And you think that to enable them to carry on properly, the Municipalities would require an endowment equal to the amount received by them from taxation? I do; that is, if it is intended that the work of the Councils should embrace all that they were originally intended to perform.
972. I believe you now levy a rate for gas? We shall do so next year. We have entered into a contract with the Gas Company at the price of 3d. in the £ on our assessment.
973. You are supplied with water from the City? We are.
974. At the usual rate of 5s. per room? Yes.
975. Do you think that an equitable way of raising a water-rate? I believe it is not. It is very unequal in its operation.
976. If the charge were made on the assessment in the same way as the City or improvement rate, would that be more equitable than the present system? Yes. I certainly think it would be more equitable than charging by the room.
977. *Mr. Tunks.*] And would not the best way of all be to charge for the quantity of water consumed on each premises? No doubt that would be the best of all plans, for people would pay only for what they used; and it would also operate as a very great check upon waste. I use the water by meter on my establishment.
978. *Chairman.*] The present system of paying for the water is by the room? Yes.
979. But you think that is not so equitable as would be a payment by assessment? That is my opinion.
980. Then if the Borough were assessed for water the same as for the City rate could not one set of officers collect the rates instead of two? I can see no objection to it. It would certainly be a saving of labour.
981. And of expense also? Yes, I think so.
982. But of all you think that the payment by meter would be preferable? I do, certainly.
983. Are you aware that a large quantity of water is now allowed to run to waste? Yes. Of my own knowledge I know there must be a large quantity.
984. Is the corporation of Redfern satisfied with the supply of water it now receives? Yes. We have had no reason to complain of the supply during the last two years. Before that it was very irregular and uncertain.
985. But now you get an ample supply? Yes. But two years ago where I live I had to make all sorts of arrangements to get water sufficient for my purposes, and had to keep my engine at work to raise it, in order to secure enough for the next day, as there was no certainty about having it from one day to the other.
986. You use a great deal of water, I believe? I do.
987. What do you pay the City Council for water? Not much, because I have a very large tank which holds between 20,000 and 30,000 gallons, and that keeps me pretty well supplied. However, I have a meter attached to the boiler of my engine, and when I have not water enough of my own in the tank I use that of the City Council.
988. What would be the daily cost of water to you, supposing you had not a tank of your own? I should say it would be about 16s. a day.
989. Then at the present rate you would have to pay that to the Corporation, supposing you had no supply of your own? Just so. That is, when my machinery is in full work.
990. *Mr. Tunks.*] In what way do you account for the improved condition of the water supply to your Municipality during the last two years? I have no way of accounting for it, except from what I have read in the papers, that the amount of storage for water has been increased, and that there is consequently a better supply in the reservoirs.
991. There are the Municipalities of Darlington, Waterloo, Redfern, Alexandria, and Newtown;—could not these five be well worked together under one Municipality? I think if Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, and Darlington were put together they would form a sufficiently large area for working in one Municipality.
992. *Chairman.*] Would you not extend them to the Bay? No. They would have plenty large enough area without that. The Botany and Cook's River Municipalities could be incorporated into one, and they would take in all to the Bay, and would have an identical interest.
993. *Mr. Tunks.*] Then Newtown, Marrickville, and St. Peter's might very well be joined together? Yes, with great advantage; and these could also absorb the Boroughs of Cook and Camperdown.
994. Many of the Municipalities might be joined together in this way? Yes. As a rule I think that of the suburban Municipalities four might be merged into one with great advantage.
995. Suppose the Parliament should come to the conclusion to make these amalgamations, would it, in your opinion, be desirable that provision should be made in the Act that the revenue raised in the different wards of the Municipality should be expended in that ward in which it is raised? Yes. I should certainly desire to see some provision of that sort.
996. Has not the jealousy that has existed from the idea, whether right or wrong, that one ward has absorbed the rates raised in another, been the cause of nearly all the severance in Municipalities that have taken place? It has, certainly.
997. And has not that been the great cause of complaint in the working of the Municipal system? It has.
998. And would not this cause of complaint be done away with if provision were made that the rates raised in each ward should, after deducting that ward's share of the general expenses, be spent upon the ward in which they are raised? Yes, of course. But then you could not act rigidly up to that rule, for you might have a ward in which a large revenue would be raised, sufficient to put all the streets in perfect order within a few years; whilst at the same time you might have an unproductive ward, with streets  
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urgently requiring to be made, but with a revenue so small that you would not be able to raise money enough for the work in any number of years. In that case I think that the revenue of the productive ward might well be applied to make the streets of the unproductive ward.

999. On the contrary, do you not think it would be better to wait till you could raise the money from the ward than to create dissatisfaction by spending on it the money raised in another ward? I do not know that. The dissatisfaction is sure to exist under any circumstances, for you would have to encounter that of the persons who required to have their street made.

1000. *Mr. Tunks.*] This could be met by treating the expenditure as an advance made to the ward, to be settled up in time from the rates raised in it? That may be; but I contend that in a Municipality you cannot act rigidly up to a rule. You may have one portion of a Borough with the property all centralized and thickly populated. From this you would naturally get a large revenue, and the streets would consequently very soon be in good repair, so that it would require only a nominal cost to keep them up. In this way you would have this locality producing a large revenue, and not requiring the money to be spent upon it. In that case I say it would be perfectly right to take a portion of that money which is not required, and to spend it upon an unproductive locality which does not yield revenue enough for its own purposes, and yet might imperatively require that money should be laid out on it. If you acted up to the strict rule of spending on each ward what was collected on that ward you would soon find that you would be lavishing money on places where it was not required, whilst you would be leaving untouched places that were urgently in need of improvements.

1001. Taking your view of the case, and supposing it to be carried out, would not people be dissatisfied at the prospect of their rates being expended in another ward? Judging from past experience it is not at all unlikely that such would be the case, but if the people of any particular ward had their streets in good order and their footpaths in good repair, they certainly would have nothing to grumble at if some portion of their surplus funds was taken to provide the same advantages for their neighbours.

1002. However they do grumble? Yes; and I have generally found that the greatest grumblers are those who want things done for them, but who have not the money to do it with.

1003. *Mr. Lucas.*] But do you not think it would be a fair objection for men to say that they declined to have more money raised in the ward than could be fairly expended in the immediate neighbourhood of where it is raised for? There certainly might be some force in such an objection.

1004. Then, in that case, would it not be better to reduce the rates in those wards in which the streets and footpaths had been put in complete order, and in which only little annual expenditure would be required? I should not recommend that course under any circumstances.

1005. Why should the rates not be reduced when everything has been put in perfect order? Because I consider it to be the duty of one ward that has had all its work performed to assist another ward in which work is required to be done.

1006. You know the Darlington Municipality? I do.

1007. I believe the Newtown Road Trustees maintain the main road of that Borough? Yes.

1008. So that its Council has very little to do in maintaining its streets? Yes, very little.

1009. They have only about 2 miles of streets to maintain? I should not think that they exceeded that length.

1010. And who makes them? It is done at the cost of the ratepayers as I suppose.

1011. And that is all they have to do? That is all.

1012. *Mr. Tunks.*] A measure which made it compulsory on the Councils to spend all the money raised in a ward upon that ward in which it was raised would be unfair towards those localities which might be improving, but which, from the Municipality having been long in existence, would not be receiving any endowment, whilst the older localities would have had heavy endowments spent on them, and by that means have been put in an efficient state? That is exactly the position of the case. It would be manifestly unfair, because the older locality would have been improved by means of the endowment, and the rising places which required expenditure would have no endowment; and yet you would be compelled to spend the money where it was not required.

1013. You have in every Municipality certain compact places thickly built upon which have received the endowment from the first, whilst there are other places only now growing into importance which will receive no endowment? Yes, exactly.

1014. So you think it only fair that those places which have received the advantage of the full endowment should now give some assistance to those other localities which have not had that advantage? I think so. Those streets which have been made and are now in good order have been made so by the endowment. It is only the expenditure of the endowment on them that has put them in this effective state. In such cases the rising localities have a right to look for assistance to those who have had their turn served.

1015. Still, as a general rule, you would expend the money in the ward in which it is raised? Yes, as far as possible, provided the money has not to be spent needlessly. I may say that in the Redfern Borough we keep a separate account for each ward.

1016. Do you find any difficulty in working under the present Municipalities Act? No. We might get a worse one.

1017. You think it requires very little alteration? Yes, very little. There is one thing however that I should like to see altered, and that is, that the various offices of the Government do not show that courtesy and good will towards the Municipal Councils which they might do. There is one instance, in which we applied twelve months ago for the alignment of the streets of the Borough. We had no reply to this application for some months, but at last we were informed from the proper office that a person had been employed and instructed to do the work on receiving certain information from us that was required. This information was at once furnished to the office by our Council clerk, but there the matter rested for a long time, and nothing was done until two months ago, when the matter was again brought up in our Council, and the clerk was directed to send another letter to the Government. This was done, and in reply to that we got a note from the Government, stating that another gentleman had been appointed to do the work. After that we got another letter from another branch of the Lands Office, informing us that Mr. Tindal, a licensed surveyor, would survey the required streets for us at a charge of one guinea a tracing of whatever size. When we got this I went at once to the Lands Office with it, and saw Mr. Stephen. He said he would look into the matter, and the other day we got a kind of Ministerial intimation that each person in the office was entitled to be paid for doing anything which was not official work.

1018.

1018. But this information that was to be furnished to you was public property? Yes. It was in the Land's Department, and one of the parties in that department says that he will furnish it to us, if we want it, at the rate of a guinea a tracing.

1019. *Mr. Webb.*] Has this taken place in regard to other Municipalities? I am not aware. We have usually had to wait a very considerable time for anything we wanted to have done, but we have never before been subjected to extortion.

1020. Is this delay general in the Government Departments? No. It is mainly experienced in the Survey Department.

1021. *Chairman.*] Can you always recover the rates levied on vacant lands? Yes, when we can find the owner; and that brings me to another thing that I would like to suggest to the Committee. We have in our Borough a few properties for which we cannot find the owners. It has occurred to me that something might be done to secure the rates to the corporation by inserting a clause in any amended Act to enable Municipalities to lease, for a term of years, properties for which no owners can be found, so as to provide means for paying the rates. If the owner turned up, he would of course have to abide by the act of the Council during the currency of the lease. Before dealing with the land the Council should be bound to advertise it for a certain time, and then if the owner did not come forward he would have to take the consequences for the term of the lease.

1022. Are you aware of any place where that custom prevails? I believe that there is something of that kind in force in the United States.

1023. I presume you mean that the land should be let for the shortest term of years for which it would be likely you could get a tenant? Yes; it might be leased for three years, at a rental sufficient to cover the rates. The Municipality would naturally not trouble itself to do more than to get its rates.

1024. And at the end of the term you would allow the lessee to remove any improvements, or permit the owner to take them at a valuation? That is a matter of detail that could be agreed upon.

1025. Is there any other matter to which you would like to draw the attention of the Committee? With regard to the working of the present Municipalities Act, I think that the present Act could be administered very well if we only had the decision of the Supreme Court upon a few ambiguous points in it. This could be done by a friendly suit at very little expense.

1026. Do you find that your aldermen attend pretty punctually? Yes, very well indeed.

1027. That is as far as the Redfern Council is concerned? Yes.

1028. Can you speak as to the others? No, I cannot.

1029. And the Committees—do you find the aldermen attend them? No; as a rule they did not, until we divided the work amongst the aldermen. There are the finance and the improvement committees, and we divided the Council between the two. When we did that we found it work very well indeed.

1030. With regard to the finance—all the expenditure comes before the general body of the Council before payment is authorized? Yes; it comes first before the finance committee, and by that committee is reported to the Council.

1031. How much is the mayor allowed to spend without previous reference to the Council? Up to £10, and no more. If we get an alderman from each ward we can go to £30, that is, £10 for each ward. That is when anything particularly urgent is required we can expend £10 from each ward without first consulting the Council.

1032. *Mr. Webb.*] How often do you assess the property in your Municipality? Once a year.

1033. Do you think it necessary that the property should be assessed every year? I do not.

1034. Then you regard the cost of assessment as an unnecessary expense? I do.

1035. Do you think that the Councils possess sufficient power in the present system of assessing improved properties? I do; because sometimes we have been fortunate enough to secure the services, as assessors, of men who are much better qualified for the work than those to whom it is generally given, and then we find the great advantage to the revenue of the Borough. At other times we have found with other assessors that though there has been a great increase in the property of the Borough we have had our rates less than they were in the preceding year.

1036. And how often do you think it would be advisable to have a general assessment? Not oftener than once in three years.

1037. So that you think the provision in the present Act for making an assessment on the property of the Municipality every year is objectionable? I do.

1038. And that it is an unnecessary expense? Not only that it is an unnecessary expense, but also that it sometimes leads to a loss of revenue.

1039. *Chairman.*] Are you satisfied with the Justices as an Appeal Court in the matter of assessments? Yes.

TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. TEECE,  
MR. TUNKS.

JOHN MACINTOSH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Frederic Ropier Robinson called in and examined:—

1040. *Chairman.*] You understand the nature and objects of the inquiry entrusted to this Committee? Yes. I saw them stated in the circular I received.

1041. You have been for a long time a resident of Balmain? Yes, for eight or nine years.

1042. You have also been a member of the Municipal Council there? Yes, for six years.

1043. You have been mayor I believe? Yes, I was mayor for one year, and an alderman for five years.

1044. Are you now an alderman of the Borough? No, I am not now in the Council. I went out the year before—in February, 1872.

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1045. I believe you have given a very considerable amount of attention to the working of your Municipal Council? Yes. From my position in the Council I naturally took a very considerable amount of interest in the Borough, and gave my attention specially to the working of the Municipal system and to the best mode of carrying out the Act properly.
1046. Can you inform us what is the present amount of the revenue of your Borough? Last year the revenue was £1,809. In 1860 it was only £994.
1047. Does the amount you have mentioned include the Government endowment? No, only the amount actually received from rates. The endowment last year was £465, being one-fourth of the amount raised by ourselves. I may however explain, with regard to the small amount received in 1860, that was the first year in which rates were collected, being the year when the Municipality was started. I apprehend that the reason why only £994 were collected was, that being new at the work some of the properties escaped notice, and all the rates were not collected for that year, so that the income stands at a very small amount. I am borne out in this from the fact that during the next year no less than £1,777 were received, being nearly double the receipts of the previous, and the endowment was to the same amount.
1048. You were in the Council in 1870? I was.
1049. I see by the Statistical Register that for that year the revenue was £2,397, whilst you received £659 from the Government, making together £3,056, whilst your office expenses for that year were £1,224 6s. 8d.;— is that correct? Yes. I apprehend that the particulars would be furnished by the Municipal authorities, and would therefore be correct; at the same time I scarcely fancy the office expenses would come up to that large sum. I know that in 1873 the office expenses did not exceed £400; and for the year 1872-3—that is up to February, 1873—over £2,000 were spent in the Borough upon public works.
1050. Can you inform us how many miles of street in your Borough have been formed and laid with kerbing and guttering since the establishment of your Municipality? We reckon that we have about 15 miles of fairly formed streets, that is, formed and completed in such a way as to be perfectly finished for use, and that of these we have about 8 miles kerbed and guttered.
1051. That would be about half the streets that you have made that are kerbed and guttered? Yes, we have rather more than half kerbed and guttered, and laid with blue metal; those streets which are most in use are laid with blue metal, whilst in the others, where there is not much traffic, we use the white metal—a kind of hard sand-stone, and covered with iron-stone gravel on top—very well for light traffic, and easily obtainable since we get it in the Borough.
1052. Is your Council proceeding with the formation and metalling of new streets? No. It has taken nearly all the funds they could get to keep in proper repair the streets which have been already made.
1053. So that their work has been confined entirely to the streets already formed? Almost; there was one new street formed last year, and rather a long one too, at an expense of between £200 and £300; but all the money is wanted for keeping the old streets in order, and finishing them.
1054. Your Municipality is now in its last quinquennial period of endowment? It is.
1055. From Balmain being so favourably situated in regard to road metal, having good white metal within its own boundaries, are you of opinion that the Council will be able to go on with the formation of new streets, as well as with the maintenance of the old ones, from the rate of 1s. in the £ raised from the people of the Borough? From what I have seen during the last year, as well as from my experience of our position when I was in the Council, I am of opinion that it will be a very difficult matter to do so; for, though you speak of the facilities we have for getting road material, yet, owing to the peculiar conformation of the Municipality, being all hills and hollows, and of considerable gradients, the road metal washes away very quickly, and every storm shower is a heavy expense to the Municipality. From this cause the streets of Balmain entail a much larger expenditure than would be the case were they more level. Looking at all this, my impression is, that if left to our own resources we shall not be able to make new roads so fast as our population will require them; and, in fact, I know that even now the Council has been obliged, from the want of sufficient funds at its disposal, to refuse to form some new streets in the western portion of the Borough, much required.
1056. So that the inconvenience of heavy gradients in your streets counterbalances any advantages you may have by the possession of road metal on the spot? Yes, to a very great extent.
1057. The rate you levy is 1s. in the £? Yes.
1058. That is the improvement rate? Yes.
1059. Have you any other rate than that? No, no other.
1060. What revenue do you derive from unoccupied lands in your Borough? Not much. The rate imposed is only very small in amount, and when levied upon the small annual value at which these lands are assessed, produces only a very small sum indeed.
1061. The rate received on unoccupied land is only 1-400th of its capital value? I am not prepared to say what is the proportion, but I know it is very small indeed. The allotments surveyed are assessed at such an annual value that all we get from them is only some two shillings or three shillings each year.
1062. So that the rates received from unoccupied lands are insufficient to provide the funds for the roads which abut on them? They help but very little towards it; but I suppose that this is a dilemma shared by Balmain with other suburban Municipalities. The vacant lands are so lightly assessed that they provide very little funds towards the making of streets.
1063. Are you of opinion that the rates in this respect should be increased? My opinion is that the revenue of the Municipality generally should be increased, and as one means of doing this I think the endowment might very fairly be extended.
1064. To what amount and for what term would you extend it? I have thought very earnestly over this matter for some time, but I am scarcely yet prepared to give you any very definite plan. My opinion in the first instance was that there should be a fixed endowment of £ for £ on the actual receipts of the Borough; but I soon began to feel that there were many very serious objections to such a proposal as that, since it certainly would not do to ask the Government to give us so large an endowment as that, to be continued possibly for all time. Then I came to the idea that such an endowment should be made for a certain specified term. Then in coming to the term I again experienced a difficulty as to how long it should be.
1065. If it were continued for twenty years do you think that would be sufficient? I would make it longer than that. I would double the present term of fifteen years, and give the endowment for thirty years, in the same way that it is now given, but doubling the terms. In this way the £ for £ endowment

endowment should be given for ten years instead of five; the 50 per cent. for ten years instead of five, and the 25 per cent. endowment the same, thus making the endowment spread over thirty years instead of fifteen years.

1066. Have you found the present mode of assessment to be a correct one? I agree with the provisions of the Act for obtaining the valuation of property to be assessed and the manner of regulating the assessment. My principal objection is to its frequency; it should only be made once in three years. That would be quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and a great deal of expense would be saved yearly to the Borough, whilst no injury could accrue.

1067. Giving the Municipality power to assess any new property that might become liable to assessment in the meantime? Certainly; and also in the same way the Municipal roll, which now has to be made out every year, should be extended, so as to be in force for three years, giving power to ratepayers to come in and have their names enrolled. This would save a great expense for clerical work and printing, which now has to be incurred every year. Then getting out this compilation yearly causes an amount of office work that is very considerable for a time,—so much so as to throw into arrears the ordinary work of the Borough, and to necessitate the employment of extra clerical assistance to fetch up the work. I have thought very much over this matter, and have regarded it from every point of view, and I cannot see that it would be any disadvantage to the ratepayer any more than it would be for the Municipality, for provision could be made for a new ratepayer to have his name inserted on the roll, and also for any ratepayer to register any removal he might make from one ward or street to another.

1068. Has the Balmain Council given any attention to the question of water supply? Yes. This is a matter that has never been lost sight of. During the whole six years that I was in the Council we had the question of water supply continually before us; and whilst I was in office as mayor I did all in my power to obtain a supply of water for Balmain. There were deputations waited on the City Council, and applications were made in various ways to that body to give a water supply to Balmain, but hitherto everything has been without effect. When I understood that the water was to be brought from the City to the Abattoirs I was in hopes that then at last we should gain our object, and I applied to the City Council to extend the main from the Abattoirs into our Borough. The application, however, was useless, for the water was never brought to the Island. If we could only get the water brought into our suburbs we would be satisfied.

1069. Are you not in a situation to obtain a supply of water for yourselves, independently of the Sydney water? No; we have no means of obtaining a supply for ourselves. Our only dependence now is upon tanks and wells.

1070. In the event of your Council receiving an endowment of £ for £, would that body be prepared to carry out sewerage works? I am not an advocate for underground sewerage in any Municipality, and believe that any sewerage that should be constructed, except in special cases, should be surface drainage only, and therefore comparatively inexpensive.

1071. I believe you have given a great deal of attention to the subject of dry-earth closets? I have.

1072. Can you give us any information in respect to them? I produce a circular (*document produced*) which I caused to be distributed amongst the ratepayers of Balmain, in which all the information I am possessed of is contained. I may say that I have always heard them very highly spoken of by those who have used them, and that there are the occupiers of very nearly 300 houses in Balmain now using them.

1073. I see this document is dated 1869;—has this system of earth-closets been worked since then? Yes; and has been steadily increasing ever since, until now the number of householders using them amounts very nearly to 300.

1074. And have you found that the system has generally given satisfaction? Yes, I believe so. The chief difficulty in the way of getting it into general use is to be found in the fact, that people cannot be induced to leave the old style of closets they have been used to, and go to a new plan.

1075. With regard to the area of the Balmain Municipality, do you think it is sufficiently large for the economic working of the Municipality, keeping in view the idea of extending municipal government throughout the whole Colony? With respect to its local position, I think that Balmain is quite large enough for its proper and efficient working; at the same time I do not think it should be made any smaller. I have a very decided opinion that small Municipalities are very great evils, and calculated to do anything but good; and as far as Balmain is concerned, looking at the way in which it is situated, I think it a very good and proper size, and certainly should not be smaller.

1076. I see by the Statistical Register that the Municipal area contains 30 miles of streets? Yes; I dare say it does. I was under the impression that the length of streets was some 27 or 28 miles, but I daresay that 30 miles are nearer the mark, as there are probably some streets which I have overlooked.

1077. Can you inform the Committee what is about the superficial area? I should say from 500 to 600 acres, but I cannot speak positively as to the exact quantity.

1078. You have the cumulative vote in Balmain? We have.

1079. Have you found it work well? Yes, very well.

1080. You are also a resident of Sydney? I am.

1081. And have been so for many years? Yes.

1082. Do you think it would be advantageous if this system of the cumulative vote were applied to the Municipality of Sydney? I do most certainly; I am so much an advocate for it that it is my opinion that in every Municipality where property is necessarily required to be represented this system of the cumulative vote should be in existence.

1083. For how many years have you been a resident of Sydney? For thirty-five years and upwards.

1084. As you think it would be beneficial, as far as Balmain is concerned, to endow that Borough with £ for £ on the money they raise amongst themselves by taxation, are you also of opinion that it would be but equitable if the same principle were applied to the City of Sydney, considering that the streets of the City have to be kept in first-rate order, that there is an immense traffic on them, continually cutting them up—that the kerbing and guttering have to be of a superior description—and that the improvements generally have to be of a more expensive character? I must confess that I have not given the subject that amount of consideration as regards the City that I have bestowed on it with respect to the Suburban Municipalities; but my impression, speaking from the spur of the moment, is, that it certainly would appear to be only equitable and reasonable that the same endowment should be given to Sydney as is given to the suburban Municipalities, and for these reasons: That the people of Sydney are equally large consumers

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sumers of dutiable articles with the people of the suburbs; that they pay the same to the general revenues of the Government as is paid by other parts of the Colony; and that, as they are thus called upon to pay taxes to the general Government, they are entitled to the same consideration and to the same financial assistance as are the suburban bodies.

1085. Besides this, the people of Sydney, from their position as residents in a large City, are compelled to take an interest in all great social questions, and thus become contributors to charities, hospitals, and matters of a kindred nature? Yes. It no doubt becomes the duty of a citizen of Sydney to do more for the assistance of institutions of that kind than is required from a resident of a suburban or country district, because in the City there is necessarily a large accumulation of people, and the citizens have these social matters more especially brought under their immediate notice, such, as you very properly observe, with regard to charities.

1086. The Government give no assistance towards any of the roads in your Municipality whatever? No. There was a road surveyed and marked out through land taken up by Government, which led through our Municipality to some places beyond—Five Dock and other places; and for the formation of that street the money was paid by the Government in the first instance.

1087. Have you a Town Hall? Not one of our own. We rent a building, which we use as a Council Chamber.

1088. What is now the amount of your indebtedness? When I first went into the Council our debt was about £4,100, and when I left it was about £1,600. From the time of my going into the Council my attention had been particularly directed to this debt of the Borough, and all my efforts were turned to the means of reducing it. By my exertions a rule was adopted by which the debt would have been gradually liquidated, by paying off annually a certain proportion of the amount. By keeping to this rule we brought the debt down to £1,600 whilst I was in the Council, and had the rule been continued that amount would have now been still further reduced. But since I left the Council this rule was left off, and nothing further was paid off our indebtedness. Had the rule been continued, the Municipality would have been out of debt, or nearly so, by the time our endowment ceased. That indeed had been the object I was desirous of securing, so that when the endowment ceased we should have no debt, and consequently no interest to pay, so that the whole of the rates would have been available for the purposes of improvements.

1089. When and for what was the debt incurred? It was incurred during the first three or four years of the establishment of the Municipalities, for the formation of the streets. The work was very heavy and very expensive during that time.

1090. Has the Municipality of Balmain the supervision of public schools and cemeteries within its boundaries? No, they are not in the hands of the Council.

1091. These matters are all entrusted to the care of Trustees? Yes.

1092. Are you of opinion that it would be better to entrust all such matters as these to the Municipal Council, so as to induce a larger number of persons to take an interest in Municipal government? Yes, I think it would have that effect if all such institutions were given over to the control of the Council. I have always thought that the Act should have given a wider range of power, and consequently a greater amount of responsibility to the Municipal bodies.

1093. So that you would give to the Municipal Councils the supervision of public schools, the management of public cemeteries, the looking after public-houses (not to license them, but to see to their good conduct), the control of all road trusts, and the suppression of all nuisances? They have the suppression of nuisances now to look after.

1094. But still you consider it would be beneficial to the interests of local self-government that all these matters should be placed under the direction of the local Councils? I think the responsibility of the Municipal bodies should be increased as much as possible, so as to give the members weight and to lead to a respect for the office on the part of the ratepayers. I would do this as far as possible, in order that it should be a matter of necessity that the best men should be selected to come in and take the position of aldermen.

1095. Are there any other matters to which you would like to allude? Yes, there is one little matter that I would like to see altered, and that is in respect to the polling-places. I have seen in my experience a great deal of mischief arise from the having more than one polling-place in a ward; and there was one instance in which the having two polling-places led to double voting and to other illegal practices. I would therefore seriously press upon the Committee that in the event of their recommending any amended Municipal Act, they would take care that a provision should be inserted, making it imperative on the Municipalities to have no more than one polling-place for each ward, and only in the ward. I would also suggest, for the purpose of preventing this double and other improper voting, that the ratepayer on paying his rate should be compelled to take out a voting-ticket, to be presented by him to the returning officer when he tenders his vote,—no vote to be receivable unless accompanied with this voting-ticket. Then I have already suggested that the valuation should be only taken once in three years, and that the Municipal Roll of ratepayers should also be made up at the same time. If these suggestions were carried out of course the voting-tickets would only be issued once in three years; but a provision could be made by which the ticket could be renewed whenever the voter might remove from one ward to another, or from one part of a ward to another, so that his removal might not be made a disqualification. In all such cases the voters should be allowed to register again, as well as in any other case where from accidental circumstances he might be deprived of a vote. There is also another matter, which I have no doubt has already come under the notice of the Committee, and that is with respect to the casting vote in the election of a mayor, when it may happen that the aldermen are in equal numbers on both sides. In such a case I would recommend that the matter should be decided by lot, as in the case of aldermen who have been elected by an equal number of votes. There is another matter on which I should like to offer a suggestion: Under the wording of the Municipalities Act it is very clearly laid down that it is the payer of the rate, and he alone, who should have the vote for the Borough. All through this is very clearly implied by the Act. Now, under the Municipal rules, all those persons who are liable for the Municipal rates have to be entered on the roll of ratepayers, and thus there are often three individuals entered on the roll as being able to vote for the one property, because they are liable for the rates—the owner, the leaseholder, and the occupier. Each of these is now placed on the roll, and is of course liable to vote, and in consequence of this, when there happens to be two polling-places for one ward, the whole of the three will sometimes manage to record their votes. To remedy this I would suggest that in company with the voting-ticket, the party tendering

tendering his vote should also produce his receipt for the last rates paid by him. This would cause no difficulty, as the voter could very easily bring it with him, to prove to the returning officer that he was the person entitled to the vote. The returning officer also could initial it so as to prevent its being used a second time. At the present time it is not possible for the returning officer to decide who is the right party to vote, and it thus often happens that more than one vote is given for the same property.

1096. *Mr. Burns.*] You say that these Municipalities should, in your opinion, get an increased endowment, extending, as I understand you, to £ for £ of what they raise themselves;—for how many years would you desire this to be continued? That is a question which, as I have already said, I am hardly prepared to answer. However, I would rather say just now that the present duration should be doubled, and that for ten years instead of five years they should receive an equal amount of endowment to their rates; then the half-rate endowment should extend for ten years instead of five; and then the quarter-rate endowment should be extended in the same way. This would just double the duration of the present endowment.

1097. You think then that, generally speaking, to extend the endowment to twice its present duration would give you ample revenue for extending the works, and for generally carrying on the business of the Municipality? I do; for my experience goes to show that it is the first twelve or fifteen years' work that causes the most outlay in a Municipality, seeing that everything has to be done at a time when the Borough is least able to bear the burden, whereas, at the end of thirty years, a Municipality should be able, by the increase in it of property and population, to pay for everything, except waterworks or sewerage on an extensive scale, that then might require to be done. If I did not advocate that, then I certainly should fix some definite term at which the £ for £ endowment should cease.

1098. For how long—for twenty years? I am not prepared to say that I would extend it for that term only.

1099. Are you of opinion that one-third of the rates raised in the Municipality, if given as a permanent endowment, would be sufficient? No, I do not think it would be sufficient. I do not think that with the present one-fourth endowment, continued for any length of time, the Council would be in a position to carry on the necessary works required in the Borough, and a one-third endowment would be but little better.

1100. I suppose you have observed that most of the Corporations are in debt? Yes, that is mainly what I allude to when I speak of their inability to carry on the works.

1101. Do you think as a general rule that the Corporations have been well managed? Yes, I think they have. Speaking for our own Municipality of Balmain, I am quite satisfied that it has been so. I may say too that for the first eleven years no better men could have been found in Balmain than they who were elected as aldermen.

1102. And did your Corporation involve itself in debt for works which were carried out for the advantage of the Municipality? Certainly they were, and in saying this I speak from my own knowledge. I am aware also that a great deal of care and consideration was given to the subject of expenditure, and afterwards with a view to the adoption of a plan by which the Municipality should be got gradually out of debt. As I before said, the plan was followed out for several years, until we had reduced our debt to some £1,600; but this was only done at the cost of omitting many necessary improvements which might have been made with the money that went to decrease the indebtedness. I thought it better, however, to make this sacrifice then, as I foresaw that our position would be a very bad one if, when our term of endowment ceased, our revenue should remain charged with the interest payable on a heavy debt. It was for this reason that I used all possible exertions so that the Municipality should start as clear as possible by the time that the endowment ceased.

1103. Would you be in favour of the Corporation having power to license public-houses and getting the revenue receivable from them? Yes, I am quite in favour of such a proposal, and I can see no reason why it should not be adopted.

1104. Have you any idea that such a plan, if adopted, would be likely to lead to the establishment of more public-houses than would be required, as the Corporations would grant licenses indiscriminately in order to get revenue? I do not think there would be more liability to it under such a plan than there is under the present system.

1105. However, I suppose you will say that getting a sum direct from the General Revenue is open to less abuse, and liable to less objection? Yes, I believe so. Of course in speaking of public-houses I look upon them solely as a source of revenue, not but what preferable sources of revenue to this might be found.

1106. Have you any public reserves in your Municipality? None.

1107. Have you no recreation ground, or anything of that kind? No, none at all. We applied some time ago for some land at the head of the Bay for this purpose, but could not get it. When I was mayor I headed a deputation to the Secretary for Lands to ask the Government to give us some land at the head of White Bay as a place of public recreation. It is now a mere mass of mud and slush, but we offered to fill it in and improve it if it were given over to us; but there were obstacles in the way, and the Government could not grant us the land.

1108. What were the obstacles? They were the purchasers of land at the head of the Bay who claimed the right of water-frontage.

1099. What means of providing a water supply have you in Balmain? No public means. We are entirely dependent for water upon what each private individual catches and stores for himself by means of tanks and wells. I have always held that with care and prudence every person ought to be able to save enough water from his house to supply him with all the water required for the consumption of his family, and in such places as Balmain I would go so far as to make it imperative on every person building a house to provide a tank proportioned to the size of the house, and of course to the number of persons calculated to occupy it. I think that such a provision as this should be equally imperative in a Building Act, as the making up of a parapet-wall to prevent fires, or anything of that kind. My experience has proved to me that sufficient water falls during the year for the consumption of a family, if only means for storing it be provided. I have found it to be the case as regards my own residence, though perhaps I may have some advantage over other persons by having a very large area connected with my premises. Speaking generally, however, I should say that every house ought to be quite capable of saving water enough for the supply of its inhabitants. I may say also, in connection with water, that I would make cess-pits illegal

- Mr. F. R. Robinson.  
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- in any Municipality. A cess-pit does more injury to the water and to the atmosphere, and is more detrimental to public health than a pig-stye, and yet whilst you allow the cess-pit you will not permit the other to be maintained within a certain distance of a public street, under a heavy penalty.
1110. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to inform the Committee what proportion the office expenses, including salaries, and the interest on your Corporation debt, bear to the amount of revenue received last year? The revenue for the year ending 1873 was as follows:—Rates, £1,809 10s. 9d.; miscellaneous revenue, £250 5s. 8d.; endowment, £510 16s. 5d.; total, £2,570 12s. 10d. Salaries for year ending February, 1873, £290 3s. 4d.; interest on Corporation debt, £93. The salaries being a little more than 11 per cent. upon the revenue, and the interest a little more than 3½ per cent. ditto. Our council clerk is a surveyor able to prepare plans, &c., for the Survey Department for the proclamation of streets, and all working plans and specifications for the making of streets. This, of course, involves professional knowledge, which effects the salaries; the survey and preparation of plans for the proclamation of many new streets were made by a licensed surveyor, the cost of which would swell the item of "office expenses" for those years.

Mr. Robert Banks called in and examined:—

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1111. *Chairman.*] You are council clerk to the Newtown Municipal Council? I am.
1112. For how many years have you held that office? For seven years.
1113. And in that capacity I presume you have acquired considerable knowledge of the working of the Municipal Council of Newtown? I have.
1114. Can you inform the Committee what is the superficial area of the Municipal District of Newtown? About 1¼ square mile.
1115. And what is the length of streets you have to maintain? About 16 miles.
1116. Can you tell us the number of miles of street that you have formed, metalled, kerbed, and guttered? We have 10½ miles formed and metalled, but it is not all kerbed and guttered.
1117. The road through your main street is not under the charge of your Municipality? No; it is under a Road Trust.
1118. So that the street which bears the greatest traffic in your Borough is maintained by a Road Trust? Yes.
1119. Have you found that to be an advantage? Of course, a great advantage. Having this main road maintained by a Trust instead of being kept up by the Council, we have been able to expend a larger amount in kerbing and guttering than we should otherwise have done, as, but for the Trust, we should have had to expend that money on our main road.
1120. What was the amount of revenue collected in the Borough during the past year? The amount collected was £1,231 19s.
1121. And the endowment? The amount received from the Government last year was £1,077, but that included a grant of £300 for a special purpose.
1122. What was this special purpose? It was towards the purchase of property for the widening of the Enmore Road.
1123. Then what was the amount of the ordinary endowment? It was £777 11s. 1d.
1124. Do you think, from the favorable position in which Newtown is placed, from its advantageous site, its main road kept up by a Trust, its contiguity to the Railway, and other circumstances, that if your present endowment were continued permanently you would have a revenue sufficient for the maintenance of the streets already formed, and for the formation of other streets as they may be required? I do not think it would. We are now this year coming into our last quinquennial period, and the endowment with the rates will certainly not provide revenue sufficient to enable the Council to proceed with the kerbing and guttering of the streets as they have been doing. It might provide sufficient to keep the present roads in repair, but that would be about all.
1125. You mean such roads as have been already formed? Exactly.
1126. But not to form new streets or to metal new streets already formed? No; they would not be able to do much towards it,—the more especially as we shall shortly have to re-metal many of the streets on which the metal has been worn through. The Committee are no doubt aware that these streets have to be renewed periodically as they wear out.
1127. Have you had any experience as to how long kerbing and guttering lasts? From what I have seen, some of that in Newtown seems calculated to last for a man's life-time.
1128. I suppose that is in some of the back streets? Yes; on the main road the kerbing and guttering has been laid about ten years; the guttering in several places has been repaired.
1129. That must be owing, I presume, to the level character of the road;—do you know the gradient? There is very little fall, but the wear arises chiefly from the carts backing into the gutters to load and unload at the shops where purchases have been made.
1130. The rate you levy is 1s. in the £? Yes.
1131. You have no gas-rate? No, we have no gas-rate in Newtown; our only rate is the 1s. in the £ improvement rate, but out of that we pay, and have been paying for the last three years, about £133 10s. for lighting. The Road Trust pays a portion of the expense of lighting the main Newtown Road, and the Council lights the Enmore Road.
1132. The Council lights the Newtown and Enmore Roads, but does not apply the gas to the rest of the streets of the Municipality? No.
1133. Suppose it should be decided that the Government should assist you by a permanent endowment, what amount of endowment do you suppose would be required to enable the Council to keep in repair the streets already formed, and to form new streets as the population spreads? I think that with a permanent endowment of 10s. in the £ the Newtown Council would be able to manage very well.
1134. That is owing to the circumstance of Newtown being so very favourably situated? Yes, of course. As we have the responsibility of our main road taken off our hands we should be able, with a permanent endowment of 10s. in the £, not only to keep existing roads in good order, but to form new streets as the population increased and the spread of improvements demanded it.
1135. You have a Town Hall, I believe? Yes.
1136. Do you derive any revenue from it? Not much. All we got from it last year was £15 5s.

1137. What is the present amount of indebtedness of your Municipality? The Council have a cash credit with the Joint Stock Bank, which varies from time to time according to their requirements, the average amount being about £600. In addition to this there is a fixed debt of £1,500, at 6 per cent. Mr. R. Banks.  
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1138. How much did you pay for interest last year? The amount paid was £145 4s.
1139. In your position with the Council what are considered to be your duties? I am in the first instance council clerk, then I am collector of rates, and I also have to superintend the carrying out of all the works directed to be performed by the Council, and am likewise librarian.
1140. In fact you have to act as surveyor and civil engineer of the Council? I am not an engineer nor a professional surveyor, but I have to see that the works are properly carried out.
1141. Have you to make arrangement for the letting of the work? I have to prepare specifications for any contracts the Council may desire to let.
1142. And you act also as librarian to the free library? Yes; and that again is another expense that comes out of the 1s. in the £ rate. When the free library was established I was requested to undertake the duty of librarian, and the Council increased my salary by £25 a year to remunerate me for the trouble the office entailed.
1143. What is your salary now? My salary now is £175 a year. It was £150 before the office of librarian was added.
1144. Is that all you receive? In addition I have free quarters in the Town Hall building.
1145. Do you think that the Municipality of Newtown is of a sufficiently large size for its economic working, bearing in mind the idea that the whole Colony should be divided into Municipal areas? I think it would be for the general good to have the Municipal boundaries increased so as to take in larger areas; but this would have to be done with a great deal of care and consideration. For instance, it would not be for the benefit of Newtown to be joined to Marrickville, as that Municipality has a greater length of streets than Newtown, whilst the rates of the whole Municipality do not equal those of one of our wards. So that if they were joined there would be a great injustice done to Newtown, unless some arrangement was made by which the amounts raised in each particular district or ward were to be assigned for the improvement only of the ward or district in which they were raised.
1146. Then you think that the amounts raised in each ward should be expended in the ward in which it is raised? Yes, as a general rule, but not in all cases. For instance, as in the case of the Enmore Road, there is more traffic on that than in any other street of the Municipality, with the exception of the main Newtown Road. In fact there is considerably more traffic upon it than upon the Cook's River Road; and in cases of that kind I think that all parties ought to be called upon to contribute to keep it in order.
1147. Do you think it necessary to the good working of the Municipality that there should be an annual assessment? I do not. My opinion is that this annual assessment is one of the expenses attached to the working of Municipalities, that might be very well be got rid of; but if so, several clauses of the Municipalities Act would have to be altered. For instance, under the present Act the council clerk is bound to put down the names of all persons liable to pay the rates of the Borough, and who are consequently supposed to have a right to vote at elections. This roll the clerk has to prepare from the records or assessment taken ten months previously; thus any change in the assessment must necessarily require a change in this respect also. If you arrange to have an assessment only once in three years you would have to make some corresponding alteration in the mode of preparing the roll of the Municipality, as it would require to be different from what it is at present under those circumstances.
1148. Then, would you suggest that there should be an assessment only once in three years, of course with power to assess any new buildings which may be erected in the interim? Yes. I think such a change would be a great saving to the Municipalities.
1149. I believe the ratepayers of Newtown have the cumulative vote? They have.
1150. Do you consider that there is any great advantage connected with that system of voting? I think it gives to the owners of property advantages which they would not have under any other system, and this is more especially the case in Newtown. I can give you an instance of how it has acted: Sometime ago the Newtown Council were petitioned to light the Borough. The matter was taken up very warmly by the ratepayers for and against the proposal. There was a majority, as far as numbers were concerned, against the proposal, but when the votes came to be taken, and the cumulative votes to be counted up, it was found that there was a large majority of property votes in favor of the proposal—thus giving the holders of property the advantage over mere numbers.
1151. You assess vacant lands in your Municipality? We do.
1152. You take 5 per cent. on the value as the yearly rental, and then 5 per cent. on that again for the rate? Yes.
1153. Or the four-hundredth part of the capital value? Yes. If the property is worth £100, we take the yearly value at £5, and then 1s. in the £ on that gives 5s. as the yearly rate.
1154. Do you think that sufficient payment for the advantage given to these properties by making streets round them? I am sure it is not.
1155. In your opinion would it be equitable to increase the rate on vacant lands to the extent of 1d. in the £ on the capital value of the property—that would give you the one two-hundred-and-fortieth of the capital value instead of the one four-hundredth, as at present; or 8s. 4d. on the £100 instead of 5s.? I do not think that goes quite far enough.
1156. Still it would not be an inequitable amount as far as the owner was concerned? No, it would not.
1157. Have your Council turned their attention to the means of securing a supply of water for Newtown? They have turned their attention to Sydney, but not to any other source of supply.
1158. For what reason have they not done so? Because the Act will not allow them to borrow money sufficient to carry out a work of this character. No Municipality would ever be able to carry out a work of this character under the present Act, which prescribes the borrowing power of the Corporation to a limit which prevents anything of this kind from being undertaken.
1159. I think you said it would be beneficial to have increased areas for Municipalities? Yes; generally it would be so.
1160. You are acquainted with the Municipality of Darlington? I am.
1161. I suppose you know that that Municipality has kept out of debt—that it has been well and cheaply worked, and that its streets are kept in first-rate repair? I do.
1162. And yet that is a small Municipality? Yes, but there is a reason for that. You would be able to get

Mr. R. Banks. get very few men like the present mayor of Darlington who would take all the trouble he does, give the Municipality the benefit of his knowledge and experience, and put it to no expense. In addition to this it is compact, with few streets, and thickly populated; and I do not think you can find a parallel case in any other suburb.

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1163. Then, in the event of the Legislature generally increasing the size of the Municipalities, would it be advisable for local reasons not to increase the size of Darlington? I think it would as far as Darlington is concerned.

1164. They are bounded by a Trust road on one side? Yes, and by the City on another.

1165. So that their main thoroughfare is like yours—they have not to keep it in repair? Yes.

1166. Supposing it were considered judicious, for the better government and more economic working of Municipalities, to increase their size, what in your opinion would be the most convenient and equitable way of increasing that of Newtown? That is rather a difficult question to answer. I know, however, that it has been suggested that the Parramatta Road should be our boundary, and that we should also take in South Kingston.

1167. But in that case you would take in a considerable amount of public land that is not liable to taxation? We should.

1168. Do you think it right that these public lands should be exempt from taxation? No, I certainly do not.

1169. It should be subject to taxation the same as all other property? Yes; because there would be a length of road fronting these lands which the Corporation would have to keep in repair, but for which they would receive no rates.

1170. What land is your Municipality endowed with for the purposes of public recreation? With none within the boundary of the Municipality. What is called the recreation-ground of Newtown is outside the Municipality. It is the ground lying between the University and St. Paul's College, and Newtown Road, and is named Victoria Park.

1171. Do you know what the size of it is? No, I cannot tell you the size.

1172. Has it cost your Municipality anything? No, we have never expended anything on it. It is in the hands of trustees, and I believe the Road Trust gave something towards its improvement.

1173. With regard to the election of mayor in your Borough, has the Act worked satisfactorily? Yes, in so far as Newtown is concerned it has.

1174. Have you found that the Act has generally worked well? Yes, it has acted very well in Newtown.

1175. Then, with the exception of the minor matters you have mentioned, you have found the Act work well? Yes; with the exception of the assessment and the making out the roll. These seem to me to be the worst things in the Act, more especially as regards the roll, because the law makes it compulsory on the clerk to put on the roll the names of all those who are liable to pay rates; and then it says that only they who actually pay the rates shall be entitled to vote. So that whilst it says that only certain persons shall vote it does not give the power necessary to prevent others from voting by keeping them off the roll.

1176. Have your Municipal Councillors turned their attention to the question of sewerage? Only to surface sewerage, not to underground sewers. It would be useless for them to do so, as the present Act does not give them the power necessary to carry out any system of the kind.

1177. But if the Government endowed you permanently with a grant of ten shillings in the pound would not that enable you in time to carry out a system of sewerage? No, nothing beyond surface sewerage.

1178. What is the cost to you per yard for road metal? We have hitherto used all white metal at a cost of 7s. 6d. per ton broken; but during the last year the Council have turned their attention to blue metal, which they can get delivered broken at the railway station for 10s. 6d. per ton.

1179. I believe there is very little traffic upon any of your streets, with the exception of the one that is under the Road Trust? Oh yes, there is; there is very considerable traffic on the Missenden Road, and on Australia-street. On the Enmore Road there is very great traffic, as that is the great feeder of the main Newtown Road.

1180. What property is there in your Municipality that does not pay taxation? Not a very great deal.

1181. What does it consist of? The schools under the Council of Education, all the churches, and all the Government property—the police station, the railway station, and the station-master's house.

1182. What amount of money is the Mayor of Newtown authorized to spend of his own motion, and without consulting the Council? Only £5.

1183. Suppose an expenditure of money to be required, what is the first step that has to be taken? The matter is first brought under notice by an alderman; then the Committee for Works is directed to examine the place; having done this they report upon it to the Council, or they examine the different places in the ward on their own motion, and where they think the money is required to be expended they report to the Council in its favour. Then I look over the work and give them an estimate of what I conceive will be the probable expense of it. This is brought up before the Council, and, if approved, is adopted. But then nothing is done with any of these works which have been reported on and approved until some member of the Council brings in a special motion to vote the particular sum required for the work. Perhaps, for instance, the report from the Committee for Works recommends work to be done in two or three different streets; on that being adopted, the aldermen interested in the different localities bring in a motion for the amount required for each separate street, and these have to be put and carried before the work can be done.

1184. So that each work has always to come two or three times under the consideration of the Council before it is finally adopted and the money appropriated? Yes; it has always to come twice at least.

1185. And in the case of an emergency the mayor is entitled to expend any sum up to £5? Yes, up to that sum without the sanction of the Council; but in that case he has to report the circumstance to the Council at its first meeting.

1186. Do you find it expensive to advertise, as you are compelled to do by law, in the *Government Gazette*? It is not so expensive now as it used to be some time back. Our expenses last year for advertising in the *Government Gazette* and daily papers were about £21.

1187. What does your assessment cost you annually? Last year it only cost us £10. Last year the Council adopted a different plan to any they had previously followed. Instead of engaging a professional man, as they had always done before, they appointed the working overseer and myself to the work, and then they gave me £10 for my trouble.

1188. And they followed this plan in order to reduce the cost of the work? Yes. When they called for tenders, the plan previously followed, they used to get it done for £18 or £20.
1189. Is there a Court of Petty Sessions in Newtown? There is not.
1190. Would it be a convenience to the inhabitants that there should be one? Not for Newtown alone, but for the district perhaps it might be convenient.
1191. Do your mayor and aldermen give a good attendance to the duties of their office? Yes, very good; we have had nearly a full Council all the year.
1192. Is there any other matter that you would desire to state to the Committee with regard to the working of the Municipalities Act? I may perhaps mention that it would be desirable to alter the clause relating to the election of a mayor, as where both sides are equal a difficulty has frequently been caused. To remedy this, I think that where the sides are equal, and neither will give way, then the candidates should do as retiring aldermen have to do, and at a first election draw lots for the office; this would get over the difficulty, and prevent the Council from getting into a fix, as some of them have done, especially in Parramatta.
1193. Do you think that financially it would be better for your Council if the Trust road were taken into your Municipality, and placed under your management? I am certain it would not be.
1194. Not even if you received your proportion of the tolls? No; because a portion of the road is not in any Municipality.
1195. Then, is it your opinion that the main roads through Municipalities should be under the management of trustees? No, not in all cases; but in respect to Newtown I would make an exception.
1196. *Mr. Burns.*] Would you be in favour of all public thoroughfares within incorporated districts, for which no provision is now made, other than placing them in the hands of trustees, being handed over to the Municipal body, the Government giving that body a reasonable endowment for their maintenance? I would not be favourable to such a plan in so far as Newtown is concerned; but then, as I said, I look upon that as an exceptional case.
1197. How does it arise that a rule which would be applicable to all other Municipalities would not suit the circumstances of Newtown? Because it would take nearly the whole of our money to keep the main Newtown Road in repair.
1198. Do not the Government now contribute something from the general revenue towards the maintenance of that road? Yes, about £200 a year I think; but that goes a very small way in the work that has to be done.
1199. That would not be a sufficient sum to induce your Council to take the road over? It would not.
1200. Would you be in favour of taking the road over if your endowment was proportionately increased? And do away with the tolls?
1201. Suppose you were to have the tolls? If the toll-money was placed in the hands of the Council I think it might very beneficially undertake the management of the road.
1202. What is the annual amount received from the tolls on the Newtown Road? The last tender taken was £2,800 a year; but then the Trust has the charge of 4 miles of road.
1203. And this length of road is managed, and this amount of money is expended by a Trust? Yes.
1204. And not by the central Government? No.
1205. I presume the trustees find that they have sufficient with the toll money to keep the road in repair? As a proof that the tolls are sufficient for this, I may mention that the Road Trust every year hands us something either in money or metal for the improvement of the Enmore Road.
1206. So that the Trust assists you with the Enmore Road, and also keeps in repair the whole line of road from town to Cook's River out of the toll money? Yes; from the City boundary to the Dam at Cook's River.
1207. What officers have you got in your Corporation? I am the only officer of the Corporation. The police sergeant is appointed inspector of nuisances, at a salary of £10 per annum.
1208. And you get a salary of £175? Yes, with quarters.
1209. Do you act as surveyor for the Corporation? I have to take levels, prepare plans, sections, and specifications, to carry out all works ordered by the Council; during the last seven years they have not engaged any professional gentlemen to carry out the Corporation works.
1210. How much additional endowment do you think would be a fair thing, supposing the Council to have to undertake all that the Act intended? I think that to do all required, the Municipality would require a perpetual endowment of 1s. in the £ on its ratable property.
1211. Or £ for £ on what you raise yourself? Yes, that is the same thing.
1212. Have you any important public work or building in your Municipality? Only the Town Hall.
1213. And what do you say is your debt? £1,500 on the Town Hall, and £600, the average amount used during one year.
1214. Making a total liability of? £2,100.
1215. You are the only officer of the Corporation? Yes.
1216. So that the Council have no further official outlay beyond your salary, and the preparation of the assessment paper, which you say does not exceed £10 a year? Exactly.
1217. Have you found that the Corporation has not been able to carry out some of the improvements asked from it, owing to the want of funds at their disposal? I have, and some very important improvements too.
1218. From want of funds? Yes.
1219. Have you had under your consideration the question of handing over to the Corporation the revenue from and control of public-houses within your Municipal district? Yes. The Newtown Council had two or three meetings to consider this matter; and they came to the determination that a permanent endowment would be preferable to anything of that kind.
1220. That is preferable to taking the license money of public-houses? Yes.
1221. Your Council then have had some meetings on this subject? They have.
1222. With reference to this Committee? No; with reference to the Municipal Conference, at which these matters were to be dealt with.
1223. And touching the endowment what were the views of your aldermen as to the amount of endowment they ought to receive? The determination came to was that an endowment of 10s. for every £ of rates would be a fair thing.

- Mr. R. Banks. 1224. They would be satisfied with that? They would.
21. Oct., 1873. 1225. *Chairman.*] Taking the year 1870 I find that your office expenses were £442 18s. 7d.;—that would show more salaries than you mention? No. That amount includes the interest account. After that very statement to which you now refer had been made and sent in, the mayor, who saw the return in print, thought that this interest account ought not to have been included, because it could not in any way be considered as an office expense.
1226. *Mr. Teeco.*] Setting aside the Government endowment, your only source of revenue is from the rate-payers? Yes, except a very small sum, which we receive from the police office.
1227. How much is that? I daresay the average sum might be about £10 a-year—just about sufficient to pay our inspector of nuisances. The senior-sergeant of police at Newtown has that appointment, and receives the amount I mentioned. I find, however, that last year the Council received £15 5s. from the police office, so that they were £5 5s. in pocket on that occasion.
1228. Are you of opinion that the Municipalities generally are in the same favorable position as Newtown? No, I am not. I believe that the country Municipalities are far less favorably situated, from having a greater length of roads to maintain, and from having a sparse and scattered population.
1229. They would consequently be more in need of an endowment than Newtown? Yes, much more so.
1230. To what extent ought they to be endowed? I think that giving them 1s. in the £ on their ratable property would not be one penny too much for them.
1231. What revenue would you derive from public-houses in Newtown? We have 13 public-houses within the Municipal boundaries, and at £30 a-piece they would give us £390, or about equal to 25 per cent. on our rates.
1232. You say that you have made only about one-half your streets? More than that—about 10½ miles.
1233. But these are not fully completed—kerbed and guttered? No, and there are also about 5½ miles untouched.
1234. And your debt is £2,100? Yes.
1235. How much is on the town hall? £1,500.
1236. And what revenue do you derive from the town hall? Not much. Last year all that we received from it was £17 4s. 6d.; but then there is this to be taken into account, that the inhabitants have the use of it every day as a free library. Of course that ought to be considered even though the building does not bring us in any actual funds.
1237. You do not receive anything like sufficient to cover the interest on the debt? No.
1238. How many volumes have you in your free library? We have 2,700 volumes. I may mention, however, that we obtained the building and library under rather peculiar circumstances. It was at one time a School of Arts, and the Council would not certainly have erected a building of that kind for their town hall; but it was offered to the Council on what was supposed to be favourable terms when the School of Arts gave in, but it was with the stipulation that when the School of Arts closed the Council should establish a free public library there.
1239. *Mr. Tunks.*] The School of Arts not being able to carry on offered the building to your Council? Yes.
1240. And I believe some little pressure was brought to bear on them to induce them to purchase? There may have been.
1241. The Council gave £1,000 for it, I believe? Yes.
1242. And now the council clerk gets his quarters in the building? Yes.
1243. What would that be worth—£40 a year? Yes, about that.
1244. Then, instead of having to pay rent for a library and reading-room, you have one for nothing—that would be worth another £50? I dare say it would.
1245. And the Council has no rent to pay for Council Chambers? No.
1246. So that though you do not get revenue from it you save expenditure by it? Certainly.
1247. Are the pathways on each side of your main thoroughfare in the charge of the Corporation or of the Road Trusts? The Council generally paid two-thirds of the kerbing and guttering, the trustees paying the other one-third—the pathways being kept in repair by the Council.
1248. As a matter of fact do you not think that the main road being under a trust is a very desirable thing for the Corporation of Newtown? I do most certainly. As far as Newtown is concerned, it has been a very great advantage to the Municipality.
1249. You always have your main road kept in good repair for you? Yes.
1250. I believe that Newtown is built over pretty extensively? Yes, it is.
1251. And the amount of rates receivable is as much now as it is likely to be for some years to come? No, I think not; for notwithstanding the reduction in rents, which has taken place recently, the revenue of the Municipality is still steadily increasing and appears to be likely to do so, because there are a great number of these private paddocks about the Municipality which are being cut up into allotments and offered for sale. These are purchased very readily by persons who build on them for their own residence, so that new buildings are being constantly erected.
1252. As these buildings are erected they become liable to assessment? Yes, and so go to increase our revenue.
1253. But will not all these additional buildings bring with them additional traffic, so that your roads will be much more quickly worn out? Yes, to some extent that must be the case.
1254. In the event of your not being able to obtain a permanent endowment, do you think that property in your Municipality would be able to stand an additional 6d. in the £, or any other sum? I do not think any additional rate ought to be imposed, and more especially in Newtown.
1255. And why not there, seeing that you have your main road kept in order for you? Because many of the inhabitants now pay in tolls more than the 1s. in the £ already levied on them as a rate. They have to pay the toll for going in and out of Sydney; and there is a large number of them who go in and out every day, and that must be quite equal to what they pay as rates.
1256. But that would only be a charge upon those who keep horses and vehicles, and not upon the others? Yes, of course, it would only be on them.
1257. Then you think that the amount of taxation levied upon Newtown at present is quite as much as the property there can bear? Yes; it is quite as much as people can put up with.
1258. Have you the water from Sydney laid on to Newtown? No.

1259. Have your Council applied for it? Yes; we have been making almost constant applications for it during the last ten years, but the City Council have never shown any disposition to meet our wishes. They have promised to lay the water on to our Municipality, but nothing has yet been done towards doing it. Mr. R. Banks.  
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1260. And I suppose you have as yet done nothing in regard to sewerage? No, nothing, except surface sewerage only,—as it would be very difficult to carry out any other kind of sewerage in Newtown, owing to the restrictions of the Municipalities Act.
1261. And that has been made out of your yearly revenue? Yes. It is not by any means of an expensive character, for Newtown is so situated that almost as soon as the water falls it runs off into other Municipalities by which Newtown is surrounded.
1262. How is Newtown supplied with water? Chiefly obtained from roofs of houses and retained in wells and tanks.
1263. Any wells? Some few, but not many.
1264. And these, I suppose, if sunk deep, would drain the water from the Cemetery? Yes, no doubt they would; but some of our people would not mind that.
1265. How do you mean? I have heard them say as much as that they did not object to the water which drained from the Cemetery, when the question was being discussed as to closing the Cemetery. This was said before a Committee of the Legislative Council that was appointed to inquire into the matter. I saw a man myself, when the Committee was on the ground, dip some of the water out of a pond and drink it in presence of the Committee.
1266. As far as the Municipalities Act is concerned, you are of opinion that with a trifle of patching it will do well enough? I do, certainly.
1267. And that there is no necessity for any great alteration? No, except in the matter I have mentioned.
1268. As it is now the Judges have decided many points which have been in dispute, so that the law is now very well known? Yes, we have found it work pretty well in Newtown.
1269. How much of this amount for office expenses goes towards the payment of interest? £145.
1270. And all the rest of the revenue of the Borough goes to improve the streets? Yes, with the exception of £133 10s., which we pay for lighting. The Road Trust pays half the expense of lighting the main road.
1271. Having regard to your position as a Corporation, do you think the free library any advantage to the district? Yes, I believe so. I know that a very great many people make use of it.
1272. Have you any valuable works there? We have.
1273. How do you arrange with them;—you cannot lend out valuable works to every comer? No; valuable works, such as books of reference, are not allowed to leave the premises; but any ratepayer, by paying half-a-crown a year and getting an order from an alderman, can take out the ordinary books.
1274. What do you mean by paying half-a-crown a year—it cannot be a free library if they have to pay? The half-a-crown a year is merely for the purpose of keeping the books in repair.
1275. Since you expended the £200 granted for the library by the Government, what sums have you expended on the library in the purchase of books or otherwise? Scarcely anything. There are a few pounds raised occasionally by entertainments, so that the library really does not cost the Council anything for books, except only for the purchase of the papers.
1276. Can you suggest anything further by way of improvement? As you have mentioned the matter of sewerage, I may say that if the Municipalities are expected to carry this out, special legislation will be required, as the present Act does not give the Municipal Councils sufficient power to execute any complete system of underground sewerage. This is more especially the case in Newtown, which from her position, and being hemmed in by other Municipalities on all sides, would necessarily be obliged to run her sewerage through the lands of one of her neighbours, and this she would not be permitted to do under the present Act. In addition to this the Municipalities are restricted as to their borrowing powers, and could not under the present Act raise sufficient money for carrying on such an extensive work as sewerage. But even if they had the power, I think that borrowing so large a sum as would be required would terribly hamper property to pay the interest.
1277. What rate do you think would be required? I do not think that a rate of 2s. in the £ would be sufficient to pay the interest on the large sum that would be necessary.
1278. You mean that a system of underground sewerage would be thus expensive? I do.
1279. You think then that under the circumstances a system of underground sewerage would not be desirable for Newtown? I think it would be desirable, but I don't think it is required at the present time.
1280. *Chairman.*] What price do you pay for labour in your Municipality? 6s. a day for day labour.
1281. How long have you paid that price? For the last seven years.
1282. You pay 6s. a day all round? No; the carters get 9s. a day.

FRIDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. MACINTOSH, MR. WEBB,
JOHN MACINTOSH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.	

Hosea Bennett, Esquire, was called in and examined:—

1283. *Chairman.*] Your name, Mr. Bennett? Hosea Bennett.
1284. You are a resident in Paddington, and mayor of that Borough at the present time, I believe? Yes.
1285. How long have you filled the position of mayor and alderman? I have been mayor of Paddington since March last. It is two years ago in February since I was elected alderman.
1286. You are therefore well acquainted with the working of the Municipality of Paddington? I do not know that I can say I am well acquainted.

H. Bennett,  
Esq.

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1287.

- H. Bennett,  
Esq.  
24 Oct., 1873.
1287. You must have had considerable experience in reference to your Borough? Only for that length of time. I took no interest in Municipal matters prior to my election.
1288. Could you tell the Committee the area of the Municipality of Paddington? I think there are about 12 miles of streets in it altogether. I do not know what the acreage is.
1289. How many miles of your streets have been formed—that is, formed and metalled, and in complete working order? We have about 4 miles of streets made.
1290. And 8 miles still to make? Only 4 to make. We have three miles and a half of Trust road in our Borough which we have merely to kerb and gutter, and to keep the foot-paths in repair.
1291. The Road Trust keeps the carriage-way in repair? Yes.
1292. The Trust roads are the main thoroughfares of your Municipality? Yes.
1293. Seeing that you have your main thoroughfares kept in repair by the Trust, may the Committee infer that the revenue which you derive from taxation and from the endowment by the Government is sufficient to keep your streets in thorough repair and to make new ones where required? What—at the present time?
1294. Yes. May we not take that for granted, seeing that your main thoroughfares are kept in order by the Road Trust? No; we cannot make any improvements—our hands are regularly tied up for want of money.
1295. Is your Municipality in debt? It is considerably in debt.
1296. What is the amount of your indebtedness? About £1,700.
1297. For what purpose was that debt incurred? It is not a recent debt. It has been owing for some years, and it was incurred for building the Council Chambers, and, I suppose, for making roads when the Council first came into existence. There is no mortgage on the Chambers.
1298. You say you have Council Chambers? We have.
1299. Do you derive any revenue from them? From the Council Chambers?
1300. Yes? We do not derive any revenue from them; they are occupied by the Council clerk.
1301. What salary does your Council clerk receive? For the last six months he has been paid at the rate of £50 a year.
1302. Does he superintend the making of the streets? He has not done so for the last six months. Prior to that the whole of his time was occupied in the service of the Council; but when I was elected to the chair I thought that as we were so short of funds it would be as well to reduce the expenses as much as possible, and to devote all we could to the repair of the streets. His salary, which prior to that had been £160 per annum, was therefore reduced.
1303. The mayor and aldermen supervise the work? Yes, since I have been in the chair that has mainly been done by myself.
1304. Are your works carried out by contract or by day labour? We get work done in both ways. Some of it is done by contract; but we find that although we have to pay a little more by day work, we get the work better done.
1305. Has the Council turned their attention to the question of supplying the Borough with water? Only to the extent of applying to the City Corporation. Former Councils, I think, have done that, but very little attention has been paid to the matter since I have been in the Council. We have only waited on the mayor and aldermen of Sydney to ask them to lay the water on to so much of the Municipality as can be supplied from the reservoir which is within the Borough, but they would not hear anything of it.
1306. Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous to extend the area of the Paddington Municipality, with a view to greater economy in management? As far as my own personal views go, I think that it would be much better if two or three Municipal Boroughs were amalgamated. If Woollahra, Waverley, and Paddington, were made into one—allowing what are now separate Boroughs each to be a ward—I think it would be better. The working expenses of each is about the same; but the area is far too small in proportion to the cost of management. Each Borough has to employ a clerk and an overseer, and to do that runs into money, more especially where the total income is small.
1307. The funds at your command at the present time do not enable you to employ an efficient Council clerk—one who could perform the clerical duties and the making of the roads at the same time? The man we have is quite competent to do so. He is a thoroughly practical man; but the Council is not in a position to pay him £160 a year out of their revenue. We were compelled to economize, and so he had to seek other employment, but he still performs the clerical duties for £50 a year.
1308. What is the amount of your rates? £1,200 per annum.
1309. What is your assessment? 1s. in the £.
1310. That is the whole amount you receive from taxes? About £1,200.
1311. Do you levy a gas-rate? Yes.
1312. What rate do you levy? About 3d. in the £.
1313. Have you done anything with regard to sewerage? Nothing whatever.
1314. Would it be expensive to construct a sewer that would drain your Municipality? It would involve a considerable outlay. I have not given much attention to the matter, because we have not been in a position to incur any expense for sewerage in Paddington. No doubt the time will come when it will have to be done, and the work will cost a considerable sum of money.
1315. Would it be beneficial to Paddington and to the City that your Borough should be annexed to Sydney, seeing that a portion of the City juts into your Borough? Do you mean Paddington alone, or Paddington and Woollahra?
1316. Paddington alone. Would the amalgamation be desirable, seeing that a portion of the City projects beyond your Municipal boundary? Yes. Our people made a mistake in the assessment the year before last, and assessed a portion of the district which really belonged to the City of Sydney.
1317. A portion of the Sydney Common, a portion of the water reserve, and our reservoir are within your Municipal boundaries? Yes; they are in our Municipality.
1318. Then would it be beneficial to annex your Borough to Sydney? I have not a doubt of it. I think that the feeling of the people of Paddington is in favour of the Borough being annexed to Sydney, and it is my opinion that that would be a desirable thing to do.
1319. You assess the property in your Borough annually? Yes.
1320. And do you find that that is the proper mode of assessment? It is an improving locality; it is going ahead. There are new buildings continually going up out there, and you have to make an assessment on that account.

1321. Would it not be more satisfactory to make the assessment every three years, giving the Council power to assess new buildings as they are erected from year to year? It would save about £12 per annum, hardly that, because the assessment of new buildings in the way you suggest would cost something. Some one must go round and some little expense would have to be incurred. The total cost now is only £12 a year. The assessment is done by the clerk and an assistant.

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1322. You state that you are not able to carry on the Municipality satisfactorily, for want of funds;— what amount of endowment would be necessary to place the Borough in good working order? We have got a great many streets, and although they are only short streets, it would cost a great deal to make them. It would require a great outlay to fill them up. For instance, there are the streets in that portion of the Municipality which was lately sold by the City Municipal Council. To fill up, form, ballast, and metal the streets laid out there, opposite the Sydney Common, would cost some thousands of pounds. The outlay required on that block of land alone would not, I am sure, repay an interest for the next fifty years.

1323. At what amount do you assess vacant lands? 5 per cent. on the fee simple.

1324. That is a four-hundredth part of the capital value? Yes.

1325. Do you think that sufficient? No, because a great number of people hold lands with no intention of building upon them, but directly one or two houses are put up in a street, the people demand that the street shall be kerbed and guttered, and the whole street has to be done for the sake of two or three houses. An outlay of some hundreds of pounds is involved, and yet you get little or no revenue from the few houses erected there.

1326. Is there anything in the Act which might be altered with advantage so as to improve the working of Municipalities? I think the Municipalities Act as it stands now is quite workable. The requirements of country Municipalities are no doubt different from those round about Sydney, but I have not found any difficulty in the working of the Act. Some alteration may be required with respect to the election of a mayor in case of emergency, such as that which occurred at Parramatta. It might be well to extend the time. Then, with regard to making up the roll, occupiers are bound to be placed upon the roll, although in many cases they do not pay the rates. The landlords pay the rates. I think that leaseholders and owners ought to have a right to vote only, and not weekly tenants.

1327. You think that the persons who pay the rates should be allowed to vote, and no others? Just so.

1328. You have the cumulative system of voting, have you not? We have.

1329. Has that worked well with that exception? Yes, I think so. The man who has the most property in the Borough has the largest number of votes; but it matters not how much property a man may have; the largest number of votes that he is allowed to have is four. It is not right that a man who has no property in the Municipality should have practically as much power as a man who is the owner of property to the value of a thousand pounds, for his interest is evidently much less.

1330. *Mr. Webb.* Are all the streets in your Municipality lighted with gas? No. Last year we were under a contract which was made prior to my going into the Council at all. I believe the Gas Company will not lay on gas to a Municipality for the first time unless a definite contract is made for a term of five years. Prior to my going into the Council, the mayor and aldermen entered into a contract with the Gas Company for five years. They afterwards had the gas extended, and several more lamps were put up, and they then entered into a fresh agreement with the Gas Company for five years more. During the last two years we received no gas-rate at all; a gas-rate was levied, but we found we could not enforce it. The Council summoned a number of ratepayers to the District Court, but we were nonsuited and could not recover. After that I waited upon Mr. Parkes, and explained to him the position in which we were placed in not being able to collect the rate, and explained to him that we had to pay a heavy interest on the debt we had incurred, and that we could not get rid of the gas until the first of this month. He consented to bring in a Bill to amend that section of the Act which referred to the matter, and to empower us to enforce the special rate. A Bill was introduced for that purpose, and was passed into law.

1331. The whole of your Municipality is not lighted with gas? Yes; pretty well every street has some gas; but we gave the Company three months notice, prior to the expiration of the term, that we were going to discontinue some of the lamps as soon as the contract expired. We have knocked off seventeen lamps in all.

1332. Do you make all the ratepayers pay this rate whether they have any gas-lights in their neighbourhood or not? We levy the rate upon everyone.

1333. It matters not whether they have any light or not? Just so; but they all have the benefit, either directly or indirectly.

1334. In some portions of the Municipality you have no lamps at all? There are some intermediate streets from which we get rates, but they have no lamps.

1335. And still you charge them with the gas-rate? Yes.

1336. And they have to pay it? Yes; but I do not know that we could recover in those cases; I am not sanguine on that point, but still we levy the rate.

1337. You make an assessment every year? Yes, every year.

1338. You get it done, you say, for about £12 a year? About £12 per annum.

1339. Do you not think that it would do equally well if the general property in the Municipality were assessed once every three years, and to assess any improvements every year? The value of things fluctuates a great deal. The value of a number of properties is going up, but some few years back the value of properties was much depressed. I suppose the value of property must have fallen nearly 50 per cent. as compared with what it had formerly been. I think there is a probability now of property going up again in value; and seeing that the annual assessment is made at so trifling a cost, I think it would be almost as well so long as Municipalities are what they are, to have a yearly assessment.

1340. If the cost of making an assessment in other Municipalities varied from £30 to £50 a year, what would be your opinion? I suppose in proportion to the amount of the revenue and the number of the population the cost would be greater. It would cost the City of Sydney considerably more to make an assessment than it would cost Paddington.

1341. Your rates amount to £1,200? About that in round numbers.

1342. In the case of a Municipality, whose revenue amounted to £1,500, suppose the cost of the assessment were £50 a year, would that modify your opinion? Yes, if that were the case.

1343. Would it not be quite unnecessary to go to such an expense every year? Yes; I think that once every three years would do.

- H. Bennett, Esq.  
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1344. Can you suggest any plan by which the difficulty in electing a mayor can be got over? By extending the time—instead of seven days make it a month. I do not think that there is any great difficulty about the matter, even as things are now, excepting in cases where they are really determined not to elect a mayor, as they were at Parramatta.
1345. Suppose there were twelve aldermen, six of them on each side, and that neither party would give way, how would you get over the difficulty? Where there are two equal parties I would compel them to draw for it.
1346. If the parties were equal you would suggest that they should draw lots? Yes; let them write "mayor" on one slip of paper, and leave a blank on the other, and whoever draws "mayor" let him be the mayor.
1347. Whenever there was a tie you would suggest lots? Yes, I think that would be a fair way of settling the matter.
1348. You have not sufficient money, you say, to carry on improvements? We are continually carrying out improvements, but not to the extent required. I have always some one employed.
1349. But you have not sufficient money to carry out the necessary improvements? No; we have a great deal of work that wants doing, but we have not the money to do it.
1350. Can you suggest any mode by which you can obtain more money to carry out these necessary improvements? We are limited as to the extent of our borrowing power.
1351. I wish to have your view as to how you think the necessary funds could be raised? The nicest plan would be for us to have it in the shape of an endowment.
1352. Do you recommend an increased endowment? An increased endowment, or an extended endowment.
1353. Do you think that property would stand an extra amount of rate? I think that a shilling in the £ is a plenty high enough rate; and besides, we are levying now a gas-rate as well. We pay 15d. in the £ at present, and if we had the water laid on, then we should have to pay something more for that.
1354. When you recommend that a large amount should be given as an endowment, do you not see that there would be great objection to any largely increased endowment being given by the Government to all these Municipalities? I can see that it would be a perpetual burden on the Government to be always finding money for these Municipalities, but I have no doubt that if the endowment were extended for some years more that would answer very well. All these places are improving, and every year enhances the value of property, so that of course we should have more revenue, considerably more, in ten or twelve years time than we have now. For that reason, I think, that if the endowment were extended for a few years more, we might be able to work without any assistance from the Government. We could carry on now without any assistance from the Government, but it would only be in a very unsatisfactory way. We could not make many improvements. We should have to keep crawling along as we are, and we should be perpetually over head and ears in debt.
1355. Do you think that the improvements you make in your Municipality increases the value of property in the Borough? Undoubtedly they do.
1356. Then who, principally, should be made to pay for it? Who should be made to pay for it?
1357. Yes? The owners of property of course.
1358. The owners of property? Decidedly.
1359. Then, would you recommend an increased endowment from the Government, unless at the same time you called upon the owners of property to pay for the improvement of their property? Yes; but you could increase the amount received from property, although I do not know that it would be sufficient. Suppose you doubled the amount charged on vacant land, the revenue you would receive would be very small compared to that which would be derived if those lands were all built upon. Suppose you trebled or quadrupled the rate it would not amount to much. It costs just as much to make a street, and to kerb and gutter it where the land is vacant, as it does where all the land is built upon.
1360. And you enhance the value of the property? Most undoubtedly you enhance the value of the land.
1361. And do you not think that, in view of that fact, it would be quite fair to call upon these people to contribute considerably more than they do at present? I think that the owners of vacant land ought to be compelled to pay more. They hold the land for sale to get a higher price. The rate is very trifling now for vacant land. If we improve the value of this land, we ought by right to receive considerably more than we do now in the shape of taxation.
1362. If you had an increased endowment, or the present period of endowment extended—if, we will say, you received £ for £ for ten years instead of five, and 10s. for every £ raised locally for ten years instead of five, as at present—do you not think that the owners of property should also contribute more than they do at present;—do you think that 1s. 6d. in the £ would be too heavy a rate, seeing that the money would be expended in making roads for the benefit of the landowners in these Municipalities? Of course the streets that are really made benefit them.
1363. Do you think that the charge would be too heavy upon property? 1s. 6d. in the £?
1364. Yes? I think it would, when you take into consideration that in these suburbs houses are sometimes unoccupied for a length of time. I have had houses unoccupied for seven months, and the wear and tear and taxes go on all the time; but I think that vacant and unimproved lands should be compelled to pay considerably more.
1365. In reference to the electoral roll, have you had any difficulty in getting that made up satisfactorily at Paddington; that is, in finding out who are really electors? No, I do not think we have. It has not come under my observation.
1366. How do you make up the roll? It is made up from the books in the office, *i.e.*, from the previous assessment. Their names are put down in the electoral roll and remain, unless they are objected to. If there is any well-founded objection lodged, the name is struck off on revision.
1367. Do you allow both the owner and the occupier to vote? Yes.
1368. Although the owner may pay the rate, and the occupier pays nothing? Yes.
1369. You allow them both to vote? Yes.
1370. Although the tenant only pays the rate? They are both allowed to vote.
1371. For the same property? Yes, for the same property.
1372. Do you think that that is the intention of the present Act? From the reading of it, I should imagine that it was.
1373. You do not know how it is carried out in other Municipalities? I really do not; but I believe the practice is the same.

1374. For both the occupier and the owner to vote? For both the occupier and the owner to vote.
1375. Are you not aware that there is a clause in the Act which provides that the person who pays the rates shall vote? I am; but then there is another clause which says that the name of the occupier shall be on the roll, and the Act also provides that any person whose name is on the roll shall be entitled to vote.
1376. Therefore, these two clauses are not consistent with each other? No. The Act should be altered, and the man who owns the property should be the person entitled to vote. The tenant really cannot have much interest.
1377. Would you recommend that the rate should be levied on the landlord or on the tenant? You can recover now from the landlord; but if it comes to a levy, you could not levy on the owner. According to the present Act you must levy upon the occupier. You can sue the owner, but in the event of getting a verdict you cannot distrain for the rates upon the owner of the house, unless he were also the occupier.
1378. I want to ascertain if you can recommend any simple mode by which the Council can at all times serve one person—the owner or the occupier. If you serve the occupier with notice, he may leave, and not pay the rate, and then you are under the necessity of serving the owner with notice before you can recover the rate, are you not? We are bound to serve a notice.
1379. On the owner afterwards? Yes.
1380. Consequently that necessitates the service of two notices, does it not? It does.
1381. And at the same time prevents you from recovering the rates within the time during which they ought properly to be paid? Yes.
1382. Could you recommend the adoption of any plan by which that difficulty could be avoided? It would be rather difficult to do so, because it is almost impossible to find the owners of some properties. They may be all over the country and we do not know who actually owns the property.
1383. You cannot serve the notice until you get information as to who the owner is? No.
1384. You find that there is a difficulty in collecting the rates on that account? Yes, we do. The rates are left to accumulate.
1385. But you are not prepared to recommend any course by which the difficulty could be got over? I do not know that I am. The only way in which you could get over the difficulty would be by making the owners pay, and not levying the rate upon the tenant at all.
1386. But in that case there would be a considerable amount of difficulty in collecting the rate, because of the great difficulty which you say often exists in the way of finding out who are the owners? That would be in reference to vacant land. It would not be the case in reference to the owners of improved property.
1387. What do you think of an idea of this sort: that the tenant should be compelled to pay the rates in the name of the landlord, but that he should be authorized by law to deduct the amount of the rates from the rent? But then, how would you get over the difficulty which would arise in the case of weekly tenants? They come into possession of a house, but do not stop there more than a few weeks. The Council only collects its rates once in the half-year. The occupant of a house may stay for a month or three months; but may leave directly you come upon him for the rates. How could you get the rates in a case like that? I think it would be better to have the owner liable.
1388. And not the tenant? That is my idea. I believe that nearly all the owners do pay the rates now, excepting in the case of leasehold properties.
1389. Then you think that it is not quite fair for the tenant to have the right to vote when he does not pay the rates? No; they have no stake in the Borough. They have no interest compared to that which the man has who owns the property.
1390. You have a Trust road running through your Borough? We have. We have three miles and a half of Trust roads—the Old South Head Road, the New South Head Road, the Glenmore Road, and the Point Piper Road are all Trust roads.
1391. Do the ratepayers in your Municipality complain of having to pay toll? There are very few people who, when you come to touch their pockets, do not complain.
1392. But you have to pay toll? It is not compulsory. The Corporation of Sydney have made a road by which it is rendered optional with the people as to whether they pay toll or not.
1393. Would the Municipal Council, as a body, prefer to take over these roads and do away with the tolls? I do not think so.
1394. They would prefer that the roads should be left as they are? Yes.
1395. And to pay the toll? Decidedly. The Road Trust gets £3,700 per annum for the tolls; and the whole revenue of our Borough is only £1,200. I do not think that it would be right to do away with the tolls because the whole of the public use these roads, and they would not contribute anything towards them if there were no tolls.
1396. Do the trustees of these roads pay anything towards lighting the roads? Not a farthing.
1397. They do not contribute anything? No; they do not.
1398. The Council pays for the lighting? Yes.
1399. *Mr. Burns.*] How much is your corporation now in debt? About £1,700.
1400. Are there any important local improvements you would like to have effected if you had ample funds? Yes. If we had funds we have any amount of streets to spend them on. We want to make new streets,—streets to which there has never been anything at all done,—streets which we really cannot think of touching at present. From the position in which we are placed, nearly the whole of our revenue is eaten up in the payment of interest on the debt and other expenses. We have very little more than enough to pay for the sweeping of the gutters.
1401. What is the total annual cost of working your Municipality? I do not exactly understand what you mean.
1402. What do you pay for clerical expenses, rent, and so forth? Our working overseer is a working man, and he earns his money by his own labour, and the clerk receives £50 a year for performing the clerical duties connected with the Municipality.
1403. Do you pay no rent? No. We have a Municipal Council Chamber. There is no mortgage on the Council Chambers.
1404. If the Government were to consider some fresh arrangement for aiding Municipalities, have you considered what amount per £ would be a fair contribution for the country to pay to enable the Municipalities

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- Municipalities to work tolerably well? If they got an extended endowment of £ for £ for some few years more until they got their streets formed and made, I think that in that case we should in the course of a few years be able to do without any assistance from the Government.
1405. I see by a return published in the Statistical Register that the expenditure on your Municipality is £402 a year, and that your total expenditure is £1,187 10s. 3d. for a year;—I suppose that is correct? I cannot vouch for it.
1406. I suppose it is an approximate statement of your expenditure per annum? I could not tell you exactly what we have spent.
1407. You think that the Municipalities ought to get an extended endowment until their streets and roads are put into fair repair? Yes. We could carry on now, but it would not be in a way that we ought to do. Everybody that sticks a house up wants a road. Two or three little cribs are built upon a line of street, and although the amount which they pay as taxes is not more than 10s. a year, directly they begin to pay they want all sorts of improvements made.
1408. Look at the matter in a general point of view. Considering that it is the policy of the Government to encourage local self-Government, what ought the Government to give beyond what the present Act provides to encourage the successful establishment of Municipalities? What amount the Government ought to give them, or would it be necessary for the Government to give them?
1409. Yes? They could do with £1, or with 10s. According to the amount of endowment would be the improvements made.
1410. Do you think that most of these Municipalities could get into something like a solvent condition, and give a fair amount of work if they were to receive the present amount of endowment for ten years longer? Yes.
1411. Would one-third of the amount raised locally be a sufficient endowment? No; I think they would want fully £ for £ until they got their streets made, and then it might be reduced.
1412. If for the first five years they had £ for £, and the next five years they had 10s., do you think that that would be an adequate endowment for these Municipalities? I think they would be able to get on very well with it.
1413. Have you considered whether it would be well if the Government were to let the Councils have the power to license public-houses? I do not approve of giving them the power to license public-houses.
1414. You think it would be undesirable to let them have the control of the licensing of public-houses? Yes, they would license as many houses as licenses were applied for.
1415. Have you any reserves in your Borough? We have.
1416. More than one? Only one.
1417. Has it been improved? It has not. Only a portion of it has been fenced in.
1418. What is the reason that it has not been improved? Want of funds.
1419. Does your reserve require draining? It is nearly all under water. It is in that gully just below the Glenmore distillery.
1420. You have not been able to improve it owing to the want of funds? No. To make it anything like it would want filling up considerably.
1421. And you would have to put a tunnel out to Rushcutter's Bay? It would involve a considerable outlay to drain it.
1422. Are you in favour of the public schools in the Municipality being handed over to the Municipal Council? To our Council? It is a matter that I have not thought anything about. The public schools work very well as they are.
1423. Do you find that people generally take sufficient interest in Municipal affairs? Interest is not shown by what I may call the best man.
1424. Do you think that if Municipal Councils had more extended powers more men would be induced to come forward and offer themselves for election? There is not a doubt about it, and we should have a different class of men.
1425. Men better qualified for the position of councillors? Yes; men better qualified, and men who would have a greater stake in the Municipality.
1426. How better qualified—by education and experience? By education, experience, and position.
1427. But how does position affect a man's qualification for the office of councillor? By position I mean social standing in the community. Thus, for instance, I should imagine that there are plenty of men in our Municipality who are far better qualified by education and position for the office which I now hold than I am.
1428. Would the class of men to whom you refer come forward if the Council had more extended powers? I think they would. It is not considered an honor to be an alderman or a mayor; they are looked down upon as nothing, and virtually they have no great power or influence; nobody thinks anything about them. It is not considered to be an honor to be an alderman in Paddington.
1429. Have the councillors attended the meetings pretty regularly? Since I have been in the chair the meetings of the Council have lapsed twice for want of a quorum.
1430. How long have you been in the chair? Since March.
1431. March of this year? Yes; the former mayor died within a month after he was elected.
1432. Is it possible that some of the apathy which exists in regard to Municipal affairs in your Borough results from the want of funds to carry on improvements? Most undoubtedly. I think that is one of the principal causes; but I believe that the men who are in the Council are quite competent to carry on the necessary works if they had the means. I think if we had a better income we should have men who are better educated—gentlemen who are in a better position than the men we now have.
1433. In what sense would they be better educated—would they be better educated for the office of councillor? I always suppose that an educated man is superior to an uneducated man for any position.
1434. Is it not quite possible that you may get into the Council a man who has not received so much scholastic training, and yet that he shall be better qualified for the office than your educated man? No doubt. You may educate some men for twenty years, and they are fools after all, that is, they have not got as much sound sense as a man who has not been to school at all.
1435. You would be likely to get men better qualified to perform the duties of councillors? Yes, men who would give the Municipal Council a better tone. There has been a great deal of bickering and squabbling amongst the aldermen. We have now got a number of mechanics as aldermen. Men like Mr. Cowlshaw, Mr. Broughton, and Mr. Begg, are the men who have the most stake in the Municipality, and who, I think, would be better qualified for the position of aldermen than men like myself.

1436. Do you think that such men would be induced to come forward and serve as councillors if you had a larger endowment and more extended powers with regard to local institutions, such as public schools? If there was any particular honor attached to the position I daresay they would come forward, but if they were to be simply aldermen, as we are now, without extended powers, would not be sufficient, even supposing the Council had larger funds.
1437. Your Council works harmoniously now? It works very well indeed. Business has gone on very well since I have been in the Council.
1438. Taking things all in all, I suppose you get a very fair class of men as councillors? Yes, but I could wish that some of them were a little sharper.
1439. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that a sewer should be constructed along the Barcom Glen to Rushcutter's Bay to carry off the storm waters? I think so; but it is of very little use thinking about it for we cannot do it. We cannot contemplate works of that kind for some time to come, for we have no money at our disposal to undertake them. That work would involve a tremendous outlay.
1440. Could you say about what would be the amount? I could not.
1441. It would be necessary that the City should bear one-half of the expense of it? Most undoubtedly, because the watercourse is on the boundary of the City and the Borough of Paddington—there is a watercourse which runs through Obed West's property.
1442. That work is highly necessary? I think so. All the drainage flows in that direction now.

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C. H. Walsh, Esquire, was called in and examined:—

1443. *Chairman.*] What is your name, Mr. Walsh? Charles Hamilton Walsh.
1444. You have been a Member of the Legislature, I believe? Yes.
1445. And you have been a resident in Goulburn for a number of years? For about twenty-five years.
1446. You are a property holder of considerable amount? Yes, I have held a good deal of property.
1447. You have also been alderman and mayor of Goulburn? I was the first mayor of Goulburn under the Act of 1858, and I was in the Municipal Council a couple of years afterwards. The Municipality of Goulburn was then declared to have been illegally constituted, because there were included a rural district and a town within its boundaries. The proclamation was held to be void.
1448. Could you inform the Committee as to what is the superficial area of the Goulburn Municipality? I could not say exactly what the area would be. The Goulburn Corporation includes a population of about 5,000 or 6,000 persons.
1449. Do you think the Municipality is 3 miles square? Yes; it is fully that.
1450. From your experience of the working of the Municipalities Act, do you think that the introduction of local self-government has been beneficial to the District of Goulburn? Yes; not only in Goulburn but in every place where Municipalities have been formed there has been very great improvement effected in the particular locality.
1451. You do not know what the income and expenditure of the Goulburn Municipal Council is at present? No; not beyond a general idea. I cannot give you figures.
1452. Would you kindly tell the Committee what you have observed as to the working of the Municipalities Act generally in the Borough of Goulburn? Well, as to its results—its present results—I think that so far as works are concerned, it has been satisfactory; but I think it has been satisfactory at a very great expense, not simply pecuniarily, but also in a moral sense. I think that the present Municipal system is calculated to breed any amount of feuds in a locality, and rivalry amongst neighbours, which would never arise but for their Municipal disputes. But a vast material improvement has been effected,—there can be no question of it, though as I think at too great a cost. Now, for instance, before any important works were undertaken in Goulburn, the first thing that was done was to negotiate for a loan with one of the Banks for £5,000. That £5,000 effected a vast improvement in the appearance of the streets, and so forth, but at an expense quite inadequate to the work done, that is, I believe the work cost more than the same amount of work in private hands would have cost.
1453. The work being carried out how? By loan and by contracts. The work was done, but I think it was expensively done.
1454. The fact that the people were new to the work, and were without experience in the Municipalities, might account for that? There was a general anxiety I think to effect improvements. The then mayor, Mr. Davies, negotiated the loan of £5,000 with the Joint Stock Bank, and at the same time he prepared a scheme for its reduction, for its repayment within a reasonable time. No sooner had he secured the loan than a re-election of mayor became necessary, and they put him out of office. He was succeeded by men who had no scheme, who had never considered the matter. They had the funds at their disposal and they spent them. The result has been that although they have reduced the loan very considerably, still they have been struggling with it beyond the period within which Mr. Davies calculated it might have been paid off.
1455. Financially, they are at present in difficulties? I think they owe money now; I think that some of that money is still due.
1456. Are you of opinion that the rates now raised—that is 1s. in the £ upon improved property and one 400th part of the capital value of vacant property—are sufficient to improve the town of Goulburn in a satisfactory manner, and to make the streets as the houses are built? My impression is this, that the working of Municipalities—and I am not speaking now in reference to Goulburn, but of what I have observed generally—from the smallness of the area is much too expensive. The working expenses far exceed what might be done by the same officers if the area were large enough to require it, and I think that the system adopted of giving contracts for every petty item as it occurs is expensive. The tender system should be for large jobs. My impression is that the true system on which to found Municipalities in the interior is to have larger areas and subdivision of the areas.
1457. Such as counties or shires? Such as counties or police districts; call them by what name you will, following almost the Irish Grand Jury system that certain works within the Municipal District should be charged against the whole district. A certain class of works, such as the maintenance of the main roads and the construction of bridges on the main roads, would be charged to the whole district, while certain other

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other works, such as second class roads and bridges, would be charged upon the particular subdivision of the district where they occur. Thus, for instance, some of the Municipalities insist upon the rates raised in a particular ward being expended in that ward, subject to a certain deduction for general expenses. What occurs to me is that—assuming we have larger areas—the formula of the Irish system would be better adapted to the working of our Municipal system than any other under the Irish Grand Jury Act—and I am not referring now to the Irish Grand Jury Act in its criminal capacity at all, but to its fiscal capacity. Under that Act the system pursued is this: Every county is divided into what are called baronies—old well established boundaries, the same as hundreds in England—and each barony has a presentment sessions twice a year. Within a given time, before the holding of the Sessions, which of course is advertised, persons desirous of having works done within their barony make application. The applications are sent to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, and are signed by a certain number of ratepayers. The Sessions are composed of a number of magistrates and a number of ratepayers. The ratepayers were nominated by the previous Grand Jury; but now I believe that practice has been discontinued, and the elective element has been introduced. All the applications for works or improvements in the particular barony come before the sessions. They are canvassed there, and passed or not, as may be thought best. If passed, they are scheduled, and sent on for the approval of the Grand Jury. In addition to the baronial presentment sessions, there is a presentment sessions for the county at large. The sessions for the county has to deal with works in which the whole of the county is interested, such as prisons and hospitals, and formerly the constabulary which was a charge upon it, and other general works of that kind. They dispose of the matters referred to them; but after the presentment sessions are over all finally come before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury meets generally two days before the Judge of Assize comes round. Every item is gone through there, and it is discussed whether this or the other improvement shall be done or not, and the works are passed or not, as the case may be. If any person complains of the decision of the Grand Jury he has a right to appeal to the Judge of Assize, who comes round two days afterwards, and who has a right to take the opinion of a common jury of twelve upon the subject, but under such conditions that, unless the case of the persons who appeal is *bonâ fide*, it would be condemned. The person who makes the appeal has to make a deposit of costs and so forth. If there be any objection to what has been done, it is met by the procedure under which, before a single work or act can be done, the legality of it must be fiat by the Judge of Assize; that is, the Judge must certify, under the Grand Jury Act, that the Grand Jury have power to present the money. When fiat by the Judge, the work is carried out under the direction of the county engineer, with his assistants. They only meet twice a year; and there are none of these little brawls in every town and village which are apt to spring up under our system.

1458. Then a rate is levied to cover the expense of the work passed? The basis of the rate in Ireland is under the Ordinance Valuation. There is an Ordinance Valuation in Ireland of all the properties in the country, and the Secretary to the Grand Jury certifies the amount required to be levied in each district in the shape of county cess for the works required to be done in it, and their proportion of the works to be done for the county at large. The whole thing is got rid of in two days in each half-year. You have no improvement committees, or anything of the kind; but you have a civil engineer, who has obtained a working certificate, and upon whose certificate alone the contractors can take up any money. Another part of the system is this: Say a road is made between two points, and after it is completed, they then make what is called a maintenance contract, which may extend over three, five, or seven years, according to the nature of the case. The contractor is bound to maintain that road during that time, whatever the term may be, according to his specification, and he is only paid upon the certificate of the engineer, half-yearly, upon the Assize, which meets half-yearly, finding that he has performed his contract. The thing operates in this way: The contracts are generally taken by farmers who live in the locality, and who, during the time that their farming operations are in suspense, turn their attention to keeping the road in repair. Sometimes they are employed in breaking the metal for it, and at others they are engaged in looking after the road; but the work is cheaply done, and the contractors do not get paid unless the road is kept in repair. That portion of the system applies merely to roads; but there are bridges and other works which have to be looked after more directly.

1459. The system you have described would be applicable more particularly to a police district or a large area; but when a number of people congregated in a village or small town, you would withdraw a certain area from the district and incorporate it separately? The Grand Jury in Ireland retains the power over the streets of the towns; but, where the towns are of such importance as to require it, there is a body called the Towns Commissioners, who look after the lighting, sewerage, water-supply, and so forth; but they have nothing to do with the streets. They are a check upon the Grand Jury; in fact, they come before them as applicants. The townspeople have to pay taxes for the lighting, sewerage, and so forth; but the Grand Jury provides them with the streets. There are some few exceptional cases in which large towns have obtained special Acts of Parliament to meet their own requirements. That is where the population outgrows the system; but I am speaking of the Irish Grand Jury system, as a system applicable to the interior of this Colony. It would be quite impossible to adopt it in all its forms. You could not adopt it by a single clause in an Act of Parliament. There must be special legislation to modify and adapt the system perfectly to the requirements of the country here. I can hardly conceive of a greater evil in connection with the working of the Municipalities Act than that which results from the frequency of the meetings of Council, the bickerings which ensue, and the shortness of the tenure of office. Just as a mayor—as I have referred to in the case of Goulburn—has matured some scheme which would work beneficially for the general interests,—he is put out of office, and some man is elected as his successor who is perfectly incompetent to deal with the subject.

1460. The frequency of elections so completely changes the character of Municipal bodies that a systematic plan of operations cannot be maintained? Yes; as soon as a man has acquired experience which would make his services useful, he may be put out of office by some mere caprice. I think every man should be three years in office.

1461. As mayor and alderman? Yes, because the casualties and the extra vacancies that will occur, as they do now from death and other causes, would always give a sufficient infusion of new blood into a Corporation. There should be some men in the body who would have at least three years' experience of the working of it.

1462. Do you think that an adaptation of the Irish system such as you have spoken of would be suited to meet the circumstances of many districts in New South Wales? I think it would. I can hardly say anything

anything at all in reference to suburban Municipalities here. So far as the country districts are concerned I think it would be applicable, but connected with that idea is this—I would have the Municipal system compulsory throughout the Colony. I think it is a great mistake not to have it compulsory.

1463. Supposing a district were dissatisfied, would you allow it to be separated? No. I think the boundaries ought not to be under the control of the districts; I think they ought to be fixed by the Government. Even under the present Act consider what the effect of this practice of allowing separation is,—there is a Municipality formed, say about Camperdown—and I only name that locality for the sake of illustration, without knowing whether my remarks have any special reference to it or not. There is some antagonistic interest created between one side of the Municipality and the other, and the first thing they do as a mode of settling the dispute is to get up a petition for separation. I think this is vicious; it is simply adding fuel to the strife which the frequency of these Municipal meetings is apt to occasion.

1464. Are you acquainted with the Municipalities of Redfern, Waterloo, and Alexandria? No; I do not know them.

1465. They illustrate to a large extent what you have now stated? I speak from general impressions, and not from personal knowledge of particular localities.

1466. Are you of opinion that Municipalities as they now exist should be encouraged by a further endowment from the Government? That is really a very hard nut to crack. It just comes to this, whether or not it is obligatory upon the general Government to endow Municipalities. For the purposes of local improvement, purely local improvement, I do not think that the Government is bound to endow them at all; and for this reason, the Government does already supply out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Country a large amount of support to every locality. You have the administration of justice, you have the support of the police, you have the maintenance of your gaols, and of your hospitals to a certain extent, and you have all the ordinary appliances of government. You have all that from the general revenue of the Country; and if the Government meet all these requirements out of the general revenue, I do not see any reason why the Government should give to any particular locality which chooses to assume to itself to have a Municipality any more than it should give to a locality that does not choose to have a Municipality. For the sake of illustration, take Goulburn. We have had a Municipality in Goulburn; we have had all the protection that the Government can give us in the particulars to which I have referred; and we have had a Municipality and an endowment. Take Yass. The people there have had like protection, but no Municipality and no endowment. I confess I cannot see why the mere fact of giving to a particular locality the right to manage their own Municipal affairs gives them any claim upon the general revenue of the Country, beyond what the objects of Government fairly and properly call for.

1467. So you are of opinion that the Government ought not to levy taxation to an extent which will enable them to endow Municipalities? That does not follow from what I said; that is not a *sequiter* at all. What right has the Government to levy taxes on people who have no Municipality, to enable them to endow a locality which, in its caprice, chooses to have a Municipality? I am considering the question now in the abstract. What right has the Government to levy taxation to satisfy the caprice of a particular locality at the expense of another? That suggests the reason, the great reason in my mind, why the Municipal system should be compulsory; and if it be made compulsory, then you may come to the Government for your contribution.

1468. *Mr. Webb.*] And not otherwise?

1469. *Chairman.*] What is the smallest area that you would have incorporated? That must depend upon geographical considerations rather than upon acreage.

1470. *Mr. Burns.*] However, you would make incorporation compulsory? That is what it comes to, I suppose.

1471. Would you include all the roads in a particular district under the charge of the Municipality which might be created in that district? That would be arranged for in this way: If the Irish system were adopted all the roads, excepting the main roads, would be placed under the care of the Municipality. The leading thoroughfares of the Colony are provided for, of course, under the Main Roads Management Act; but in reference to the other roads, all the little Trust roads that we have ought certainly to be brought under the control of the Municipalities in which they might be placed. If you adopted the Irish system you would have this power. If you made the road good to the boundary of your Municipality you could require the adjoining Municipality also to make their portion good. Take the road leading from Goulburn to Bathurst, and suppose the Abercrombie River to be the boundary between two Municipalities of Goulburn and Bathurst. Suppose the Goulburn people made the road good from Goulburn to the Abercrombie River, the boundary of their Municipality, it would then be in their power, according to the Irish system, to compel the adjoining Municipality to make the road good to the terminal point,—in that case from the Abercrombie River to Bathurst.

1472. How would you provide the revenue to construct the improvements required? By local taxation. You cannot expect perfection. According to the law in force in Ireland, if a well defined road between two given points is situated, one-half of it in one county and the other half in another—if one county makes the road up to the boundary of the other—the Judge of Assize will make a compulsory presentment for the money, and it will have to be levied and the work completed.

1473. Do you not see that some difficulty would arise in this Colony in enforcing compulsory incorporation upon a large district which is very thinly occupied? I think there is difficulty in it; and it is for that reason that I think the Irish system in all its parts is not all fours with what is required here, but something analogous to that system, and based upon it, might be worked out. We could have a presentment sessions here. The District Court Judges go all through the country, and they could do what the Judges of Assizes do at Home—that is, certify to the validity of the thing; and then if you adopted large areas you could work them with much less expense. You would require one engineer, a certifying officer, a treasurer, and cess collectors, as they have in Ireland, and you would have an official auditor. At present the auditing under the Municipalities Act is a mere farce.

1474. Coming back to the question of compulsory incorporation;—have you not seen districts where roads have been opened for the convenience of the general public—roads many miles in length, and the population in the district is not sufficient to bear the taxation which would be required to maintain them? That merely comes to the question of how much ought to be extended on the road. It is not a question as to whether you are to have a road or no road, but the question is, whether you are to have a sufficient road or not? If you have a road sufficient for the locality, well and good. You do not want to spend money upon it. In many cases a bush road, for instance, would do.

- C. H. Walsh, Esq.,  
24 Oct., 1873.
1475. If incorporation were compulsory, the expense of maintaining these roads, which in some sense may be called local roads, but which are in fact general roads, would press very unequally upon the inhabitants of the locality, as compared with the accommodation they would receive? That would be corrected in this way. They would not get a presentment. The approval of the ratepayers would be necessary.
1476. But the ratepayers might not require the road so much for their accommodation as for the accommodation of the general public. Cases might arise where, if a vote were not taken for a particular road, which, although not a main road, would still give a large amount of accommodation, inconvenience might be suffered in consequence? I do not see how that affects the question. If the road is one which is required for the public accommodation, it must be one which will benefit those who live along it.
1477. Have you not seen many roads which pass through a thinly populated district, which would cost a great deal to maintain, and where the cost of maintenance would bear very heavily upon the residents in the locality? It might to some extent; but the question is what is meant by maintenance? If the country is sparsely populated the public have no right to expect a first class road.
1478. Would it not be one of the difficulties in the way of compulsory incorporation—the forcing of a few inhabitants of a district to maintain roads in which they were not chiefly interested? I do not see how you are to cure that.
1479. You see the difficulty? I see there is a difficulty; but there is no given state of facts upon which there may not spring a difficulty; but take the subject as a whole, and I think there is only one conclusion that can be arrived at, and that is in favour of compulsory incorporation. I believe that a system of compulsory Municipalities would be attended with a still greater difficulty than that you suggest; and it would arise in the case of rushes to new gold-fields. Take, for instance, the gold-field of Burrangong, which is now the prosperous agricultural district of Young: Suppose a very large amount of money had been expended upon public improvements, as soon as the gold-field was worked out the population all went away, and as a gold-field now it is merely nothing. In a case like that there would be a difficulty in getting the rates; and at all times there would be difficulty in getting rates out of gold mining property adequate to make the roads which would be really required.
1480. *Mr. Webb.*] You think that that is the greatest difficulty we should have to contend with? It is a great difficulty where you have to deal with a shifting population of that kind.
1481. *Mr. Burns.*] On the question of revenue for these Municipalities, would you be in favour of giving power to the Municipalities to impose any taxation besides that which would be required merely for roads and bridges; would you be in favour of their having the publicans' licenses? I certainly think that they ought not to have the control of the public-houses. I think that that would be a great evil. They might have a contribution from the Government *quo ad* Municipalities; but to give them the control of the public-houses would be a great evil.
1482. *Mr. Webb.*] Did I understand you to say that the Irish Grand Jury System had been superseded by some other system? No; all that they have done is to engraft the elective element upon it.
1483. Do you not think that the system here would be objectionable without the elective element? What I say is that having improved it by the elective element it could be adopted here. I have frequently had conversations with Mr. Forster and Mr. Byrnes about it when they were in office, and Mr. Forster prepared a Bill upon the subject. There is a Bill prepared by Mr. Forster which is really very much in accordance with my views. His view was to give a perpetual endowment based on a per centage of the rates levied in the district.

THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. MACINTOSH,  
MR. WEBB.

JOHN BURNS, ESQ., CALLED TO THE CHAIR.

John Macintosh, Esq., M.L.A., examined in his place:—

- J. Macintosh, Esq., M.L.A.,  
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1484. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Members representing the Electoral District of Sydney East? I am.
1485. As a Member of the Assembly you have moved for and obtained this Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the Municipal Councils generally, and more particularly with regard to the Municipal Council of Sydney? I have.
1486. Would you be good enough to state your views generally upon the subject of inquiry, and the particular objects you had in view in moving for this Committee? The main object I had in view in asking for this inquiry, was to bring under the notice of the Legislature the importance of Municipal government; and further, to show that when Municipal institutions were established in this Colony they were not sufficiently endowed by the Government. My own opinion is that the Government of the day looked upon what had been given to kindred institutions in England, an old established, populous, and wealthy country, and took it for granted that the same privileges and endowments would suffice here in a new and only thinly-peopled country, where everything had to be done from the beginning. Now, after some fifteen years experience of the working of the system, we have found that the means placed at the disposal of these Municipal bodies had been altogether insufficient to enable them to carry out the work entrusted to them by law, and expected from them by the Government and the people.
1487. Will you state first, with regard to the Municipal Council of Sydney, what additional endowment is called for from the general revenue to put that Council in funds to carry out the objects for which it was established? The Municipal Council of Sydney, in so far as the improvements of the City is concerned, requires a very considerable increase of endowment upon what it now has. The two most important streets in Sydney, George and Pitt streets, are the main thoroughfares for the whole of the southern and western traffic of the Colony. Although some of the most valuable property in the City abuts on these streets, still the rate of 1s. in the £ on the assessed value of the properties received is not by a long way sufficient to keep these streets with their heavy and continuous traffic in anything like a fair state of repair

repair, putting aside the cost of lighting, watering, and cleansing, which the Council have to go to. Owing to this, the Council suffers a continual loss by these streets, which, however, from their large traffic have to be kept in good order, and funds have to be devoted to these streets which ought to be appropriated in other quarters, thus depriving other localities of improvements and the formation of new streets often very urgently required.

1488. Is there no contribution from the general revenue towards the maintenance of these streets? There were £10,000 voted by the Parliament towards the endowment of the City, but that is stopped by the Government on account of some claim raised by them for interest payable on debentures issued for the construction of sewerage and water works. But though these £10,000 are taken, the Council has yearly borrowed an equivalent sum, which has been charged to the sewerage and water funds—£5,000 to each; so that the City has not actually been deprived of the use of the money, although it has been stopped by the Government.

1489. Then, your endowment having been stopped by the Government, you have borrowed another £10,000, and charged them to the funds on account of which the money has been stopped from you? Yes. We have yearly borrowed the £10,000, charging them to the sewerage and water funds—£5,000 to each yearly; but even with that, we find that we have not sufficient funds to do all that is wanted.

1490. So that practically you do not get any money from the Government? None; then, besides what I have mentioned as to the traffic, many of our streets have very steep gradients, and being of a sandy or sandstone formation they readily cut up with the traffic and wash away with heavy showers, entailing almost constant expenditure. The kerbing and guttering too are of sandstone, and wear out so quickly as to require renewing in the frequented streets every seven years.

1491. In which of the streets is this the case? I may say in almost the whole of the streets, because the traffic is not very great. The kerbing and guttering get worn by the rush of water down the steep gradients. They will not last ten years in any one of them. Since I have been an alderman of Sydney, and that is now twelve years, George-street has been repaired three times, and now it is in a bad state of repair as far as kerbing and guttering are concerned.

1492. You have heard the evidence given before this Committee in regard to the present state of indebtedness of the Municipality of Sydney, to the numerous works which require to be accomplished, and to the funds at the disposal of the Council not being sufficient for the purpose;—how would you propose to increase those funds—how endow the Council in addition to the endowment they already possess? My own opinion is that in the first place the Government ought to pay taxes on all their properties the same as private individuals do, and that they should contribute their fair share to the city fund, the water fund, and the sewerage, for all their public establishments which enjoy the benefits of the expenditure of these funds.

1493. Would you also tax unoccupied lands? Yes; they should be taxed also.

1494. If you were paid all these rates by the Government would you then have funds enough to work your Corporation sufficiently well to give satisfaction? They would be a great help, but they would not give us sufficient funds. One point has to be taken into consideration, and that is, that this being the metropolis of the Colony, everything has to be done in a better manner than elsewhere, and that what would be considered quite good enough for a small suburban Municipality would not be so regarded in Sydney. People naturally look to Sydney as a guide for what ought to be done, and we ought to be placed in such a position as that the work should not be done so meanly as we are now forced to do it from want of means.

1495. The Corporation, I believe, takes charge of all the public recreation grounds—the parks? Yes, of all of them, except of the Inner and Outer Domain, and Hyde Park.

1496. Do they not involve the Corporation in a good deal of additional expense? Yes; they entail a very considerable expense for railing them in, levelling, planting, and generally improving them. For some of them the expense has been very great.

1497. And yet you get nothing from the Government to assist you in this work? No. We get nothing whatever for the parks.

1498. Then, in addition to getting the Government to contribute their quota towards the rates of the City, how would you propose further to aid the revenue of the City? I consider that the Corporation of Sydney is entitled to receive from the Government a sum of money equal in amount at least to the whole amount of business licenses, exacted at the present time from persons conducting various businesses within the City limits. That is to say, the licenses received from licensed victuallers, from wholesale wine and spirit dealers, from bond storekeepers, from pedlars, and, in fact, all the licenses now levied on the different tradesmen of the City by the Government.

1499. Taking the publicans' licenses—supposing the license money to be given over to the City;—would you still leave the business of licensing the public-houses to the Magistrates, as at present, or would you hand this, as well as the license money, over to the Corporation? I should prefer to see the licensing of public-houses given over to a licensing Board.

1500. To a licensing Board, not in any way to be under the control of the Municipal Council? Exactly.

1501. All you would wish would be to get a sum equal to that received by the Government for these licenses, leaving the collection, as at present, in the hands of the Government? Yes.

1502. Have you made any estimate of the revenue you would probably derive from these various sources of licensing? A rough estimate has been made that the licenses for the City of Sydney would amount to something like £12,000 a year. And I may mention that in proposing this I am proposing no new thing, for in the Colony of Victoria all these licenses, or rather the proceeds of them, are given over to the Municipal Council of Melbourne, and that Municipality is not in any way so difficult to work as is that of Sydney. Their streets are almost level, whilst ours are very steep in many places. Then again, they can get the metal spread on their streets at 4s. 6d. per cubic yard; whilst in Sydney we cannot get a yard of metal spread under 10s., and the price ranges at from 10s. to 11s. per ton. Then again, the traffic in the leading thoroughfares of Melbourne is very much lighter than it is upon those of Sydney, mainly owing to the fact that their railway stations are outside, or rather on the boundaries of the City. From this cause the traffic on the Melbourne streets is not one-half of what it is on the main thoroughfares of Sydney, seeing that all the traffic of the whole Colony has necessarily to pass through our central streets.

1503. Is not the railway terminus within the City of Melbourne? No. They are both, so to speak, outside the boundary of the City; for one is at the western end at Spencer-street, and the other is similarly placed,

J. Macintosh, just outside the traffic at the bottom of Elizabeth-street, in Flinders-street. In consequence of the termini being in these positions, a very great deal of the heavy traffic does not come over the streets at all. Then there are very large stores at the Spencer-street Station, in which all the heavy articles, such as salt, sugar, and the like, are stored until they are required to be sent up the country to Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, or other inland centres of population.

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1504. Have the Municipal Council of Sydney been prevented from making the necessary improvements in the City through the want of funds? Yes; and so much so that they have not constructed any new streets for the last two or three years. All the revenue available has been required to keep in repair the streets which have been already made, so that there has been nothing left for new ones. We have been receiving a revenue of £36,000 from the rates on assessment, and from the different properties of the City, the Market Wharf—the two markets—and other properties; but the revenue which the Corporation derives from these is only small on account of the interest payable on the large sums which have been borrowed for the erection and construction of these several places. There are the markets for instance. It takes nearly all the revenue derived from them to pay the interest on the money borrowed to construct them, and the working expenses. The Market Wharf is in about the same position. Then again, there is the wharf at the bottom of King-street. That cost the Corporation £3,000 to construct, and all the revenue we get from it is some £100 a year; and as the money was borrowed at 6 per cent. the revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on the debt. Then there are the baths at Dawes' Point; these cost the Corporation between £4,000 and £5,000, and the revenue obtained from that is only about £100 a year, so that there is a dead loss upon that again. These works are altogether irrespective of those carried on out of the rates.

1505. Do you think that the City Council have exercised due economy in their expenditure of the City funds? Yes. They have exercised great economy and great care in dealing with the Corporation money. I have now been connected with the Corporation for twelve years as an alderman, and from my experience of the Council as a body, I can say that all the aldermen have attended the meetings of the Council remarkably well. At the meetings of the Council itself there is nearly always a full attendance, whilst the Committee meetings have been equally well attended, there being seldom less than ten aldermen present on these occasions. I can speak confidently, from my long experience of the Council, that the strictest economy is carried out in every branch. Then again, there is another matter which militates against the Corporation, and which ought to be taken into consideration in connection with its expenditure, and that is, that Sydney being the Metropolitan City people naturally flock to it in very large numbers. Amongst these there is always a very considerable proportion of indigent persons amongst the actual residents as well as amongst the more recent arrivals from the interior. These, at times, get into so impoverished a state from a scarcity of work or other causes as to be in danger of starvation. The Corporation, as guardian of the City, is in a manner forced to step in and to give employment to individuals of this description; but whilst it employs them it is not able to get a fair day's work from them for the wages received. This is from no disinclination to work on the part of the men employed, but from their sheer inability to do work to which they are unaccustomed, or from want of physical strength. The aldermen are fully aware of this, and yet from one cause or another they are forced to give, occasionally, employment to these men.

1506. Have you anything further to add with reference to the Municipal Council of Sydney? I might state further that the sewerage of the City ought to be looked to very shortly for several very important reasons. In the first place, before very long some of the most important portions of the harbour will be filled up with the debris from the higher lands of the City unless some alteration is speedily made. From the general plan for the sewerage of the north-eastern portion of the City, adopted by the Government before the Municipal Council of Sydney was in existence, the whole of the sewage of the City is conveyed into the harbour at different points; not only silting up the portions of the harbour into which the main sewers empty themselves, but also creating an intolerable nuisance, so much so that at the outlet of the different sewers round the harbour the stench is most terrible and has been the cause of almost constant complaint; and this brings me to the second reason why I conceive a change to be imperatively necessary, and it is this: If our present system of sewerage is continued there is very great danger that some pestilence will break out in the City in a very few years time, from the accumulation of filth at the outlets of the sewers. There is so small a rise in the tide in Sydney harbour, only some 4 or 5 feet, that there is no strong current to scour the harbour and carry the offensive matter away out to sea. Thus the sewage matter settles down in close proximity to the outlets of the sewers, silting up the bays and becoming a fruitful source of disease in the future. The only remedy I can see for these evils is to adopt an entirely new system of sewerage, by which all the storm waters of Sydney, and very much of the sewage matter, should be carried in a direction different to what is done at the present time.

1507. I think you said that this matter has been subject of complaint by persons residing near the mouth of these sewers? Yes, I did say so; and I may mention this circumstance, that you can get no person to live in Sussex-street from choice owing to the manner in which the waters at the head of Darling Harbour are polluted by the sewage matter brought into it by the Hay-street sewer. No one will live there unless obliged to do it either from impoverished circumstances, or from the necessity of being near their places of work.

1508. Have you heard any complaints from Government House in regard to the main sewer at Fort Macquarie and its effect upon the waters of Farn Cove? Yes. There have been frequent complaints for some years past as to the effect of the sewage matter upon the water and upon the atmosphere. But the plan of the present sewerage system was, as I said, adopted by the Government of that day, about twenty years back, and before the present Municipal Council was in existence. The locality for the outlet of the main sewer at Fort Macquarie was selected, I believe, by Governor Denison himself, who planned the course of the sewer to its present outlet.

1509. Have you any particular plan of sewerage that you would like to see carried out in place of the one now employed? I cannot say that I have any plan, because a work of this description will require very careful surveys, and the settlement of very many details before anything like a plan can be fixed upon. However, as a mere rough notion, I may say I have thought that if a main sewer could be constructed to take its rise in Liverpool-street, somewhere near Darling Harbour, and then be continued east to Bondi or some locality near there, as may be found most convenient, such a sewer if practicable would have the effect of carrying off all the storm-water and very much of the sewage matter from the Harbour of Port Jackson. With such a sewer I think it would be quite practicable to connect much of our present system of sewerage, so as to turn and intercept such of the sewage as was at the proper depth, and carry it away in the other direction.

1510. By whom in your opinion should this be done—should it be done by the Corporation or out of the general revenue? I regard it as a matter of general importance, as a question affecting the health of the public generally, and consequently it should be paid for out of the public funds. But there is another reason why this should be so: It was assumed at the beginning that the harbour was the natural cesspool for the City of Sydney, and as such it was adopted by the Government of the day. This was done altogether irrespective of the City, whose inhabitants had no voice in the matter, no Municipal Council being then in existence. When the Council came into existence it was obliged to accept things as they found them, and have since endeavoured to carry out the plan of the Government to the best of their ability and at considerable cost to their revenue. Seeing that the present plan was adopted by the Government and not by the Council, if it has proved a failure the Government and not the Council are to blame, so that should any alteration be made the Government should be the constructors of the new work and bear all the expense, since it was their mistake that made a change necessary. I may also say that should some such a sewer as that which I have suggested be constructed, it would be of very great benefit to many of the suburbs of the City. All those suburbs which lie to the east of the City would benefit most unmistakably by the carrying out of such a work.

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1511. Can you give us any idea of what would be the probable expense of executing a work of that kind? Upon this point I can only say that the distance from Liverpool-street, at the point where I imagine the sewer should commence, to Bondi, is 4 miles. The distance from the Pheasant's Nest to the Cataract River, between which places Mr. Moriarty proposes to make a tunnel for the purpose of bringing water into Sydney, is also 4 miles. Mr. Moriarty estimates that the cost of constructing such a tunnel will be about £43,000. As the character of the work and the dimensions of the tunnel will be about the same in both cases, and as each will be carried through the same kind of country, that is, chiefly through a sandstone formation, I calculate that the cost of the sewer ought to be about the same as that of the water supply tunnel, or £43,000. That would be as far as the main sewer is concerned, but then other sewers would have to be constructed so as to intercept the great bulk of the sewage which now goes into the harbour. Of course this could only be done at such a level as would take the sewage into the new main sewer, leaving the other to flow as it does now out to its present outlet. If this were done, the whole of the storm-water and sewage matter of Sydney down to a certain level, say to within 20 feet of high water-mark in Darling Harbour and Woolloomooloo Bay, and to a lower level towards Rushcutter's Bay and Rose Bay, would be kept out of the harbour and turned out into the ocean. And in speaking of Rushcutter's Bay, I may inform the Committee that it is at present in a most filthy state from the effects of the sewage matter running into it from Paddington and a portion of Sydney. Were such a sewer as that I propose carried out, all the sewage matter now going there and forming the nucleus of disease for some few days would be carried away in another direction and emptied into the ocean. The same thing may be said of Double Bay as a branch sewer could be constructed there, thus increasing the value of property and enhancing the convenience of residents in that neighbourhood. Then again, some portion of our present watershed, which at present threatens to injure our water supply, could be turned off from the lower portion of Waverley so as to find an exit by this sewer. And this alone is by no means a matter to be lost sight of, for I may state, with regard to the watershed, that owing to the action taken by the Government of the day some short time back in alienating the land on the northern and eastern sides of the Sydney watershed, there have been during the last year or two a large number of houses built upon those two sides of the watershed, and that these buildings and this occupation of the ground is so rapidly increasing, that in the course of a few years it will be impossible to preserve the Botany water supply from pollution, owing to the drainage from so large an area of occupied land. When it comes to this point it will be found absolutely necessary to resume these lands; and to purchase the rights of the individuals who own the property on the portions of the watershed indicated will require a sum of something like £200,000 at least. All the way round from the Victoria Barracks to the western slope of the hills at Waverley the drainage comes down into the Sydney watershed, and will have to be diverted, if the land is not resumed. In this respect alone the main sewer I recommend would be of incalculable advantage. And whilst speaking of the pollution of our water supply, I may add that it is not merely on the north and east that it is threatened but also on the west, for south of the Randwick Racecourse and half a mile distant from it on the inner slope of the ridges to the creek preparations seem to be making for building. Then again, on the western side of the Randwick Racecourse, the lands of Sir Daniel Cooper cross the Botany watershed, and settlement is now taking place on them very fast. I saw some stables which have just been built upon the land, with large heaps of manure standing there within a very short distance of the stream which supplies Sydney with water. Thus to preserve the Botany watershed it will become absolutely necessary to purchase some 1,000 acres of Sir Daniel Cooper's land in order to prevent settlement upon them, and this ought to be done with as little delay as possible. Unless the rights of these individuals are purchased, or unless a law be passed to prevent persons from building on any portion of the present watershed, it is my firm opinion that in less than five years from the present time the water on the Botany shed will be polluted to that extent that it will be impossible to use it. The Committee will see that the impounding and the storing of water is absolutely necessary, in order to have a sufficient supply for our pumps. The soil upon which the water has to be stored is of a boggy character, being full of peat, so that from that circumstance alone the water is not improved by being stored upon it; but when to this is added the fact that the water has to lie stagnant upon it for a time, it can be readily understood how if it be polluted by the fouling of the eastern, northern, and western portions of the watershed, a very great and serious injury may arise. So much will this be the case, that I fear with a few heavy floods to wash down the objectionable matters from these parts into the waterway, the water will be made unusable to the citizens within a very few years of the present time. On the other hand I can say confidently that had the Botany watershed been kept free from houses and occupation, and been preserved as nearly as possible in its natural state, there is no similar area of land of equal value as a water reserve in the neighbourhood of any City that I know of in the civilized world.

1512. Then, for the purposes of a water supply, you consider the Botany watershed to be equal to anything you have seen? Yes; for the purpose of supplying a large City with water. It is an immense natural basin, fully 100 feet deep, filled up entirely with sand and water, and quite equal to the supply of a City very much more populous than Sydney. I may say that the rates levied on the citizens of Sydney are 1s. in the £ on the annual value of all improved property—this being a City rate, for the general improvements of the City; and for the payment of water a rate of 5s. per room is levied. With regard to the sewerage,

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we have never had an opportunity of levying any rate for that purpose, the law being imperfect, and giving us no power to recover them. We of course levy a sewerage rate, but we are to a very great extent compelled to accept this rate as a voluntary payment from the people. Only those pay who chose to do so voluntarily, as we have no power to enforce payment. As far as the City rate is concerned, I am of opinion that the revenue ought to be increased by an authorized charge, by way of rate, upon all vacant lands, whether belonging to the Government or to private persons. In fact, after giving the matter a very full and careful consideration, I have come to the fixed conclusion that in order to enable the Corporation to carry on properly the works entrusted to it, and to execute those works to the satisfaction of the public, the Council would require to have a revenue of from £80,000 to £90,000 a year of actual money at their disposal to expend. There are many of the streets from which very little revenue is derived, and yet they are of a very expensive character to make and maintain. Some of them, to my knowledge, have cost £10,000 or £12,000, and possibly not £100 of revenue is derived from the rates on the properties abutting on these streets. The aldermen of course consider it necessary to construct these streets for the sake of the City, as the City takes its character not from two or three or four streets kept in good order, but from the state of its streets generally. The work, though giving no commensurate return, has therefore to be done, as well for the reputation of the City as for the necessity of keeping it in an healthy and proper state, in which it cannot be with our made streets. I may mention one case in particular, that of Brougham-street, from which we get very little revenue. The formation of that street cost the Corporation a large amount of money, whilst the revenue derived from it is hardly more than sufficient to pay for the gas by which it is lighted, or about 25 per cent. of the annual outlay. In reference to this, I may explain that it takes one-quarter of our revenue to light the City with gas, the expense of lighting being about 3d. in the £ on the assessed property. The lighting has to be paid for out of the City rate, owing to our not being able under the Act to raise a lighting rate.

1513. *Mr. Webb.*] You state that you believe the publicans' and other licenses for the City would amount to something like £12,000? Yes, at a rough estimate; I have not gone closely into the figures.

1514. If the Government paid all the taxes you could claim from them—City rate, water rate, and sewerage rate—on all their property within the City, and if you received the £10,000 now stopped from you as payment of the interest on what are called the sewerage and water debentures, would that, in your opinion, be sufficient for the City;—could you get on with it? Not unless the old debt was cancelled. It must be remembered that the City was never consulted in the matter of this debt, and that it has really received no benefit from the expenditure of the money.

1515. Then if the old debt were cancelled the rates paid by the Government, and these £10,000 yearly handed over to you, they would meet all your requirements? Yes; if we received also an amount equivalent to the sums received from licenses in the City.

1516. Would you require that as well as all the other matters I have mentioned? We should; we have still some very expensive works which require to be constructed.

1517. Then what you wish is to tax all Government property, to be relieved of your old debt, to receive £10,000, and to receive an amount equal to that received from licenses? No, not the £10,000.

1518. You think you could do without that if you had the rest? Yes, we could do without that; and all the more readily in the event of the railway being carried down direct to the wharfs, as that would very considerably deliver our streets from the traffic which now cuts them up; and this reminds me of another injustice that we suffer from: We get no revenue from vehicles of any description; our streets are cut up by the continued traffic of omnibuses, cabs, and other vehicles, and yet we get no revenue from them.

1519. Then, if you received £12,000, or the sum equal to the license money, and rates were made payable on Government property, you would be able to get on if the old debt were extinguished? Yes, if, in addition, we get the power to levy rates on vacant land.

1520. Do you not think you would be used quite as fairly if you received an endowment of £10,000, had the old debt extinguished, and had power to levy rates on Government property, and did not receive the licenses for the City? The Corporation do not wish for any of the licenses; they do not desire to have anything to do with them. All they want is that the Government shall give them an equivalent sum to that which they themselves receive from licenses.

1521. You see the endowment is £10,000, and the license money you estimate at £12,000, only £2,000 more,—do you not think then that one is within a very little of being as good as the other? I do not think that the £10,000 would be sufficient.

1522. With what amount do you consider it would be a fair thing to endow the Corporation of Sydney? Our revenue is now £48,000 for City improvements—that is, the revenue derivable from all sources. To enable the Council to go on with the necessary works, and to carry them on in a proper manner, that revenue would require to be increased from £48,000 to £80,000 or £90,000. Owing to the large amount of traffic on our streets we find that the sandstone kerbing and guttering we now use last but a very short time, and the Council would require to go to the expense of replacing these in the principal streets by stone of a harder quality, either Melbourne bluestone or granite. Material of this description would be very costly in the first instance, but would be much more serviceable than that which is now used. We have already had some experience of the granite kerbing, and there are places where it has been in use for the last twenty years, and is now as good as on the day when it was put down. The aldermen have all acknowledged the advantage of using this stone, and are in fact desirous of introducing it generally, but they have been unable to do so from the want of means. The first cost would be very heavy, as it could not be put down under 6s. or 7s. per cubic foot.

1523. Then, according to your idea, the best way to endow the City would be to give the Council all the rates payable on Government buildings, a sum of money equal in amount to all the licenses collected in the City, and for the Government to relieve the Corporation of the present sewerage debt? And the water-supply debt.

1524. Leaving that out of the question for the present, do you consider that to be the best scheme? I do.

1525. The City Corporation received a considerable sum some time ago for the licenses of cabs and 'buses? They did.

1526. What amount was received under the new Act? The Corporation have received no money under the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners Act; but I can tell you what the Corporation have lost—they have lost, between the licenses to vehicles and drivers, and fees, and fines, somewhere about £4,000 a year.

1527. They have lost that through the introduction of the new Act? Yes.

1528. And the Corporation have also been deprived of all control over the vehicles? Yes, and we have also been deprived of the revenue which we have received since our incorporation, from the licenses paid by the hawkers of vegetables through the City; this amount alone was something like £1,400 a year. This also we have lost during the last twelve months.

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1529. Can you furnish the Committee with the reasons assigned for depriving the Corporation of the power of licensing the omnibuses and cabs plying in the City of Sydney? The Bill was introduced into Parliament and passed, depriving the Corporation of the management and control of the omnibuses, cabs, and public vehicles, and also of all the revenue derived from them. The Legislature was under the impression that the Corporation were not the proper parties to have the sole control of all the public vehicles, seeing that these vehicles plied also within the limits of other Municipalities than that of Sydney. Seeing this, the Legislature thought that three Commissioners would be a better means of dealing with the various interests involved; but from our experience of the working of the system up to the present time this has hardly been proved to be the case.

1530. Was there not another reason—that the vehicles were not kept clean; that the horses were in bad condition; and that the drivers were not looked after? Complaints were made by interested individuals to the effect that there was a difficulty in getting stands appointed in proper places; that the vehicles were not in such order as they ought to have been in; and that the horses were in such a condition as to be unfit for work. These complaints were being remedied by degrees, and as fast as possible, just at the very time when the whole affair was taken out of the hands of the Council; indeed so much were the complaints being remedied that there has actually been no increased improvement in the vehicles or drivers since the time the management was taken out of our hands. One cause of the complaints made as to the state of the vehicles arose in this way: Prior to 1872 there were three years of extremely wet seasons, and the vehicles were not only not much employed, but also suffered more from wear and tear when they were employed. Cabs and omnibuses suffered to a very considerable extent, and the traffic fell off so much that the proprietors of the vehicles were much impoverished. In this state of things, knowing that these men, who had to get the living of themselves and their families by their vehicles, had not the means to put their cabs or 'buses in good order at once, the aldermen may possibly have shown too much forbearance to these men. Of course they might have refused to renew the licenses to many of these vehicles; but then, by so doing, they would have deprived many families of bread, which they were scarcely prepared to do. However, they took the next best step, and that was, to give as much encouragement as possible to the formation of companies, so that there might be funds available for procuring a better class of vehicle, and a superior quality of horse, and altering, by degrees, the 'bus traffic from that of the individual owner to that of the large public company. The Council found that this change which they had introduced was beginning to answer remarkably well, and was just coming to the point aimed at when the management was taken altogether out of the hands of the Council.

1531. Have you noticed any marked improvement in 'buses and cabs since the present Commissioners have had control of them? No; none but what was inevitable from the preliminary or initiatory steps taken by the Corporation to introduce the new system of 'buses.

1532. Have the Corporation still power over cabs and 'buses in the City? None whatever.

1533. So that cab and 'bus proprietors use your streets and yet pay nothing towards your revenue? Nothing whatever; and it is not merely the cabs and 'buses, but no vehicle at all, either public or private, pays anything to our revenue.

1534. Do you think that is equitable to the Corporation? Most certainly not; on the contrary, it is most inequitable. It cannot but be most damaging to the City, that the streets should be cut up by vehicles which pay nothing to their maintenance, and whose owners reside more often outside the City boundary than they do within it. By this the burden of maintaining the streets in good order is thrown, not upon those who use them, but upon the owners and occupiers of the property of the City. And here is where the unfairness is shown: The resident of Sydney cannot go out of the City in any direction without being called upon to pay a heavy toll on his vehicle, of 9d. in some places and 6d. in others; whilst the residents of the suburbs can come into Sydney and use the streets free of charge.

1535. I suppose then you consider that this state of things requires to be remedied? I have long thought so; and several Bills have been introduced at different times, at the instance of the Corporation, for the purpose of providing a remedy for many of the matters I have mentioned; but from some reason or other these Bills have all fallen through.

1536. With regard to the foot-paths of the City, you have heard it said in evidence that they were in a bad state of repair;—under what system are they made? It must be admitted that generally they are not in good repair. There is a Paving Act; but it applies only to certain parts of the City. It is in operation in all that part of Sydney included between George-street and Elizabeth-street. It also applies to the South Head Road and to William-street. All to the east of George-street up to Elizabeth-street is under the Paving Act; and it extends in George-street from the Circular Quay to the Newtown Road. Then, with the exception of William-street and the South Head Road, no other part of the City has been brought under the Act.

1537. Do you think it would be desirable to do this—to bring the rest of the City under the Act? I do, for many reasons. In the first place, it would have the effect of causing many of the encroachments upon the foot-paths to be removed. The Corporation have had this in view for some time past, and latterly they passed a resolution to the effect that in the event of any private person paving his foot-path with good hard material, such as the Victoria blue-stone, the Corporation would afterwards take it in hand and keep it in repair. That resolution, however, cannot have the effect of law, and leaves it entirely to the discretion of the individual to make his foot-path or not. I know that in the various Cities of Britain, the Corporation make arrangements with the owners of property, by which, if the landlord consented to the paving of the foot-path in front of his premises, he could have five or ten years credit for the cost, provided that good material were laid down. On his agreeing to do this, the Corporation execute the work, and payment is taken from the landlord in yearly instalments running over from five to ten years. Something of the same thing might very well be done here.

1538. Then you think it would be desirable to extend the Paving Act to the whole of Sydney? I do, with a discretion to the Corporation to give five years' credit to the freeholder, receiving the cost in instalments spread over that term. Where the property is of but small value it would almost amount to a confiscation of the property to compel these persons to pay the money down, since the work could not be done

J. Macintosh, done under 2s. or 2s. 6d. per foot superficial for any other material than sandstone, which I do not consider it would be desirable to lay down.  
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30 Oct., 1873. 1539. You have given your views on the present system of sewerage, and have recommended in place of that system the construction of a main sewer from Liverpool-street to Bondi? That is a mere suggestion as to locality; without a survey it would be impossible to suggest a locality.

1540. You merely point out a rough plan without wishing to bind yourself to any particular spots? Exactly.

1541. Thus suppose the Government to construct a main sewer from some point in Liverpool-street to the sea-coast, do you think that the citizens would be able to manage the connections with the main sewer without asking assistance from the Government? Yes. If you will pass an Act to enable us to collect the rate from all persons benefited by the sewer whether they are connected with it or not.

1542. And would you be prepared to recommend that? I should.

1543. To what extent would you give the power of assessing to the sewerage;—how far would you say they should be to come within the designation of being within reach of a sewer? I would go to the extent of providing a revenue to maintain the works. In the case of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which has carried out works of a similar character to this, the Government of England have allowed a rate of 8d. or 9d. per ton upon all coals brought within the boundaries of the metropolitan district, and also a duty of 4s. per gallon upon all wine so brought within the boundaries for the purpose of providing a revenue for the construction of the works; and after their construction they have to be supported and maintained by a rate raised from amongst the persons who are benefited by the work.

1544. At all events if the Government constructed the main sewer upon a proper system, and full power were given for the collection of rates, the Corporation would be able to manage the construction of the necessary communications with the main sewer? Yes, supposing the main plan to be carried out by the Government.

1545. In reference to the water-rate and the present system under which it is collected, do you think the present a just system, or would you require its amendment? I have heard Mr. Woolcott's evidence on this point, and I must say that I differ from him. I have given the matter a very great deal of consideration, and after very carefully thinking the matter over I have come to the conclusion that the room rate is the only equitable plan that can be followed; because, in many instances, if you charged for the water actually consumed, the price would come very heavy upon a number of poor females who obtain their livelihood by taking in washing, and upon other persons who obtain a precarious living from the use of water; and then, on the other hand, if you put the rate upon the assessments, you would charge an exorbitant rate upon persons who perhaps pay a rental of £1,000 a year for their premises, and who yet use little or no water. If they paid £1,000 a year they would have to pay £50 a year water-rate, and very possibly they would not use so much water as persons who occupied a small house for which they only paid £20 a year.

1546. Have you ever considered that a good supply of water upon mercantile premises amounts to a great extent to an insurance? Such is the case; but in those instances the supply of water is taken into consideration in the insurance paid by these persons.

1547. Then even in that case should not the landlord contribute something more than he now does to the water-rate, seeing that he gets the advantage of the water supply in the rate he pays for insurance? I do not think he should.

1548. I may assume then that you approve of the present system of levying the water-rate? Yes; I have well considered the matter, and I have arrived at the conclusion that it is the most equitable plan we can devise, the Council reserving the power to charge special rates for manufactories and other persons requiring large quantities.

1549. Do you raise sufficient revenue by these means? Yes, to keep our works in a tolerable state of repair, and to lengthen the mains as much as our supply of water will warrant, so that in a few years I believe that our water will turn us in a good surplus revenue when we have finished the additions to our works which are now in contemplation; but I have changed my opinion with regard to the water-shed, not in so far as its value as a water-shed is concerned, but by reason of the pollution of the water that is now going on, and which there seems to be no means of preventing. The only way of doing this is to decultivate and depopulate the whole of the water-shed, and to authorize the Corporation to purchase it. I believe that it will take at least £200,000 to buy up the rights of the various parties interested in the land already alienated, and I do not think it would be either politic or proper to go to so heavy an expense as this. Under these circumstances I would wish myself that the water should be brought, for the benefit of the City, from the best possible source, and that source I believe to be the Nepean, as from that source we shall be able to procure an unlimited supply of water. My reason for laying so much stress upon this point of supply is this:—We have one large establishment, the Sugar Works in Parramatta-street, which consumed water to the annual value of between £600 and £700 at the rate at which it is supplied to them. That Company is under the impression that the Corporation charges them too much; the Corporation on the other hand have an idea that they charge the Company too little, because they say, "If we supplied the same amount of water to the householders of the City we should receive a much larger amount of revenue." Now if Sydney is destined, as I believe it is, to become, before very long, a large manufacturing City, we shall not have, as we have now, some half dozen establishments, but twenty, forty, or sixty establishments of equal size, requiring water to the same extent as is now used by the Sugar Works, the Mint, and other large establishments, and that too within the next few years. If this were the case we should never be able to secure a sufficient supply of water from the Botany and Lachlan Swamps.

1550. Then you are of opinion that our present source of supply is insufficient? Yes; if we have some thirty of such establishments as the Sugar Works and the Mint; and these we shall have within the next few years.

1551. So you advise that we should look out to get a supply of water from somewhere else than Botany? I do most certainly.

1552. And that I suppose as speedily as possible? Yes; there is no time to be lost, especially if the pollution of the water-shed, now going on, is not put a stop to. If something be not done at once I very much fear that in five years time the water will be so much deteriorated as to be unfit for use. With regard to the pollution, of which it was alleged that the Corporation had been the cause, I may say that  
although

although pollution to some extent had taken place, yet the Corporation has done all in their power to undo the mischief, and that considerable expense has been gone to, in order to remove the offensive material complained of. As all this stuff has now been carted away, that portion of the water-shed can be kept clean, but as to the other portion which I have alluded to, that to the north and the east of the water-shed, it is altogether beyond the control of the Corporation, and the mischief must unavoidably go on increasing every day. I may also state that there is a number of wool-washing establishments which have been settled down upon the outer edge of the basin of sand, and that these places obtain their water by cutting through the bog and tapping the sand which contains the main supply. This sand acts as a conductor to the water, so that if many of these wool-washing places are established a very large proportion of our water supply will be drawn off. There is a coating of peat or boggy earth which seems to me to be repellant to water, throwing the water off from it except only in extreme wet weather, when the water passes over it. This peat over-lies the sand, and these wool-washing establishments get on the edge of the bed of peat, cut into the clean sand, and at once get a fine supply of water for their washing arrangements. It can be easily seen that any large number of these must have the effect of draining this large subterranean basin right up to its northern extremity. I have before alluded to this large basin of sand. It is supposed at one time to have been an inlet of the sea from Botany, and has been traced by explorations and borings from Botany right up to Paddington and Waverley. Thus, as these establishments increase on the private lands bordering on the water-shed, our supply of water for the City will decrease proportionately.

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1553. With reference to vacant lands within the City—have you any idea of what revenue would be obtained from them if they were assessed upon the same principle as that which is embodied in the Municipalities Act? I am of opinion that we should get something like £4,000 a year from this source.

1554. Do you think such an arrangement would be equitable and just? I do, most certainly; and besides, it must have a good effect upon the City. There are many now who own vacant lands, and will not sell or let them because they are put to no expense about the land which is gradually increased in value by the improvements going on around it. Now if a tax were levied on the land it would compel these persons to derive some benefit from the land in order to recoup themselves the annual outlay of taxation.

1555. There is another point to which I would direct your attention with reference to the distinction between vacant and improved lands;—are you aware that under the Municipalities Act any land without a fence is valued, and 5 per cent. of that value is regarded as the annual value on which the rate is paid; whereas if the land is fenced in it is considered as improved land, and the proprietor can successfully resist the imposition of the rate on the 5 per cent. principle, and can get off with the payment of only a few pence a year, the rate being on the rental and not on the value? Yes, I am aware of it.

1556. Do you think that is a desirable state of things? No, I do not. My own impression is, that the freehold land should be valued separately from the improvements on it. The rate upon the land should be considered as the landlord's tax, and that upon the house as the tenant's tax. In this way a much fairer system of valuation would be got at than by the present method. Land is considered to be occupied though there may be over so small a house in a big block of land, perhaps of an extent of several acres; and only a nominal rate is obtained from it. If each were assessed, the land and the house separately, where we now get a revenue of 10s. we should be quite likely to derive 20s. at least from the two; and in many instances the increase of revenue would be very much greater, and properly so too in such instances.

1557. That system of assessing however would not be likely to be satisfactory to the land-holder? No. I do not suppose it would be. It is somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct system of valuation that will suit all parties; but I think nothing could be fairer than to put one tax upon the land and another upon the house. That system of taxation has prevailed in Canada for many years past.

1558. Then you consider it objectionable to treat land which is only fenced in, as improved land? Yes; but in the City we take it as improved land only when there is a house on it.

1559. But I am alluding to the Municipalities Act, and that declares that land fenced in shall be taken to be improved land? I do not think that is a satisfactory method of dealing with the land. I have sat in the Appeal Courts when the assessments have been under review; and I have observed in a great many cases that land which is very valuable of itself, and which is being improved and rendered more valuable by the streets which are made around it, has not paid anything like the amount of taxation which it ought to have paid, or anything in proportion to that which was received from others.

1560. They are only assessed for what the property lets for, and not on its value? Yes.

1561. In the City of Sydney you have not the cumulative vote? No. Only the single vote. That is a matter in which the law will require to be revised.

1562. Would you recommend the vote in the City to be the same as in the Municipalities? From what has been stated by the witnesses examined before this Committee, I should be favourable to applying the cumulative vote to the City.

FRIDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. TUNKS,  
MR. FITZPATRICK, | MR. WEBB.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James J. Riley, Esq., was called in and examined:—

1563. *Chairman.*] You have long been a resident in the Municipality of Penrith, have you not? I have; some eighteen years.

1564. You are the mayor of that Municipality? Yes.

1565. How long have you been mayor of Penrith? Since May, 1871. I was elected mayor on the first establishment of the Municipality, and have been mayor ever since.

1566. Do you know the area of the Municipality? 48 square miles.

1567. What is the amount of assessed taxes? £400.

1568. And the amount of the endowment would be equal to that I suppose? Yes.

1569.

J. J.  
Riley, Esq.

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J. J.  
Riley, Esq.  
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1539. And do you find that amount sufficient for the requirements of your Municipality—for the formation and making of your streets? We have a very large amount of roads to make, to form, repair, and so on. I may tell you that we have 43 miles of roads and 5 miles of streets in the Municipality.

1570. Do you find the amount which you receive from taxation, and from the Government, sufficient to maintain the streets in proper repair, and to form others as it becomes necessary to do so? No, certainly not; your question I take it, is rather vague, if you will excuse me. We spend such an amount as we have, but we could expend a much larger amount of money than we do at present. To form our roads and streets in the first instance would require an outlay of many thousands of pounds. When I tell you that we have 43 miles of roads within our Municipality, and 5 miles of streets within the Borough, you will be aware that it would take a very large amount of money to form those thoroughfares, and to keep them in good repair.

1571. But your main street is kept in a state of repair by the Government;—is it not? It is not kept in repair by the Government. It is part of one of the main thoroughfares of the Colony. We have now a correspondence with the Government as to that very piece of road; we have not taken it over yet as a portion of the Municipality, because it forms part of a main road, and we have asked the Government to put it in thorough repair before we do take it over. There are 2 miles of it.

1572. Are you of opinion that if the Government were to continue the same amount of endowment as you now receive, that that sum, together with the taxes you collect, would be sufficient to maintain your roads in a sufficient state of repair, and to form others as the population widens to require them? Yes; we should gradually form our roads. If we got that amount I should say we should do very well indeed.

1573. You think that you would be able to perform the functions of your office with satisfaction to yourselves and to the public if such were the case? Decidedly.

1574. Is there anything that you would wish to state to the Committee with regard to any proposed amendment you might think to be desirable in the Municipalities Act? No; I think not.

1575. Take the election of mayor, for instance? That is one point which I think might with very great advantage to the Municipalities be dealt with. With us—and we naturally look at home—a difficulty can scarcely arise with regard to an equality of votes. We have nine aldermen.

1576. That is in the event of a full attendance? In the event of a full attendance. With regard to the evenness of the vote in the election of a mayor, I think it would in all cases simplify matters if the senior alderman, that is the alderman who has the greatest number of votes, were to be declared mayor.

1577. The alderman who received the largest number of votes for the ward? For the ward or Municipality.

1578. But in the event of a sham candidate being brought forward, who would not poll more than a dozen votes, the ratepayers might not trouble themselves to record their votes for the candidate whom they regarded as certain to be elected; and in that case an alderman, who was really very popular might not receive more than three or four dozen votes? That is an aspect of the question which I have hardly considered. With us there are three who retire by rotation, and thus there are three who have to be elected. One of those three must get more votes than the other two; and in that case I should consider him the senior alderman.

1579. The wards would have to be so divided that there would have to be an equal number of voters in each? Our Municipality is not divided into wards.

1580. *Mr. Tunks.*] Would it not be a better mode to determine the matter by lot? You mean in the event of an equality of votes?—yes.

1581. *Chairman.*] With regard to the assessment of property, do you think that it is necessary that property should be assessed every year, or would not once in three years be sufficient, giving the Council power to assess newly erected properties? I should be inclined to have the property assessed every year, because there are always changes taking place; in a rural district especially, farms which are let this year may not be let next, or they may not be let to the same individual.

1582. Do you employ a council clerk? Yes.

1583. What salary do you pay him? £60 a year; and he acts as clerk, treasurer, collector of the rates, and so forth.

1584. Does he perform the duties of road superintendent also? No.

1585. The aldermen perform that duty among themselves? There are three elected each year as a Works Committee, and they do that work.

1586. I presume you do your work by day labour? No; we get it done by tender.

1587. Do the aldermen make out the specifications? Yes.

1588. What is the cost of a yard of blue metal? We have never gone into blue metal yet.

1589. The cost is merely nominal I suppose; that is, the cost of the material? Our road-making material is the natural gravel-boulders, which, after the road is formed, we do at the rate of 2s. 6d. a yard. In fact I think the last contract was at the rate of 2s. 3d.

1590. *Mr. Tunks.*] What you get is shingle? Shingle—screened-boulders.

1591. You dig it out of the bank? We dig it out of the bank.

1592. *Chairman.*] Spread? Yes; spread.

1593. I presume your Council is not in debt? Well, we have a cash credit at the local Bank; and I think when our rates are paid we shall be perhaps at the end of this year £50 in debt; that is, we shall have overdrawn our cash credit to the extent of £50.

1594. Could you state the amount of your expenses; that is, what you have to pay for advertising, clerical work, interest, and so on—the amount of the working expenses of the Municipality, exclusive of the money spent upon improvements? About £120.

1595. Do you think that your Municipality is sufficiently large for its economical working,—taking into consideration the whole Colony or Municipal system? We could work a much larger Municipality with the same expense—an area four times the size with the same staff.

1596. Do you assess vacant lands? Yes.

1597. *Mr. Tunks.*] Have you experienced any difficulty in working the present Act? No.

1598. With some trifling alterations you could go on with it? Yes; I think so.

1599. I suppose, in common with others, you consider that increased endowment would assist you? By increased endowment do you mean anything beyond £ for £? We are still receiving that.

1600. Then you are in your first five years? We are in our first five years. We were only incorporated in May, 1871. We should be very well content to get £ for £.

J. J.  
Riley, Esq.

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1601. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you not got some special advantage by reason of the main road passing through your Municipality? On the contrary, the Government have not spent one sixpence upon it. I am speaking of repairs annually. A man with a barrow and pick I have seen about once in six months filling in a few holes.

1602. How long is it since the Government ceased to keep that road in repair? They have not done anything to it for years, excepting one portion, which they have metalled lately. This portion was lately metalled at a cost of some £600, which has been almost in a state of nature but for some small attempt at forming. It is one of the main roads of the Colony—portion of the Great Western Road—along which all the sheep and cattle pass which travel through the Municipality.

1603. And do the Government now contribute nothing towards this road? They offered us £60 the other day, which was about our proportion of the amount of tollage we are entitled to on the bridge.

1604. After the Government endowment ceases will your revenue be sufficient to carry on the works of the Municipality? No; I say now certainly not.

1605. *Mr. Tunks.*] The source of your revenue arises, I suppose, from the rating of cultivated lands? No; not cultivated land. There is very little cultivated land in the district. It is raised from waste lands, cultivated lands, and from the village of Penrith.

1606. *Mr. Webb.*] Have you any difficulty in collecting the rates? No.

1607. Do you succeed in getting the amount from the tenants? As to that I can hardly say. I can hardly tell you whether the rate is paid by the landlord or the tenant. We have had no difficulty in getting our rates. There may be some little dispute between the landlord and the tenant, but that we know nothing of as a Municipal Council.

1608. You have all the ratable property assessed every year? Yes.

1609. You think that necessary? I have already said that I think it is necessary. I may state that the expense is very much less than it was at the first onset, when we had a good deal of money to pay. Now they have access to the old rates, and the collectors do the work very much cheaper.

1610. Why do you consider it necessary to reassess the property every year? We have a shifting population. The Land Act has offered such tremendous advantages to small tenant farmers as have induced them to become free-selectors; and half a dozen properties may thus become vacant in the course of the year. These properties may be relet, but they are apt to become deteriorated in value by the changes of tenancy.

1611. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You said that you had about 43 miles of road in your Municipality. What assistance do you get from the Government in the maintenance of those roads? We get assistance in four cases. I cannot tell how many miles, but the mileage is £7.

1612. You do not require to use the Municipal rates in sustaining those roads? So far as the roads are concerned, in which I am a trustee, we have generally, with the sanction of the Government, amalgamated the funds of the trust and the Council. Suppose a mile of road wants repairing, the trustees give £50, and the Municipality does the same; so that for the £100 we get a much better job than could otherwise be made.

1613. *Chairman.*] What buildings or properties are exempt from taxation in your Municipality? Only those which are exempted by the Act—public schools, churches, and Government buildings.

1614. Manse? I do not think there is a manse there.

1615. *Mr. Webb.*] Any ministers' residences? We have no manse, but we have parsonages which pay rates.

1616. *Chairman.*] What is the rate of wages paid to labourers within your Municipality? Day labourers?

1617. Yes? 4s. 6d. a day.

1618. With horse and cart or a team? The ordinary labourer gets 4s. 6d. Latterly we tried the experiment of having a ganger, to whom we paid 6s. 6d., and a cart and horse, for which we paid 5s. 6d.

1619. Are you in favour of Municipal government as it now exists under the Municipalities Act? Yes.

1620. Are you of opinion that it should be extended throughout the Colony wherever there is a sufficiently large population to be incorporated? Yes, I think so.

1621. Do your aldermen attend to their duties punctually? Yes, very fairly.

1622. You have had some experience with regard to trust roads, being a trustee yourself? Yes, for a good many years.

1623. Might I ask you whether you are of opinion that the expenses—I mean the office expenses—are greater under the Municipal system than under the trustee system? Infinitely. With us the road trusts have never cost the Government one single sixpence; we have expended the money the Government has entrusted to us without the deduction of a single sixpence.

1624. Are there any tolls in your Municipality? Not yet. By-laws have been sent to the Government to allow us to establish tolls—that is to say, tolls under the Municipal Council.

1625. Has your Council given any attention to the subject of water supply? Well, it has been mooted once or twice.

1626. Is the necessity apparent? No, I do not think it is.

1627. Sewerage, I suppose, you do not require? No. As to water we have an inexhaustible supply within a very short distance of the town; the Nepean is within a mile of the town; we are supplied by means of carts. We applied to the Railway Department of the Government to ask them to let us have a tap to facilitate the cartage of water to the inhabitants, but they refused.

1628. Are you favourable to the system of appointing road trusts in Municipalities? Certainly not; I think they ought all to be handed over to the Municipalities.

1629. *Mr. Tunks.*] Has it come within your knowledge that in several Municipalities they have ceased to get money for the trustees to expend? No, it has not.

1630. *Chairman.*] Is there any other matter with regard to the Municipal system upon which you have not been questioned, but upon which you would like to speak? I think not. The gentleman opposite has asked a question which may fairly give rise to the consideration as to whether any roads which are within a Municipality should be subsidized, especially while the Municipality is receiving £ for £. We have received it, and expended it; but I think not quite fairly to the rest of the Country.

1631. You have not found any difficulty in working the Act? No.

1632. So that you have nothing to object to in the Act with the exception that you think the provision in reference to the election of mayor might be amended? I think that is the only thing which has come across my mind.

John Brown, Esq., called in and examined:—

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1633. *Chairman.*] You are an old resident in the Municipality of Wollongong? Yes.
1634. You are a member of the Municipal Council? Yes.
1635. How long have you been in the Municipal Council? Three years come February.
1636. You are now mayor of the Borough? No; an alderman.
1637. Could you tell the Committee the area of the Municipality of Wollongong? I have not precise information with me on that point, but I could tell you the length of the streets.
1638. You could ascertain the area in Wollongong? Yes.
1639. Perhaps you will supply that information when you come to revise your evidence? Yes.
1640. Could you state the length of the roads in your Municipality? Yes; 14 miles altogether.
1641. What is the population? That I did not get exactly before I came away, but I suppose you will have it in the Census.
1642. What is the amount of taxation arising from the assessment of property? £325.
1643. What amount do you receive from Government? At the present time £80 a year.
1644. From the facilities you have of obtaining metal you are in a position which enables you to carry on the works of the Municipality cheaply and satisfactorily? No. I believe so unsatisfactorily that if there is not some further provision made by-and-by the Municipal incorporation must cease.
1645. Have you got a town hall? No; we rent a hall.
1646. What rent do you pay for it? I think it is £16 a year.
1647. What is the present amount of your indebtedness? £400.
1648. Does that comprise the whole of your debts—your overdrawn account and everything? Yes; I believe that will cover the whole of our debts. Last year we borrowed £400 from the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, the terms of which were that £100 should be paid off each year. £100 have been paid off; but there are accounts outstanding which will bring up our indebtedness as nearly as possible to the sum I have named—£400.
1649. Do you employ a Council clerk? Yes.
1650. What amount do you pay him? £40 a year.
1651. What are his duties? He takes the minutes of the Council's meetings, makes out the rate-papers, and does all the clerical work that requires to be done.
1652. Does he superintend the making of the roads? No.
1653. Is your work carried out by day labour or by contract? One man is kept employed as a day labourer. He has also a horse and cart; and at times when it may be necessary he has a man with him, and his horse and cart. At other times he works by himself. He gets 5s. a day for his own labour, and 8s. when he has the horse and cart. He is a very good man, and is paid below the ordinary rate for labour in the district, but then he is employed all the year round. And larger works are let by contract.
1654. What is the general rate which contractors pay for labour? 6s. and 7s. a day.
1655. What is the cost to you of a cubic yard of metal or gravel? Of metal?
1656. Yes? We have been paying 9s. 6d. for it.
1657. Spread on the street? No, delivered on the wharf. We have had to get it from Kiama. We had some broken in the gaol, but now that the prisoners are removed we have not that facility.
1658. Your main road, I presume, is maintained in repair by the Government? No; we have no roads maintained by the Government.
1659. None within your Municipality? None within our Municipality. There are a few chains of road round the wharf under the control of the Government, and for the maintenance of which the Government is responsible.
1660. In the event of the Parliament taking into consideration the prospect of continuing the present Municipal system, what amount would you reasonably require to be endowed with to enable you to perform your Municipal functions satisfactorily—to make and maintain your roads in reasonably good repair? That is rather a difficult question to answer. To give utterance to my own individual opinion—
1661. The Committee would prefer to have your own opinion? My opinion is that 10s. to the £ would be a fair and equitable endowment.
1662. For what length of time? It should be permanent; and I believe that £ for £ for ten years would be necessary on the first establishment of any Municipality.
1663. £ for £ for the first ten years, and 10s. as a permanent endowment afterwards? Yes.
1664. What reserves are there in your Municipality? In one block, including the permanent and temporary common, there are something over 100 acres. The permanent common is 84 acres; what the extent of the temporary common is I cannot say. There is the racecourse and recreation ground in it.
1665. What revenue does the Council derive from the lands given to them in trust by the Government? The reserve is so situated now that we cannot derive any revenue from it. That is one of the grievances of the Municipality.
1666. Is the Council at any expense with regard to these reserves? It is not at any expense, but they are so situated that they cannot form the roads, and cannot re-arrange the common as they wish to do, because of the racecourse, which is in the centre of it, not fenced in and under trust. If any of the ratepayers turn any of their cattle on to the reserve, and if they get on to the racecourse, they are liable to be impounded. We derive no revenue at all from the reserve now.
1667. Are there any trust roads within the Municipality? Not any.
1668. Is that the racecourse about a mile south of Wollongong? It is about a mile south; but it is not in the road,—it is near to the beach.
1669. Is that given over to the Municipality? The racecourse is not; it is vested in other trustees for the race club. It is described as a recreation ground, but it cannot be used for any other purpose, except by leave from the trustees.
1670. What endowment of land have the Government given? To the race club?
1671. No, to the Municipal Council? The permanent common is 84 acres, and, I believe, the temporary common is about 90 acres.
1672. Are there any lands that you could let on lease for building purposes, so as to derive a rent from them at some future time? None.
1673. Has your Council given their attention to the question of a water supply for the town of Wollongong? Yes.

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1674. What steps have they taken? They have had one or two surveys made and estimates framed. I should say they have spent something like £100 in examinations and surveys, but that is all that they have done as yet.

1675. If the Government were to continue the endowment as you suggest, the Council would be enabled to obtain a water supply? There were two or three creeks proposed as suitable sources of a water supply. The creek that the survey was made of is called Hell Hole. There are creeks which might be made available for this purpose, but if the water were brought from Hell Hole the works would be so expensive that the Corporation would never be able to carry them out. It is upon this that the money for the surveys have been spent.

1676. What is the reason why you have not had a supply of water to Wollongong? The funds of the Council have not been sufficient for the purpose. That is the main reason. There are other considerations connected with the subject. I do not know that the formation of a water reserve would be practicable to the Corporation. If the Government were to lend money to the Municipalities they might be able to carry out works of this kind, and perhaps be able to keep the cost of them within the smaller endowment. One of the great difficulties which Councils have to contend against now is the high price they have to pay for money.

1677. What number of aldermen have you got? Nine.

1678. Do they attend punctually to their duties? Reasonably so.

1679. You have always a quorum? Not always; perhaps two or three meetings have lapsed this year for want of a quorum.

1680. Are you of opinion that if Municipal Councils were enabled to perform their duties more satisfactorily they would take more interest? No, I think the number of aldermen is too many for the place. One of the main reasons is, I believe, that the Municipalities are so small that they become petty, and there is not so much attention paid to them as there ought to be. People do not take so much interest in them as they would do if the areas of the Municipalities were larger.

1681. Are you of opinion that the Municipality of Wollongong ought to be extended? I am.

1682. To what extent? To the extent of the police district.

1683. What is the area of that? I do not know the exact number of square miles it would contain, but the size of the police district would not be a bit too large.

1684. Take the wharf at Wollongong as the centre, how far south would you place the boundary? About 14 miles, and about 12 or 14 miles north—about 28 miles from north to south; and I would carry it back to the centre of the ridge of the mountain.

1685. How many miles would it be to the crown of the mountain? About 7 miles.

1686. Could that area, incorporated as a Municipality, be worked at the same expense for office purposes? I do not think that it could be worked at the same cost, but there would be this benefit, the Council could employ a superior class of officers. They could, for instance, afford to employ a town clerk who would find it worth his while to inform himself about Municipal matters. Now persons are employed who know nothing about the business, and who are often incapable of informing themselves with regard to these matters.

1687. Are you in favour of the Municipal system as it now exists? I am, with these and some other alterations, and I believe it is a benefit to the country.

1688. And you are of opinion that it would be beneficial to the Colony to extend the system to all districts where there is a sufficient population? Yes; and I think it should be made compulsory.

1689. Compulsory? Yes.

1690. Are you of opinion that the Act should be amended so as to prevent one portion of a Municipality separating from another? Yes; I believe it is an injury to the people in any district that the Municipality should be small.

1691. Are you of opinion that the rates collected in a particular ward should be expended in that ward? Yes; and then all the advantages of the present system would be obtained with the additional benefit of superior management.

1692. What amendments would you suggest in the Act besides those you have mentioned, or do you think that any amendments are required. With regard to the mayor, for instance, are you satisfied with the provisions of the law in that particular? Do you mean with reference to the present system of electing the mayor?

1693. Yes? I am myself inclined to the opinion that the mayor should be elected by the whole Municipality.

1694. Are you of opinion that it is advisable to assess the property yearly? Not as the system is at present. I think that a legal and full assessment should be made about once every seven years, and that the revision of the assessment should be left in the hands of the Council, without going to any other expense than that which is involved in the appointment of a proper assessor. At present persons are often appointed who are thoroughly incompetent to perform their duties.

1695. Is your district of so much importance that it would be necessary to assess property more frequently than once in seven years? At the present time it is not improving fast; any improvements that are made could be taken account of by a yearly reviser. Another reason why the size of the Municipality should be extended is this—that the number of men required to fill the offices of aldermen is larger than there are competent men available in such small communities.

1696. If the area of the Municipalities were to be extended there would be a larger number of qualified men to choose from as aldermen? Yes. Take our district for example: It is not capable of supplying nine men, nine competent men, who are free to perform the duties of aldermen. Men are taken to fill up the number who are totally unfit for the office, or men have to be forced into the Council whose business engagements are such that it would be better for them to keep out.

1697. Have you any knowledge of the district adjoining—of the Municipality of Kiama? Not much. I have done some building contracts there, and I have been at Kiama during the time that those contracts were being carried on. That is all.

1698. From your knowledge of the locality do you think that your observations would also be applicable to Kiama? I believe they would—almost exactly.

1699. What you have stated with regard to Wollongong would be almost equally true of Kiama? I believe so, exactly. I regard that as a very important matter—that with regard to the number of aldermen.

1700. *Mr. Burns.*] If you had the area extended in the way you have pointed out, do you think you would get a sufficient number of competent men as aldermen? I am satisfied that it would be easier to find

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nine competent men in the whole district than it would be from a small community in a portion of it. I believe they could be found.

1701. Would you get persons to attend from a distance? Yes; the distance is not so great. From the far end of the district there are people coming into Wollongong three or four times a week upon an average, especially people such as those who would be likely to be elected aldermen. Again, where the Municipality is small, a number of petty local influences come in to overrule the determination of questions in the Council. If three or four persons agree they can almost turn the scale on any question in a way that is contrary to what would be beneficial.

1702. I presume that in any case three or four persons would turn the scale in the Council? Yes; but now three or four persons out of the Council can acquire influence enough to do it.

1703. *Mr. Tunks.*] Large and small are relative terms;—what do you mean by a large Municipality, or what do you mean by a small one;—is Wollongong small in numbers or in area? It is small in both respects; but there is another Municipality near to Wollongong, which is larger in area and smaller in the number of the ratepayers.

1704. What object would you gain by making them larger? The revenue from the whole area conjoined would be sufficient to enable the Council to employ competent persons to perform the duties which have to be done by voluntary labour, duties which are almost always left undone, or done very slovenly.

1705. What do you suppose is the area of Wollongong? I think it is about 2 miles each way. That extent would be the very outside.

1706. Where there are small areas inhabited by a large number of persons, the tendency would be to encourage selfishness on the part of those who had a relatively large amount of money to expend on a small space? Yes. These smaller interests can operate most successfully in the smaller Municipalities. Where the area of a Municipality is large, there are a number of interests, and one acts as a check upon another.

1707. Small areas, like townships for instance, receive more money relatively than some of the country places where the population is not so numerous, and the selfishness of the former would dictate to them that it would be better for them to incorporate in small areas? I do not think so, though perhaps I do not rightly understand the import of your question. Where there is a large number of people there are more streets to be attended to, and if you extend the area very much, while the number of ratepayers is not in proportion, yet still perhaps there may be only one main road requiring to be looked after. I believe that it would secure all the advantages of the present system if large Municipalities were divided into wards, and if each ward were to have the funds contributed by it expended on improvements in it, deducting, of course, a proportion for the general expenses of the Municipality.

1708. Is it, in your opinion, absolutely necessary that the money should be expended in the ward in which it is collected? I think it would be right.

1709. Suppose you had a reserve situated in a particular ward, would you think it right that that ward should pay the cost of management when the reserve is for the benefit of the whole of the Municipality? No. There are general expenses, and any work which is for the general benefit of the whole of the Municipality should be paid out of the general expenses contributed by the whole of the Municipality.

1710. In that view of the matter it is not absolutely necessary that the money collected in a ward should be spent in it? Not to the strict farthing. The reason why it should be is this, that where there are three wards for instance, two may combine and spend the money raised from the whole of the Municipality, in works in which they only are interested, the other portion of the district being left unattended to. The thing has not operated in that way at Wollongong, but I know of Municipalities where it has, Kiama, for instance.

1711. You have a wharf made at the public expense? Yes.

1712. If that wharf had had to be made by the ward in which it is situated it would have been a great drain upon its funds? Yes, but it is a work which would be of benefit to all.

1713. You say that you are in favour of compulsory incorporation? Yes.

1714. How would you propose to effect that? I am not prepared to say exactly how it could be effected; but I know that it is looked upon as a great grievance by those who are incorporated and who tax themselves for local improvements, that there should be other parts of the Colony which are not incorporated, but where the local works are carried out at the cost of the central Government.

1715. That is where they get money voted by Parliament? Yes.

1716. If persons were unwilling to incorporate, how would you compel them to do so? The rule which exists now would be applicable to some extent; if a place is incorporated and the people neglect to elect aldermen the Government has the power to appoint them. It might be done on some such system as that. As an instance of the unfairness of the present system, I may mention the Municipality of Wollongong, where the people tax themselves for making their roads and keeping them in repair; but a few miles further north there is Bulli, where the people are not incorporated, and there the Parliament votes money for their roads.

1717. It would be advantageous if these places were all in one Municipality? It would; it would do away with a real grievance.

1718. In your opinion it would be a good thing that the mayor should be elected by the ratepayers? My sympathies are in favour of that plan; but I have not reasoned the matter out, so as to be sure that it would be beneficial.

1719. You are a mayor? No.

1720. An alderman? Yes.

1721. Do you think that it is necessary that a mayor should have the confidence of the body over which he presides? He should.

1722. Would not that object be defeated by the ratepayers electing a man who might be very unfit for managing the Council, although he might be popular amongst the ratepayers? No; I believe that he would have the confidence of the body elected from the same source as himself.

1723. As regards the Council;—if they were to undertake to amend the rate, would it not bring a great deal of importunity upon the aldermen, by reason of certain persons urging them to make the rate such as would suit particular individuals? I think not.

1724. Would it not be better to have some person under the obligation of an oath, to act fairly, than to expose the Council to being continually teased to alter or reduce the rate? That is to some extent contingent upon the extended area of the Municipality.

1725. Have you not got the power now? I think the Council is bound to employ an assessor each year.  
 1726. The Council could alter or amend the rate now? I brought that question forward in the Council myself, and it was decided against me. The 170th section of the Act says that they can, but another part of the Act seems to make it compulsory that they shall appoint assessors.

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1727. That is merely a resolution of your Council, that it cannot be done? Yes; the 170th section gives power in my opinion. Under that 170th clause I believe the annual revision of the rates by the Council would work well.

1728. Suppose you were to make the rate strictly correct, by any means you chose to adopt, and supposing the persons rated were to apply to the nearest police court, would not the number of appeals disarrange matters pretty considerably? No; because it would only be necessary to allow the appeal in cases where the rate had been altered.

1729. Everybody has the right to appeal every year under the present Act? I do not think that the right of appeal would be necessary, excepting in cases where the rate or the assessment was altered.

1730. Suppose they have the right of appeal—is it not the tendency of Magistrates to make concessions to persons who appeal? Very often that is so; a good deal depends on the constitution of the Bench for the time being.

1731. Can you suggest any other mode of appeal besides that? No; I think there is no other mode available. Upon the whole, I think that is the fairest mode that can be adopted.

1732. Do you pay the mayor in your Municipality? No.

1733. I mean a salary? No; we do not pay him a salary.

1734. It is considered by a great number of persons that there ought to be an increased endowment to the Municipalities;—are you aware of that? Yes.

1735. Do you think that properties in your neighbourhood would be able to stand a higher rate? Scarcely so; not without the district were to be more prosperous than it is now. I do not think that property would stand a higher rate at present.

1736. You charge nine-tenths of the actual rental? We can charge nine-tenths of a shilling now; and if there were other conveniences, such as water and lighting, and other things, we could go to the extent of another shilling.

1737. Have you ordered a lighting rate? No; we are restricted to a shilling, because we only attend to the roads.

1738. An Act was passed last Session to enable you to recover a lighting rate? I believe if there were greater facilities given by the Council—for instance, if we provided a water supply, it would be necessary to charge 2s.; we could never do it without.

1739. But would not the charge for water be like a fair charge—like a charge for beef and bread;—would not the ratopayers be simply paying for what they consume? Yes.

1740. You would not look upon that as a rate—as taxation? It would be a rate, because the Act specially refers to it. It says that you may levy a water rate, but that the amount shall not exceed 2s.

1741. Have you any idea what the proportion of the whole sum is to the cost of working the Municipality? About £80 a year.

1742. What is the rate per cent.? —

1743. The expenses are £80 out of £400? Out of £325.

1744. That is 30 per cent.? Yes.

1745. That is from rates only? £325 is what we derive from rates only.

1746. What is the endowment? £80 now, but it dies out at the end of this year.

1747. You get 10s. in the £? No, 5s.; and that will cease at the end of this year. The very fact of the prices we pay will show you that some of the evils I have named are inevitable. Incompetent persons have to be employed, and it is not to be wondered at when we only pay a town clerk £40 a year.

1748. What other officers have you besides the town clerk? The man that we employ now is all.

1749. *Chairman.*] Have you an inspector of nuisances? No.

1750. *Mr. Webb.*] Do you let your work by contract? The papers are delivered by contract. We have no rate collector. The Council clerk attends once a week to receive the rates.

1751. *Mr. Tunks.*] Are you aware that the police perform certain duties connected with Municipalities for a very small pay? The police at Wollongong have always shown themselves willing to perform any duties connected with the Municipality, and have never asked for payment.

1752. That is, they carry out the provisions of the Towns Police Act? Yes.

1753. Have you made any by-laws? They are now, I think, in the hands of the Government for the first time. They were sent once before, and lost.

1754. Where fines are obtained for petty offences do you get any portion of them? In the case of convictions under the Municipalities Act the fines would go to the Municipal funds.

1755. That is under the Towns Police Act? No; in the case of prosecutions under the Corporation by-laws.

1756. But I thought you said you had no by-laws? They are now in the hands of the Government; and when once they are authorized the fines obtained under the by-laws will then go to the Municipal Council. The Municipal Council of Central Illawarra have had several prosecutions under their by-laws, and have had the fines. We have got 14 miles of roads and streets; six of these are made; eight are not made.

1757. Did you furnish that return to the Colonial Secretary not long since? Yes.

1758. It will take about all your present income to keep what you have made in order? It will; and that will scarcely do it after a very wet season. After that wet season, which occurred a little while back, it took all the funds we had, and the Council had to incur a debt of £400.

1759. *Mr. Webb.*] Who reaps the benefit from the repair of these roads;—what class of people? The benefits are very general. The townspeople, of course, could not do without good roads and streets; and the country people who come to the harbour also reap the benefit.

1760. Does not the making of these streets and the keeping of them in repair enhance the value of property? I suppose it does; but properties are not more valuable now than they were ten or fifteen years back. Perhaps Municipal improvements have kept them at a higher value than they would have remained. The tendency of these improvements must of necessity be to enhance the value of property.

1761. Where a house is built fronting a main street which has been made, does it not let at a higher rental than it would if it had been built fronting a street which had not been made? Yes; but still there are other reasons which go to enhance the value of property than frontage to a well made street. The streets which are made best are those upon which there is the most traffic.

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1762. But you do think that the making of these streets does enhance the value of property in their immediate neighbourhood? It must do so.
1763. Then who do you think ought to be called upon to pay for these improvements? To a fair and reasonable extent—the people.
1764. What people do you refer to? The people of the town.
1765. Do you not think that where property is increased in value by the formation and repair of streets, the owners of the property should contribute considerably more than they do at present towards the cost of these improvements? I do not think they could contribute more than they do now. The rate is pretty heavy. It has to be so, or the revenue would amount to little or nothing. I do not think that the owners of property could stand any higher rate than that which they have to pay, unless it were that the trade of the district should increase. At present I do not think that property could bear a higher rate.
1766. Then you think that the general public should pay for these repairs? Or for a portion.
1767. Have you considered out of whose pockets the money has to come which would be given to the Municipalities in the way of increased endowment? Yes.
1768. From whom would the bulk of it be derived? From the general population.
1769. And who form the general population—the masses? They of course contribute.
1770. In what position in life would you consider the masses to be? They must of course be working people.
1771. The labouring classes? The labouring classes.
1772. Do you think it is fair to take money out of the pockets of these people to improve the property of landed proprietors and wealthy householders? But we should not be doing so. Under the present system the money is taken out of our pockets to improve the roads in other districts. We rate ourselves; people in other districts do not; but still they obtain more money from the public funds for their roads than we do. The people at Bulli may be mentioned as an example.
1773. I should like to get your views on this question as it relates to the Municipal system generally. You may if you like assume, for the purposes of my question, that the whole of the Colony has been incorporated; that all the people in the Colony are grouped under various Municipalities, and stand upon the same footing. Assuming that all the Colony has been incorporated, you state that you require a larger amount of endowment, and at the same time you state that you do not think that property would stand an increased assessment;—I want to call your attention to the fact that this increased endowment for which you ask comes out of the pockets of the masses, or of the working classes? Yes.
1774. Then what I want to ascertain from you is whether you think it is fair or not—as the masses do not participate in the advantages to be derived from the improvement of property by means of roads to the same extent as the owners of the property participate;—do you think it is fair that they should be called upon to contribute £ for £, or 10s. in the £, as suggested by you, unless at the same time the holders of property are called upon to bear increased taxation? Your supposition has altered the complexion of the case altogether. At present the Government does supply funds to the different districts. If the whole of the Colony were incorporated, and if no district received any endowment from the Government, the Government would not require so much revenue. The benefit would accrue to the corporations in another manner—they would not have to supply so much revenue to the Government. Now other parts of the Colony get money from the Government; and if we also do not get help in the same way we consider that the money is taken from us.
1775. Then I take it from your answer now that you think if the whole of the Colony were incorporated the Municipalities could be managed best without any increased endowment? They could then bear increased taxation because the taxation for Government purposes would be less. They could at any rate bear increased taxation to that amount.
1776. Then do you think that you could do without any increased endowment if the whole of the Colony were incorporated? I believe so, if we could be brought into thorough working order, but I believe it would take some time before things found their own level. As things at present stand I look upon increased endowment as absolutely necessary.
1777. To place you on the same footing as the rest of the Colony? Yes; and not only to give us the endowment that those people at present not incorporated obtain, but I think that they should be compelled to contribute a like amount from local taxation to that which we contribute.
1778. I gather from your reply, that if the whole of the Colony were to be divided into various Municipalities it would then be quite fair to increase the rates so as to pay for all improvements made within the Municipalities, and then that the Municipalities could do without any endowment from Government? Yes.
1779. But as long as the present system continues you think that it would be only fair that existing Municipalities should receive 10s. from Government to every £ they contribute? At least 10s.
1780. *Mr. Tunks.*] Regarding the Colony as a whole, do you not think that there are certain large works which ought to be done, but which would be quite out of the power of the local corporation to grapple with. Take the main roads and large bridges for instance, would it not be necessary that works of that nature should be done at the public expense? There are certain works of a general character, and in all cases of that sort they ought to be performed out of the general funds.
1781. And is it not a fact that some portion of our revenue arises from the sale of Crown Lands? Yes.
1782. So that all the revenue does not come out of the pockets of the people? No.
1783. *Chairman.*] Are there any vacant Crown lands in your district which derive advantage from the formation of the roads? No; I believe there are none unalienated; or, if there are, the extent of them is very small.
1784. Which reap advantage from the expenditure of your money? There are Government reserves, but very little unsold land.
1785. What buildings are exempt from taxation? The churches and the Government buildings, and the schools.
1786. Parsonages? No; they are not.
1787. What amount of assessed rates remain unpaid on improved property within your Municipality? I forget the exact amount. I do not think it would be more than some £31 or so.
1788. Since the beginning? Yes; but I think there was some written off before my time in the Council.
1789. The arrears at the present time which you might also term irrecoverable amount to £30? About that.
- 1790.

1790. You stated a short time ago that your observations would also apply to Kiama? Yes.
1791. The price of metal for road-making is lower there? Yes.
1792. But they have some engineering difficulties which would counterbalance that advantage? I think so.
1793. So that taking one thing with another your observations would still stand? Yes.
1794. They have got great facilities for getting road metal? But the whole place is hilly.
1795. *Mr. Tunks.*] Is there not power under the law to write off rates? I think not.
1796. You suggest that the Municipality of Wollongong should be extended northwards so as to include Bulli? I do.
1797. And southwards to Shellharbour? To Macquarie River; Shellharbour comes in the Police District of Kiama.
1798. *Chairman.*] That is beyond the lake? It empties into the lake.
1799. Is it beyond Mullet Creek? Yes, it varies in distance. In some places it is 6, 7, 8, or 9 miles beyond Mullet Creek.
1800. What is your present source of water supply? The common source is a waterhole into which lots of the sewage of the town flows; and besides the sewage of the town there is a graveyard close by, and in wet weather there is a stream of water running right through the graveyard into the waterhole.
1801. Has the sand from the sea-beach continued to cover the graveyards as it did formerly? Yes; it has covered the Roman Catholic graveyard altogether.
1802. I presume that as an alderman you perform the duties of inspection gratuitously? Yes; I am one of the committee of works, and I do what I am called upon to do.
1803. Do you make out the specifications? Sometimes; it is considered the mayor's duty to do that; but our present mayor is the manager of the Mount Pleasant Coal-mines, and he is seldom in town.
1804. What property do you call improved property? All land that is built upon.
1805. Suppose, in assessing property, a house were in the middle of a tolerably large plot of land; suppose that the house was only worth £20 a year, and that the ground was worth considerably more, how would you assess that property? If the property is in the character of a farm, the house is scarcely taken into consideration at all. The conveniences made, to a certain extent, enhance the value of a farm itself, but the house goes in as part of the farm property. I believe that the house is not mentioned at all in the ratepapers, but the house is included in the estimate of the value of the farm, and the whole is classed as so many acres of land.
1806. Is there any other matter to which you would wish to draw the attention of the Committee? There is one matter which I may mention. It does not apply to ourselves although it does to our neighbours: The Municipal Council of North Illawarra consists of six aldermen, and on several occasions there has been great danger there of a dead-lock in the election of mayor. Another matter affects the legal liability of Municipal corporations. I believe that they are rendered too liable to prosecution, and that in many cases they are prosecuted where the contractor alone is in fault. Our Council had to bear some considerable expense a year or two ago through the default of a contractor to perform his duties properly. Of course, in that case, the mayor ought to have looked more closely after the contractor, but he did not do so, and a man had his log broken. The Council had to pay the expense, besides all the costs of a law suit. There is too great a disposition, in juries especially, to lean to the individual as against the Corporation; and they seem to think that the Corporations are a fair prey. I have for instance travelled a good bit between Wollongong and Kiama, and I have seen the man who has the contract for the repair of the road shoot loads of gravel right down in the middle of the road—twenty or thirty loads following one another. If I had received any injury in consequence it would have been scarcely fair to make the Corporation liable; for, considering the extensive area of the Municipality, it is scarcely possible that the Council can look after the contractor.
1807. Having obtained that experience, you would be able to guard against the neglect of contractors,—to protect yourselves by inserting a clause in the specification? Yes; but if the Corporation were to guard themselves to any extent in that way they would still be liable under the law.
1808. Would not a clause in the specification hold you harmless? No. We are now responsible under the law for anything that the contractor does,—for any harm which any person may suffer in consequence of any neglect in the manner in which works are carried out by the Corporation.
1809. Would not a clause in your specification enable you to recover the expenses from him to which you might be put through his neglect? Yes.
1810. I presume that sometimes the contractors are not men of means? Very few of them are. Most of the contractors who do work under Municipalities are men whom it would be no use suing for money.
1811. *Mr. Tunks.*] Would not the course suggested be to deprive an injured person of his remedy if, instead of going against the Corporation, he were shut up to an action against the contractor, who might be worth nothing? If the offence were made criminal, and if one or two contractors were imprisoned, it would have more influence with the contractors. Now they know that the Corporation is liable, and they therefore pay no attention. If the offence were treated as a misdemeanour they would be more careful.
1812. Would you not have the same responsibility even then;—would you not have to pay contractors at a higher rate to indemnify them against the risk of such a procedure? I think the contractors should be paid a higher price—a sufficiently higher price to pay them for any extra care they may take, but not to protect them against any culpable neglect in guarding their works.
1813. *Chairman.*] You have a good wharf at Wollongong? Yes, it is a good little one.
1814. From the facilities which it affords for the shipment of coal and other matters is it not of great benefit to your district? At present it is so managed that it is a positive injury to the district; it is a complete monopoly, and nobody can use the wharf but the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company.
1815. Will you explain the matter? The best way in which I can explain the matter is to mention one or two cases which have recently occurred. The Colliery Company and the Steam Company have both combined, so that any person who brings a cargo of goods to Wollongong cannot obtain coals to load away again; they will not allow them to have coal.
1816. Do they rent the wharf from the Government? I do not know. The assessors assessed it some time ago, but the Council never got any rates from it. The "Lady of the Lake" was in the habit of bringing goods to Wollongong and taking away coal to the Government dredge at Shoalhaven; but when the manager of the Company found it out he ordered that they should not allow him any more coal, and he had to give it up. A vessel brought a cargo of wheat from Adelaide, with the object of taking away coal

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- coal from Wollongong, but the captain would not have been allowed to load with coal had not the owner made arrangements with the agent of the Company in Sydney beforehand.
1817. *Mr. Webb.*] The proprietors of the coal-mine there will not supply anyone but the Steam Navigation Company? If they oppose the Steam Navigation Company they are not to have any coal.
1818. How many coal-mines are there there now? Two, that send coal from Wollongong; but people are talking of opening up several others. There ought to be others opened, for there is coal cropping out along the whole length of the mountain's side.
1819. *Chairman.*] If, on the revision of your evidence, it should occur to you that there is any other matter which the Committee have not questioned you upon, but which you think would further the present inquiry, will you be kind enough to add it to your evidence? Yes.

## ADDENDUM.

As near as I can ascertain, the area of the Borough of Wollongong is about 3,200 acres, and the population 1,297. If an evil, that what is called the racecourse and recreation ground, consisting of 61 acres, situated right in the middle of the common, should be vested in other trustees than the Council, who, as has been the case in Wollongong, will often be in antagonism to each other; as now, in Wollongong, the whole of the common is monopolized by the lessee of the racecourse. The Council have endeavoured by every means to obtain funds from the common to form the roads to it, and to beautify or arrange it, and they are powerless to do so. The road would be a benefit to the racing interest, but the trustees will not agree with any effort of the Council. The Council should be trustees in care of all public lands within its area. The limit to the rating power of the Council is too low.

FRIDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. FITZPATRICK,MR. T. ROBERTSON,  
MR. TUNKS.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Henry Bradridge, Esq., called in and examined:—

- T. H. Bradridge,  
Esq.  
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1820. *Chairman.*] You are a surveyor? Yes, I am surveyor for the City of Sydney.
1821. How long have you been an officer of the Corporation? Fourteen years—all but a week.
1822. What are your duties generally? Those appertaining under the different Acts defining the duties of city surveyor,—such as the alignment of the streets, levels of streets, and general supervision of the expenditure of all city funds.
1823. You also report as to the necessity and cost of the different works, such as the formation and maintenance of streets? I do.
1824. Are you aware how many miles of streets there are in the City of Sydney? There are a little under 100 miles of lanes, streets, and places.
1825. How many miles of these streets are formed and metalled, kerbed and guttered? I could not say.
1826. Half of the total number do you suppose? I should think that more than half had been kerbed and guttered, but not half metalled.
1827. Are there many of the streets where population has settled which are still unmade? There are a great many streets still unformed.
1828. Could you tell the Committee what would be the cost of forming, metalling, and kerbing a street 66 feet in width—such a street as George-street for instance? George-street would cost from £3 5s. to £3 9s. per lineal yard. That would include the cost of forming, ballasting, kerbing, guttering, and metalling. Streets of a second class character, not requiring such a thickness of metal, nor ballast, nor formation, nor such a good class of kerbing and guttering, could be done for about £2 10s., or £2 12s., per lineal yard.
1829. That is I suppose without taking into consideration any special features, such as the declivities of the streets? Without taking into consideration the declivities of the streets, nor any special cost where extra formation is required. In some cases it would cost nearly double or three times the amount I have named. The price I state has reference to the average class of streets, not to places where extra work is required.
1830. Have there been any complaints as to the necessity of forming those streets which are still unmade? Yes, there have been continual complaints, and I frequently get abused, as if I could help it.
1831. In your estimate of the cost of forming the streets, do you include the cost of forming the foot-paths? Yes, the rough formation, exclusive of any paving.
1832. The Paving Act only extends to a portion of the city? It applies to only a very small portion.
1833. Would it be for the benefit of the citizens generally if the provisions of the Paving Act were made to extend over the whole of the city? I think not over the whole city. In many parts of the city there are no buildings. If paving were made compulsory all over the city, the expense to the owners of property would in many cases be so great that the value of the land would be almost absorbed in paying the expenses.
1834. If a Bill were passed extending the provisions of the Paving Act over the whole city, do you not think that it would be safe to entrust the aldermen with the discretion of putting the Act in force in those parts of the city where it might be necessary? I think so.
1835. Could you tell us the cost of paving with hard stone, such as the blue stone of Victoria or the Yorkshire paving? About 2s. 6d. per foot superficial.
1836. In the event of the Paving Act being extended to streets where the properties are of a low class value, suppose the Corporation were to give five years' credit, and accept the amount in instalments, do you think that would do? I would prefer to confine myself to professional work, not to financial matters. I am but an amateur in financial matters, and I do not think that I could properly express an opinion.
1837. Would you explain to the Committee how you are set in motion with regard to the performance of your duties in the improvement of the streets? In some cases, for instance, improvements which are in the nature of new works, a motion is made in Committee of the Council, asking that the City Surveyor report

report upon the advisability and the cost of performing the work. That motion, if it is passed, comes to me as an instruction in the instruction book, and I report according to my judgment in the matter, as to whether it is necessary or not, and stating what the probable cost would be.

1838. It then comes before the improvement committee? It then comes before the improvement committee and they decide as to whether or not they will recommend the expenditure. If the money is passed in the committee and in the Council, I receive instructions to carry out the work.

1839. Have you carried out the works as ordered by the Council? I have not.

1840. Why? Because I have not had a sufficient staff to carry them out.

1841. What do you mean by staff? Staff of workmen and labourers.

1842. If the work is ordered by the Council have you not the power to increase the staff to an extent which will enable you to carry out the works ordered by the Council? I have not.

1843. Who employs them? The mayor employs the different workmen and labourers. He employs and discharges them.

1844. Does he regulate the amount of labour employed by the Corporation according to the state of the Corporation funds? I believe so.

1845. So that many works now remain in abeyance for the want of funds to carry them out? Yes; works which were ordered three years ago are still not carried out for want of material and labour.

1846. *Mr. Burns.*] That is not arising from want of funds? I imagine from want of funds.

1847. That is the reason why there is not a large enough staff employed? I think so. I have been told repeatedly that the staff must be kept down as much as possible; and the staff has therefore been reduced from time to time by the mayor.

1848. *Chairman.*] Have you in your experience with the aldermen found that they wish to expend money on unnecessary works? I have not. There has been a general wish on the part of the aldermen to have the most necessary works carried out first.

1849. So that no improper influence has been brought to bear upon you to facilitate the carrying out of unnecessary works? No; there has not.

1850. Have you heard rumours to the effect that that was the case? No; I have not.

1851. Have you given any attention to the sewerage arrangements of the city? I did during the eleven years that I was assistant engineer; and I have not quite lost sight of it even now. I frequently think of it.

1852. Do you think that the existing plan is a judicious one, taking into consideration the importance of preventing the harbour from silting up and having regard to the health of the citizens? I think it highly objectionable, both as regards the health of the citizens and the damage it does to the harbour.

1853. How does it affect the health of the city? Bad smells arise from the gases which are exhaled from the sewage matter in the water, and they are disseminated over the city according to the direction of the prevailing wind. There is a very small quantity of sewage matter discharged into Rushcutter's Bay for instance, but when the tide is out and the wind is blowing from that direction I am obliged to put my handkerchief over my face as I go along, the smell which arises from the head of the bay being so offensive. If the smell is so bad there, where there is scarcely any drainage into the bay, it must be a great deal worse in those thickly populated parts of the city where the sewage flows directly into the harbour.

1854. Your remarks would not be applicable to Darling Harbour? Not in the same way; because at low-water, in Rushcutter's Bay, there are about 20 acres exposed to the action of the sun. In other parts of the harbour there is commonly deep water; but there is still this damaging influence going on by the discharge of the filth from the closets and yards of the citizens, and the water of the harbour is rendered quite filthy by this means in some places. Down at the Circular Quay, where the Manly Beach steamers start from, when the paddle-wheels of the vessels stir up the water the stench which arises is intolerable. I have had to move off from the A.S.N. Co's. Wharf from the same cause, the smell there is so very bad. In other places, where there is a sewer, the same disagreeable odour arises. To me it is not simply offensive but it affects my health; and I presume that there are plenty of other persons in the city of a similar organization to myself, whose health would be injuriously affected from the same cause.

1855. Is not this polluted water carried away by the flow of the tides? To a very small degree only. The main current in the harbour of Port Jackson flows along the course generally known by nautical men as the stream. The deep indentations of the bays are such that the current of the stream does not visibly affect them. There is only the rise and fall of the tide; and where there is a flow outward there is also an equal flow backward. There is nothing that can be called a scour; nothing that can cleanse this filth away.

1856. *Mr. Tunks.*] Excepting in rainy weather? Except in rainy weather, and then the watershed is so small that it does not affect it to any great extent.

1857. *Chairman.*] On the whole, you consider our present system of sewerage objectionable? I do.

1858. Have you thought of any means which can be adopted to prevent the waters of the harbour from being polluted in this way? I believe that the only way to obviate that is to get rid of the sewage entirely by sending it to the ocean. That appears to me to be the safest way. I have thought that it would be desirable to utilize it for purposes of manure; but then we have a very small agricultural population around Sydney, and it would not be possible to dispose of it in that way.

1859. *Mr. Tunks.*] The proportion of solid matter would be very small? Very small.

1860. You are now addressing yourself to the city alone? The remarks I have made may also be applied to the suburbs.

1861. And in any general system of sewerage we should contemplate the requirements of the whole population? Yes, the suburbs should be taken into consideration in devising a proper system of sewerage.

1862. *Chairman.*] Could you suggest any scheme that would take the sewage to the ocean? I believe that a very large section of the drainage could be intercepted and carried by gravitation to the ocean. I do not fix any particular site for the discharge of it; but I believe that two-thirds or three-fourths could be carried by gravitation to the ocean, and the remaining portion could, if it were thought desirable, be lifted by pumping to the grand trunk main and be discharged in the same way.

1863. You think that two-thirds or approximately three-fourths might be disposed of by gravitation? I do.

1864. Do I understand you to suggest that the ordinary sewers should be led into one main drain? Yes.

1865. And the remainder might be pumped up? Yes.

1866. *Mr. Tunks.*] Do you contemplate in your plan the large discharge of water in a thunderstorm,

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when there may be fall of a foot of water in the course of a few hours;—do you contemplate pumping that up? No, I do not. What it is necessary should be sent to the sea is that which is deleterious to the public health. Silt-pits could be constructed so as to prevent the damage to the harbour from the debris of the streets. Only in dry seasons do I think it would be necessary to pump up the sewage from the lower level.

1867. *Chairman.*] Have you thought where the best place of discharge would be? I think the best site would be the southern head of Bondi. There is a good bold headland which projects well forward into the ocean, and there is a current setting to the south which would take it all away, and prevent silting up in the vicinity of the mouth of the sewer.

1868. Have the Council taken that up as a body with a view to change the present system? I believe they have not. It is beyond their means to do so.

1869. Have you given any attention to the present source of water supply for the City of Sydney? I have, during the eleven years that I was connected with that department, and subsequently as an amateur.

1870. Would you state your opinions with regard to the source of water supply;—would you state whether you consider that the present source of supply will be sufficient for the wants of Sydney in the future, having regard not only to the prospective increase of the population but also to the probability of this becoming a large manufacturing community? Whether it will supply the future population of Sydney will depend entirely on what that population becomes. It is, I am perfectly satisfied, quite adequate to supply the districts we are now supplying, and a much larger district even, but the time will come, and I think it is not far distant, when it will be quite inadequate to supply the city and suburbs. The actual quantity required can only be determined by the demands of the population which draws its supply from this source.

1871. Is there any danger of pollution to the existing source of supply at the present time? There is great danger; a very large portion of Waverley, a portion of the city, and a considerable portion of Paddington drain into the watershed. The number of houses in these parts is rapidly increasing. I think there are some portions of Randwick which also drain into it; and I may add the Victoria Barracks and some portions of Woollahra. Its drainage has not very much affected the purity of the water as yet because the particles have been in a great measure held back by the sand through which it has had to filter, and precautions have been taken by the City Engineer to prevent the pollution of the water as far as it is possible to do so.

1872. *Mr. Tunks.*] Would the drainage from the Victoria Barracks flow into the Botany watershed? It does.

1873. Would it not drain into the tunnel which runs underneath them? It does not do so; yet a portion of it might possibly find its way into the tunnel.

1874. The tunnel is right under the barracks? It is; but the drainage of the barracks passes away to near the south-eastern corner and along the surface of the ground to one of these swamps, called Nanny-goat Swamp.

1875. From experiments which have been tried upon the tunnel it is found that large quantities of water find their way into the tunnel? It has—in the same way as water will find its way into a well. The tunnel is a kind of elongated well, and the quantity of water which flows into it in rainy weather is so great that the lock is shut at the Lachlan Swamp, and very little water is required to supply those portions of the city which are served by the tunnel. It is therefore possible that some impurities find their way into the tunnel.

1876. *Chairman.*] In wet weather, even when the sluice is shut at the swamp, that portion of the city which draws its supply from the tunnel is not sufficient to receive the whole of the water which flows into it? No; not with the present reticulation of mains.

1877. In wet weather there is no demand upon the swamp from that source? No, there is not.

1878. The tunnel as an elongated well receives water enough to supply that portion of the city? It does, excepting that some water from the swamp may find its way into the tunnel; but I scarcely think that is probable.

1879. *Mr. Tunks.*] All water in wells is derived from rain? Yes.

1880. *Chairman.*] The absorption under the soil is so great that the rain-water finds its way quickly into this elongated well? Yes; through the portions of the soil adjacent to the tunnel.

1881. The soil being chiefly sand? A great deal of it is through sand, but there is a large portion of the tunnel through rock. The water does find its way quickly into the tunnel, so that it is evident there is some ready means of communication from the surface. The flow into the tunnel is very great after one or two days' rain.

1882. Have you read Mr. Busby's reports on the tunnel? No; I have merely read extracts from them.

1883. Have you read any of Colonel Barney's reports? I have read some of them.

1884. From what you have read of Colonel Barney's reports, and from the experience you have derived as to the value of the Lachlan Swamp as a watershed, do you think it has deteriorated in any way as a source of water supply during the forty years it has been in existence? I believe the water is not so pure, owing to the dwellings which have been erected on the watershed and owing to the discharge of filth into it. But the value of the watershed itself has not deteriorated to any appreciable extent.

1885. That is, not in the quantity it is capable of supplying? In the quantity it is capable of supplying: I believe it has not been deteriorated to any appreciable extent in that respect.

1886. From what you have stated you are not of opinion that it would be proper to allow buildings to be erected on the watershed, as has been the case the last few years? Certainly not; it should on no account be permitted.

1887. Are you of opinion that those lands should be resumed which drain into the watershed? I would propose that those lands should be resumed which are not built upon; and that the area of drainage where lands have been built upon should be intercepted with drains to convey the drainage away from the swamps. That appears to me to be the cheapest method of dealing with the matter.

1888. Might not that limit the area of the watershed? It would reduce it, but not to any great extent.

1889. What would be the cost of resuming this land? I have not the slightest idea. I have not gone into the question of cost.

1890. You are aware also that Sir Daniel Cooper has a large area of land in that vicinity? I am.

1891. How many acres of his land would have to be resumed? I do not know exactly, but I could tell you within a few hundred acres. I think there would be about 1,200 acres. I speak merely from guess, looking at the plan.

1892. *Mr. Tunks.*] Have you any idea what number of people there are in the City of Sydney and suburbs? Do you mean what is the population?

1893. Yes? I think it is about 130,000.

1894. About how many of this number live in the City of Sydney? I think from 75,000 to 80,000.

1895. What proportion of the inhabitants living outside the city boundary has been supplied with water previous to the last two years? Previous to the last two years?

1896. Yes? A very large section of the Glebe, Redfern, and Darlingtown.

1897. Newtown? No portion of Newtown.

1898. Paddington? Some parts of Paddington.

1899. Have you any idea of the approximate number who have been benefited by the water supply outside the city boundary.

1900. But the 80,000 within the boundary have been pretty well supplied? I think they have been very well supplied. There has been very little to complain of, especially if they would adopt the necessary precautions of storing a day's supply. The mains have been extended lately as far as Camperdown, up to the back of Newtown, and I think the Glebe is now almost entirely supplied.

1901. Is the present supply sufficient to meet the wants of the people in the case of fires? There is plenty of water conserved for that purpose and available in the dams and the reservoirs; the two reservoirs contain about four and a half millions of gallons, which would be available for a large fire. I believe that by taking the precaution, immediately a very extensive fire occurs, of sending out to Botany and informing the engineer, the pumps could be set at work, and the reservoirs could be kept full for use in the case of fires.

1902. That could best be done by telegraph? Yes; but long before the reservoirs were empty we could communicate with the engineer at Botany by a messenger.

1903. That is assuming you have got the water there? At the present time we have five months supply ready for consumption in the dams; and that is exclusive of the quantity of water headed up in the sand, which I assume is equal to the quantity stored in the dams; so that I reckon we have about ten months supply altogether. But that is not taking into consideration the effect of evaporation during the mean time, if we had no rain during that period.

1904. You are speaking after a very wet season? We have had an unusually wet season.

1905. If a fire were to break out to-morrow, making a large demand upon your supply, what means have you for getting that water out of the sand? It will flow out as you lower the water in the dams.

1906. *Chairman.*] The source being higher? Yes. At the level of saturation the water stands higher than it does in the dams, and will drain through the sand into the dams as you lower the water in them.

1907. You are in charge of the streets now, professionally? Yes.

1908. Has Mr. Bell anything to do with them;—is he in any way your superior officer by the present arrangements? I do not look upon him as my superior officer for he has nothing to do with me. Mine is an independent office. All streets and works upon which the city funds are expended come under my control, with the exception of city buildings.

1909. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You spoke of taking the city sewerage to the south head of Bondi. The natural level will not permit of that? Only the sewage of so much of the elevated portions of the city as will discharge there by gravitation.

1910. How high do you think it would be necessary to raise it by artificial means, so that the whole should be discharged at south Bondi? To an elevation of 35 or 40 feet.

1911. You would pump it up by steam engines? Yes.

1912. Would that be very costly? Not very costly.

1913. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that a gradient of 2 to 3 feet in the mile would be a sufficient fall to carry away the sewage of the city,—the sewer being made of the most improved shape—oviform? I would prefer to have a fall of 5 feet; I have reckoned 5 feet to the mile. I have no doubt that with a good stream running down it, it would work with a fall of 2 feet to the mile.

1914. Taking into consideration the facility which exists in being able to pump water from Darling Harbour to sluice the sewer at a small cost, would not a less gradient than 5 feet be sufficient? The less gradient would answer in that case.

1915. *Mr. Tunks.*] Would not a system of locks facilitate the keeping of the drain clear? The danger of introducing locks would be that you would cause a sediment to take place at the bottom, and you would lose the velocity arising from the steeper gradients of the sewers discharging into the main drain.

1916. But water in a lock, suddenly let go, would sweep all before it? It would, but there would be sediment at the bottom of the lock, which would require for its removal another flushing from a lock higher up, and so on. It would be possible to introduce something of that form into any kind of sewer; but the sewage would be liable to be held back in the subsidiary drains or sewers above the lock, and that would be a very undesirable thing.

1917. The sewers have not been extended to the suburbs in any direction—have they? I think not—in no instance that I am aware of.

1918. *Chairman.*] Could you give the Committee a rough estimate of the cost of such a work as that which you suggest? Of a main sewer?

1919. Of the main sewer, and the subsidiary works? No; I could not possibly do it without the scheme being laid down on paper.

1920. What would be the cost of a rough trial survey of the plan you suggest—the probable cost, so as to determine the practicability of the scheme? That is rather a difficult question to answer. £1,000 might do it, and it might take more. An approximation might perhaps be got for £500, taking into consideration that in the office of the City Engineer there is a good deal of the matter already collected.

1921. You have got the whole of the levels of the city, and I think even a portion of those in the suburbs? We have only a small portion of those of the suburbs. It would be the extension of the survey to the suburbs and of the main trunk line that would form the great feature of the expense.

1922. Taking into consideration the sewerage of the city and suburbs, and the importance of extending Municipal government, and making it as economical as possible,—are you of opinion that it would be proper to extend the city limits, say to the ocean, so as to include the whole of that tract lying north of the South Head Road and Bondi? I believe that the extension of the city limits, so as to include some of the smaller Municipalities, would be certainly beneficial to those Municipalities, and would, on the whole, be beneficial to all whose interests were concerned.

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1923. That is, supposing the rates raised from particular localities should be expended upon them, and also that they should not be deprived of the endowment now granted to them by Parliament? I think there would be no objection at all if that were done. The amount of rates collected in each district, and the endowment proper to it, being expended in that district, so that in that case the city would not suffer to any great extent by the absorption of the smaller districts within its limits.

1924. Would such an enlargement of the city boundaries increase the working expenses of the City Corporation to any great extent beyond the cost of the present staff? Not in proportion to the additional work performed.

1925. Are you of opinion that such an extension would add to the convenience of the people and conduce to the general improvement of the district? I believe it would.

1926. I believe an application was made to the Municipal Council of Sydney some short time back to consent to the annexation of Paddington? There was an application of that kind about four or five years ago.

1927. I believe it met with refusal;—could you state on what grounds? I could not state positively what were the grounds of refusal, but I believe it arose in this way: Mr. Taylor was Mayor of Paddington at that time, and he, individually, was opposed to it. He got up a counter-petition to Parliament, in which the petitioners prayed that Parliament would not allow the Municipality of Paddington to be annexed to that of Sydney. I was then a resident in Paddington, and I believe that three-fourths of the people there were in favour of annexation, and Mr. Taylor has told me since that he was very sorry he ever opposed it, as he saw that he had been standing in his own light.

1928. From your experience as an officer of the Corporation, do you see any objection to it? I do not, if the money raised in each district were to be expended in that district, and the funds raised in the city were not diverted to the outside districts.

1929. If that were carried out it would lessen many of the grievances which now exist between the city and suburbs? It would. For instance, where a watercourse runs along the boundary of two Municipalities there is great difficulty in getting unanimity of opinion in regard to the works required in the way of drainage. For example, we propose to do a particular work, but the other parties say, "No, we will not agree to it"; or, "We cannot afford it." And, on the other hand, the Borough Council may propose to effect some improvement in which the city is interested, and our Municipal Council in their turn object, or say they cannot afford it.

1930. Something of that kind occurs in regard to the maintenance of Cleveland-street? That supplies an illustration of the state of matters to which I allude.

1931. In the case of the watercourse, to which I presume you alluded, in Barcom Glen? Yes; there it will be necessary in some short time to construct a sewer at a cost of £20,000, and the same state of things may again occur there.

1932. *Mr. Tunks.*] Following that out to its fullest extent, would it not necessarily imply that you should annex the whole county to the Municipal Council of Sydney? I think not; I think a line could very easily be drawn.

1933. How would you settle your line? By the voice of the people themselves, I imagine. If the residents of these districts adjacent to Sydney are not willing to be annexed to the Municipal Council of Sydney, there is no reason why they should be compelled; but in the case of Paddington I know that a large number of the people desire it.

1934. If you would allow them to be annexed to Sydney in that way, would you also allow them to separate again by the same process? I do not propose to deal with that; it is rather a difficult matter.

1935. *Chairman.*] I have limited the matter as to what could be done with the present staff of officers? Yes.

1936. So that it can in no way allude to placing the whole country under one Municipality? No. I would not consider it advisable that the whole country should be placed under one Municipality.

1937. I have also alluded, in the consideration of this matter, to the fact that the City of Sydney projects unevenly into Paddington and a portion of Waverley? Just so, where our interests should be identical, and almost inseparable; only those places should be annexed to the city.

1938. *Mr. Tunks.*] We may infer from that that the Corporation officers are not in full employment at present? No. Where there is one head office a very slight addition to the number of officers is capable of doing a much larger amount of work in proportion to the increase, all the official machinery being in existence.

1939. I understood you to say that if these places were annexed to the City of Sydney the money collected in them should be spent upon them? The money collected in any district or ward should be spent upon it.

1940. Suppose that Paddington were to become a ward of the city? Yes.

1941. Would not the adoption of your principle imply a very narrow view of things in meeting the requirements of a great city? To carry it out exactly in detail would be wrong. There should be some little limit allowed, as is done now in effecting improvements in the city. There are certain wards in the city the requirements of which are such that we are obliged to spend more money upon them than is collected in them. This arises from the circumstance that the traffic is greater in those parts, and a larger amount has therefore to be expended upon them. The same principle may apply to some of these suburbs. If it were necessary, in consequence of some of the suburbs being very much used, that more money should be expended upon them, then I think some discretion should be allowed, and that is a matter which, I take it, could be dealt with by the Council itself.

1942. *Chairman.*] It would beget unanimity in the larger works, such as the sewers, and the maintenance of those main roads which are chiefly used as drives for public recreation? Yes; and the Acts relating to water supply and sewerage also have reference to the suburbs. I think that Municipal government here would work better if the boundaries of the city were extended on these accounts.

1943. *Mr. Tunks.*] Such matters as those which you are speaking of are looked upon in England as metropolitan affairs, taking in not only the city but the suburbs? Yes, they are.

1944. *Chairman.*] Has the Corporation given any attention to procuring a better material for kerbing and guttering than the sandstone now in use? They are doing so.

1945. What steps have they taken in the matter? We have called for tenders for the supply of granite, bluestone, or any other hard stone suitable for this purpose.

1946. I think that was done some years ago, but without any result? I do not recollect that it was ever done in the Corporation during my time, but I believe it was done prior to my entering the service of the Corporation.

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1947. You have visited Melbourne, have you not? I have.

1948. The kerbing and guttering of Melbourne is made of bluestone? It is.

1949. Have we any good bluestone in New South Wales equal in quality to that of Victoria? I have not seen any equal in quality for quarrying purposes. That which I have seen will not admit of being quarried economically. In some of the quarries you could not possibly get a stone 6 feet long.

1950. Could you get them 2 feet long? Nor even 2 feet long.

1951. The electricity seems to have passed out of the bluestone in New South Wales to a greater extent than appears to have been the case in Victoria? Some operation of nature seems to have shattered the stone so that it cannot be quarried economically. It can only be got out in very small blocks.

1952. Have we not had some experience with granite. I have seen some granite kerbing and pitching which was put down twenty years ago? There are several places in the city which have been kerbed and guttered with granite, and it has lasted well. The wear in it is very little—scarcely perceptible. There is a piece on the south side of Bridge-street that has worn very well.

1953. Are you of opinion that it would be judicious of the Corporation to korb and gutter all the streets with that material? If it could be obtained at anything like a reasonable price I should certainly advocate it.

1954. What would you call a reasonable price? If we could get it for 5s. or 6s. a cubic foot.

1955. Ready for laying? Yes.

1956. Where are the quarries situated? The granite quarries?

1957. Yes? One I believe is at Moruya, opened by Mr. John Young. I do not know of any other granite quarries which have been opened in New South Wales. We have granite to the westward, but I am not aware that any quarry has been opened.

1958. Have you any knowledge whatever of the financial position of the Corporation? I know nothing more than what I have gathered from hearsay, and as that is not within my province I have not concerned myself about it. I have heard that the funds were low, and I have received instructions from time to time to exercise the most rigid economy in carrying out the works.

1959. The Corporation of Sydney at present occupies two large houses;—are they sufficient for all the requirements of the Municipal Council? They are not.

1960. Would you tell the Committee why? I may take for instance my own department; for all the officers under me I have only three rooms. In the room with me I have my secretary; and the public have free access to that office from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I have no privacy whatever. I cannot perform any work requiring careful thought during office-hours, and as a consequence I am obliged to remain after the office has been closed to do work of that nature. The City Engineer has only two rooms for his work—one room he occupies himself, and the other is used by his draughtsmen, and I may say as much of other officers. I have known in some instances five officers in one room, each officer dealing with the public, and we have found the greatest inconvenience and impediment to our work in consequence.

1961. Is there any want of accommodation for the preservation of your plans connected with the sewerage and water supply of the city? I have nothing in which I could put a record to preserve it from fire. It is necessary—I believe it is highly necessary—that both the engineer's plans and my own should have one or more fire-proof rooms for their preservation. If a fire were to occur and our drawings were destroyed it would place the city in a very awkward predicament, more especially with regard to the sewerage and the water-works. We should lose information which we could never collect again at any cost.

1962. So that upon the whole you think that a building put up for a private purpose could hardly be adapted for the uses required for a Corporation,—seeing that documents necessarily increase, and as they are multiplied become more valuable? I think it amounts almost to an impossibility that a house fitted up for a private dwelling should suit the purposes of a public office, for the reason that you have yourself stated, and to which I also have referred.

1963. I presume you have given some attention to the new Town Hall—do you think that the new Town Hall will give the necessary accommodation? I believe it will give very good accommodation and meet all our requirements.

1964. With regard to the Market Wharf;—are you of opinion that stores suitable for the requirements of a wharf such as that ought to be erected there? I think that stores should be erected so as to improve the value of the property. We do not derive the revenue from that wharf which we should derive if we had sufficient storage accommodation there. In fact we have very little accommodation on the wharf and nearly all that is there is of a very temporary character. Valuable goods could not be stored there now.

1965. *Mr. Tunks.*] A fire took place at the Town Hall some time since? There was a fire there about four years ago.

1966. Were there any papers of consequence destroyed by that fire? There were.

1967. Do you still retain the trigonometrical survey which was taken some years ago? That is complete still. I think there was one drawing—and, as it happened, one that was of least value, having very few properties on that section of the city—that was partially destroyed. But some three or four years previous to that the engineer represented to the Council—at least I imagine that is how it occurred, but I am not quite certain—that tracings of the original were required to facilitate the business of the office; and the improvements which have been carried out since were added on to that tracing, so that if all the originals had been destroyed we still had the copies with more information on them. A great many papers were destroyed by that fire, and I was myself the loser of property that I would not have taken £500 for. It unfortunately happened that the fire came through from the adjoining office, and licked up all my papers, and some of my father's which he had given me.

1968. *Chairman.*] Some of the documents connected with contracts in Moore Park were destroyed? They were, and also some street plans, some information connected with the water supply, and also a portfolio of plans and subdivisions of property in adjacent Municipalities.

1969. The large expenditure upon Sydney Common has been beneficial to the residents of the city and suburbs generally? It has been very generally beneficial. The common is largely resorted to for purposes of recreation. It is decidedly a vast improvement which not only benefits the city but some portions of the suburbs also.

1970. Are you of opinion that the levelling of that Park could have been done more economically? I think it could. Seeing what it has cost, and the method in which it has been carried out, anyone coming after

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after could see where improvements could be made and where the work could have been done at a cheaper rate. I believe it could have been done cheaper if they had had the same light then that we have now. That however is a matter of professional opinion, but the improvement is undoubted.

1971. There is a large number of streets in the city which have yet to be formed and made, and a large number of buildings to be put up? There are a great number of streets which require forming; nearly all the streets on the Ultimo Estate have yet to be formed, and there will shortly be all those streets which are now being laid out through Mrs. Hughes' paddock which will have to be made. There are many streets in the south-eastern portion of the city which are still unformed—streets which have been projected since the year 1844, which are still unformed.

1972. Do you think that you can perform your duties satisfactorily to the public with the staff which the mayor at present allows you? Do you mean staff of officers or workmen?

1973. Staff of workmen? I could not. I have the greatest difficulty to keep matters going. Instead of being able to keep my work before me, all that I can often do is to repair and patch up the worst parts of the gutters, foot-paths, and streets. I cannot do as I should wish, and as I think would be most advantageous to the public. Those old streets which have been formed for many years require to be re-constructed. The foundations of the streets have been destroyed by the laying down of water-pipes, sewerage, and gas-mains.

1974. Can you tell the Committee the cause of your inability to act as you think would be for the best? I attribute it to the want of funds. I am told to practise the greatest economy, and I am doing it to the best of my ability.

1975. *Mr. Lucas.*] You spoke of repairing the streets, and of the damage done by breaking up the streets, for the purpose of laying water-pipes and gas-mains;—would it not be better to have two pipes running down the streets, one to supply one side and the other the other? I am perfectly sure that would be the best plan.

1976. Would it not also be more economical? I believe that in the end it would be found to be cheaper.

1977. You could then lay the pipes close to the houses? Close to the houses—outside the gutter-stones.

1978. Could you not lay them under the footpath? That could be done.

1979. You could then lay water or gas on without interfering with the traffic of the street or the pathway? The traffic on the pathway would be interfered with a little.

1980. That portion next to the house which would not incommode the public to any great extent? Only a little.

1981. Do you think that there should be some by-law made to regulate the openings of the gateways. I find that in the case of some houses or stores the entrance from the street to the pathway is over a sort of bridge, and then the stones are pitched level with the pathway;—do you not think that is a great improvement upon the old system of having a depression across the footpath at each entrance? It is an undoubted improvement, and I have advocated it strenuously since I have been city surveyor.

1982. Do you not think that it would be cheaper to the persons who make these gateways to make a bridge across the gutter, and to pitch the footway on the same level as the flagging? I think the cost would scarcely be affected, because the traffic is the same.

1983. I speak of the cost of constructing the entrance to the gateway;—would it not be quite as cheap to construct a bridge and a track for the cart as it would to construct these entrances upon the old principle of leaving a depression? Not quite. There is the additional cost of constructing the bridge; but the maintenance, as regards the gutter, would be cheaper. The loaded dray passing across the gutter comes down into it with a jolt, and the wear and tear is therefore very great.

1984. And also in the pulling out the same thing occurs? It does. I believe that in the end it is cheaper; but so far as the first cost goes—the cost of construction—it is more costly.

1985. But the wear and tear is considerably greater under the old system than where a bridge is employed? Yes.

1986. If there were a by-law made by the Council to enforce the construction of gateways in this manner—and I do not mean that persons should be compelled to take up those which already exist; but if they require any material repairs would it not be desirable that there should be a by-law passed to compel persons to construct a bridge across the gutter, and also to make tracks across the footway on a level with the paving? I should approve of that very much. It is very trying upon persons, upon infirm persons more especially, to have so many breaks in the footway. It very frequently happens that within a distance of 100 yards there are as many as ten or twelve gateways, and sometimes there are two together. But there is one objection to these bridges in our main thoroughfares, such as George-street, between King-street and the northern end of the city, and that is this,—the roadway is virtually reduced by the width of these bridges.

1987. But the bridge need not be very long? Yes.

1988. Properly constructed they should not project beyond the gutter? They should not under any circumstances do so, but the gutter is nearly 3 feet wide, so that would amount to 6 feet in the whole width of the street.

1989. What is the difference between the level of the top and the outside gutter-stone? About 5 inches.

1990. Then a bridge may be constructed not to come out to the extreme width of the gutter, which would be much easier for the dray traffic and much more convenient for passengers than the system of construction which at present commonly prevails? It could be made not to come out far, but still it does reduce the width of the roadway. But I think the benefit to the public is of more importance than the additional cost of construction to the proprietor.

1991. And the wear and tear is less? It would be so, undoubtedly.

1992. When the Gas Company lays down gas-pipes are they compelled to put the street in good order again? They are; that is to say, not entirely in good order, but to restore the metal they take out of the cutting, and to make the roadway good to that extent. They are not required to repair it beyond that; and it frequently happens that the Gas Company take up their mains in streets where there is but a mere crust of metal, and the street is destroyed in consequence. The thin crust of metal would have lasted a little longer; but when once the street is broken up in that way they make a bad road of it.

1993. Then in reality they do a great deal of injury to the streets of the city? They do; and the same thing occurs in laying down water-mains and sewers.

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1994. But that is your own arrangement? Which would be obviated by laying down the pipes along the sides of the streets.
1995. There would be no objection to that? Yes, there would, and it is this:—If any leakage in a water-pipe occurred, the premises alongside of it would be in danger of being flooded if there were cellars, and the walls would become damp through saturation.
1996. That could be obviated very easily, could it not? You cannot always detect a flaw in a pipe. We do subject them to pressure, but in spite of all precautions they give way in places where we least expect.
1997. But if anything occurs it is soon discovered and set right? Yes.
1998. How far do you think the pipe might be safely laid from the wall? About the middle of the foot-path.
1999. That would materially obstruct the progress of pedestrians? Not so much, more particularly if the traffic were rightly directed, as it should be, and as it is in London, where all the pedestrians going in one direction keep to one side of the path, and all those who are going in the opposite direction keep to the other side of the path. An opening in the middle of the footpath would not then be a great obstruction.
2000. Could it not be so arranged that a flag of the necessary width should be laid longitudinally along the centre of the path directly over the pipe, so that if they wanted to get at the pipe they would only have to take up one row of flags? That could be done, and would no doubt be the plan adopted. When I was studying engineering I proposed to myself that it would be well to have the water and gas pipes laid on each side of the road, and that communications should be obtainable with these mains without having to excavate by means of man-holes under the footway; but it would be an expensive process.
2001. But laying them as I propose, merely making the mains as you now make them, with a ledge on one side and a flag in the middle, that would not be expensive? It would be merely placing small stones on each side, on which the centre stone would rest.
2002. And that must be cheaper than breaking up the streets continually? It would, with this exception, there would be additional cost at first of laying two mains instead of one.
2003. But they would require to be only half the capacity of the present mains? It would be desirable that they should be a little more than half the diameter; and the question would arise as to how they would answer in the event of fires. The mains as they are now laid do, in some measure, meet the requirements of the city; but if you reduced them to half the capacity they would not.
2004. But you could use the two mains—one on each side; would not that be an improvement; you would have two supplies instead of one? Taking that into consideration, we ought to have the same amount of supply.
2005. And it is not so likely that both would be damaged at once? It is not so likely.
2006. There would be always one pipe to draw the water from? There would.
2007. Would not that also be an economy;—would not half the water be turned off from Sydney at night? I do not know how that would operate.
2008. I presume you are aware that there is a great waste of water in the City of Sydney? I am.
2009. And the chief reason why the water is turned on at night is in consequence of the liability to fires? That is the great reason I believe.
2010. If there was a main laid down on each side of the street, you might shut one of them off at night? One might be shut off at night.
2011. And that would to a large extent prevent the waste of water? That would arrest the waste of water considerably; and by having two mains—one on each side of the street—there would be a considerable saving to each individual proprietor in regard to the connection pipes, the distance between the main and the house being so very much shorter.
2012. And the expense of breaking up the streets would be saved? Yes.
2013. It is very expensive to cut through the streets? It is; and it is very destructive to a road which has once been formed, metalled, and open for traffic. The surface of the road can never be brought to have so good a crust as it had before.
2014. How do you obtain your metal for the streets? We get it by contract.
2015. Where from? From Pennant Hills, from Mr. Ryan's property at the Nepean, from Prospect, from various other places, and from ships which come to the port in ballast.
2016. What does it cost you per ton delivered in Sydney? The cost varies with the quality. Our first-class metal costs us 9s.
2017. I am not speaking of the breaking of it? We get the greater part of it broken.
2018. What does the metal cost you delivered in Sydney, when it is broken? About 9s.
2019. What do you pay for it in its unbroken state? 5s. to 6s.; the price varies.
2020. What do you pay for breaking it? 3s. a ton.
2021. Do you use machines for breaking it? We do not; but there is one contractor who supplies us with machine-broken metal.
2022. Is that as good as the other? I do not reckon that it is. We do not pay the same price for it. We pay 8s. 6d.
2023. Do you think that the Corporation could save anything by using machines instead of hand labour? I believe that it would be very expensive, taking into consideration that the machine-broken metal does not wear so long.
2024. Is it not so good a fracture? Not nearly so good as metal broken by hand. The machine-broken metal is thin, flaky, and broad. For good roads you want the metal broken in the form of a cube, as nearly as possible, so that it will present a flat surface, but at the same time have great strength to resist pressure.
2025. Could you tell us how many men are employed in the Corporation? The number of men employed, including carters, is 248 at the present time.
2026. Do you get much of your work done by contract? We do all that we can, all that I think advisable.
2027. Why do you say that you think advisable? Because there are some works which I think would be badly performed by contract.
2028. Could you not draw up specifications? I have done so, and we have had tenders for some works, such as the repairs to streets, and the tenders were at higher prices than the work cost us.
2029. Are you in favour of having the work done by day labour? I am not. I am an advocate for contract work wherever it could be done satisfactorily.
2030. Do you think that the fact that you get the repairs of the street done by day labour, prevents other persons

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persons from giving their attention to the business which would enable them to contract for it at a cheaper rate than the Corporation can get it done for now? It might have that effect; but the fact is, we have called for tenders, and the tenders have exceeded what we could get the work done for by day labour.

2031. Do you think that the men employed by the Corporation work as hard during a given number of hours as they would if they were working under a contractor? I have some men I think who work as hard for the Corporation as they would for others.

2032. You think they work harder for the Corporation than they would for private individuals? I do not think that these men —

2033. I want to know whether the men, as a whole, work as hard for the Corporation as they would for contractors? As a whole I think they scarcely work as hard for the Corporation as they would for private contractors.

2034. Do you think a contractor would get as much work done by five men as the Corporation would with seven? I think it is possible he might do so by the greater supervision which he could exercise, the contractor being always on the work. I believe he would, and that is why I advocate contract work where I can get it done.

2035. What do you think of the present system of employing carts;—do you not think that some better system could be adopted than that of employing them by the day? I do not see my way clear to do it.

2036. You do not think it impossible? I do not think it impossible, but I do not see my way clear to do it; certainly not having regard to the way in which I have had to work during the last few years—patching up the streets.

2037. What supervision have you over these men? I have foremen of works, or clerks of works, who have also gangers. The men are mustered in the morning and then parcelled off to their different works. Gangers supervise these different lots of men, going round from time to time, and I issue my instructions to the clerks of works, who convey them to their gangers.

2038. Have you any system of piece-work? Pipes are laid at so much a yard; and that system of piece-work has been in operation now since the year after I entered the service of the Corporation. About thirteen years ago we began to lay all the water-mains through the city by piece-work, excepting only where two or three lengths would be required, and it was not advisable to get a gang. The work has been done under a schedule of prices.

2039. Do you not think that a system of petty contracts could be adopted with advantage if you kept what we may call a petty contract book in your office for all works required in the city? I do now anything that I can do by contract. If I have a simple job that amounts to no more than 30s., I make a contract, an agreement, with the man for doing it.

2040. Is it open for competition? The plan I adopt is this: I make a rough memorandum, giving a synopsis of the work to be done, and then I get to know from three or four men, who can be relied upon for good work, what they will do the job for.

2041. Would it not be an improvement if you kept a book in some part of your office from which any person who wished to contract could, without troubling you at all in the matter, ascertain the work required to be done, and give in a price for it. The contractors knowing that the work was to be done would look at the book, inspect the work, and give you a price? There is one great objection to having universal competition; you get a class of men who will tender cheaply, but who know nothing whatever about the business they take in hand. If you give them the job, they cannot do it properly, and you have the greatest difficulty in getting the work done at all.

2042. Presuming that there would be competition from a sufficient number of persons in whom you had confidence, would not the system I suggest take a great deal of trouble off your hands? These petty contracts are not of very great extent, and do not involve so much trouble as you might suppose. First of all I have to draft the work, and I hand the drawing to one of my overseers, instructing him at the same time to obtain tenders from a certain number of competent men who may be relied upon to do the work without giving unnecessary trouble.

2043. Do you not see that favouritism could be carried out under your system, and that it could not be if a book were placed upon the table, and every man who thought proper to tender for the work entered in it would be at liberty to do so. Suppose you wanted 20 yards of water-main laid, you enter it in this book, with all necessary particulars as to situation, depth, and so forth; in an hour or two you get two or three tenders—could you not select the best? In a case like that you could have universal tendering.

2044. What other cases would you allude to? I may have a job of carpentering or plumbing which only a tradesman can do properly; and in such a case I might get a tender from a man who was totally incompetent to do the work.

2045. Then he would not be paid for it? But there are many things in which you cannot exercise strict supervision, in which you must trust something to the workman you employ.

2046. Plumbers are licensed; and if they did not do the work properly they would not get another job? I do not deal so much in plumber's work.

2047. I am speaking of the smallest jobs, my object being to get rid of this system of day work. If the work you wanted doing were only worth 10s., people would soon become accustomed to come to your office to look at the tender-book? They would.

2048. Would it not have the effect of drawing out a lot of small tenderers, persons who were competent to do the work, and would not the city authorities then be sure of getting their work done in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price? They get that now; I have a large number of persons constantly resorting to my office in search of work.

2049. But you tell me that you resort to your gangers, and that they get two or three tenders. In that way there is likely to be favouritism; but if you had a tender-book there could be no favouritism, for every man would be able to see the book and give in a tender. You could adopt the system of requiring successful tenderers to give a deposit to ensure that the work shall be carried out properly? I am afraid if we were to do that we should have such a multiplicity of red-tapeism that I should never get through the work. I cannot take money myself, and I should have to hand every man who does any work for the Corporation over to the treasurer, so that he might make a deposit. I agree with you as to the advantage of the tender system in the main, but if you want to employ good workmen no plan that you can adopt will stop favouritism.

2050. If a tender-book were laid upon the table at your office at a certain hour in the morning (say 9 o'clock) you and your gangers would be saved the trouble of looking up tenderers? Yes.

2051.

2051. That is the way they do in Melbourne: the tenderers sign their names in the book, and the officials have only to see that the work is properly performed? That may be all true enough, but there are some men whom you cannot get to do good work. When a pipe, for instance, is covered up you cannot discover whether the joint is properly made or not.

2052. You have a clerk of works who looks over the work now;—have you not? Yes.

2053. He could still do so under my system as well as under this? That could be done.

2054. That could be done as well in the one case as in the other? But I endeavour to avoid the employment of incompetent men. Plenty of men come to me for work that I should not be justified in employing on any account.

2055. You need not give those men a contract if you once find that they scamp their work? The system you speak of never occurred to me before, and I see a great deal in favour of it. I may tell you this much, that when I took the office I now hold I found that there were a great many men who had the run of the office and the work. I set myself against such a system of favouritism, and gave every good man a chance to tender.

2056. Under my proposal they would have a chance? I see that they would. The suggestion is a good one, and might be worked to a certain extent; but I know that at first I should get tenders from men who would not do the work.

2057. But that would rectify itself in time? It would.

2058. There are always difficulties in the way of adopting a new practice in such an institution as yours? Yes.

T. H.  
Bradridge,  
Esq.

28 Nov., 1873.

TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. TEECE,  
|  
MR. T. ROBERTSON.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alderman James Oatley, Esq., was called in and examined:—

2059. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the nature of this inquiry? I understand that it is an inquiry as to the working of Municipalities.

2060. If I remember aright you were a member of the old Corporation of Sydney, before it was abolished? Yes; I was a member of the original Corporation, which was afterwards succeeded by Commissioners.

2061. And on the abolition of the Commissioners and the creation of the present Municipal Council, you were again elected a member of the Corporation of Sydney? Yes, I was a member previous to the Commissioners, and after the Commissioners ceased to exist. I was again elected an alderman for the city, and mayor for 1862.

2062. And you have been an alderman continuously since then? Yes, with the exception of one year, I have been an alderman for about twenty years altogether.

2063. Have you found difficulty in carrying out the duties of your office as alderman? In what way?

2064. In so far as the financial position of the Corporation is concerned? So far as the financial state of the Council goes we have always been very deficient of funds. We have found that the amount of rates we were empowered to collect by the Act was not sufficient to keep the streets and works of the city in a proper state of repair; and not only so, we have laboured under this disadvantage, that the endowment of £10,000, which was to have been given to us every year by the Government, has never been paid over. The Government has retained it to meet the interest on the debt due by the city.

2065. *Mr. Burns.*] Was that the debt left by the City Commissioners? Not the whole of it.

2066. *Chairman.*] Of late years you have found the difficulty arising from the financial position of the Corporation increase? We have. While the city has been extending in every direction, and therefore requiring new and increased expenditure, the revenue of the Corporation has, if anything, been diminishing—that is, the revenue which we derive from taxation.

2067. So that in point of fact from the means at the disposal of the Council they are not able to form the streets as they are required? From the funds at our disposal at the present time we have not the means of carrying out those improvements which are absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the citizens.

2068. I believe you are one of the aldermen who represent Fitzroy Ward? I am; but I have not represented that ward during the whole time that I have been an alderman of the city.

2069. Are there not many streets in Fitzroy Ward which have cost a large sum per mile to form, metal, and kerb and gutter, while the revenue derived from the properties abutting on those streets is not more than sufficient to pay the gas rate? There are some streets which have only a very few houses in them but where a very large outlay has had to be incurred. In some of these streets there is a great deal of unoccupied land, and the rates received from the few properties that are built upon are not sufficient, at present at any rate, to pay the interest on the money spent in forming the streets and in kerbing and guttering them.

2070. You are aware that vacant lands do not at the present time pay taxes? They do not.

2071. Do you think that it would be equitable that a rate should be levied upon vacant land? I think there ought to be a rate levied upon unoccupied lands. Land has been bought at a very small price indeed, say at £2 or £3 a foot; and after the Corporation has gone to the expense of making the streets and kerbing and guttering them, the value of these lands has been enhanced from £2 or £3 to £10 or £12 per foot. This increased value has been obtained to a very great extent if not altogether by the improvements effected by the Corporation, and towards the cost of which the owners of the land pay nothing.

2072. I think your remarks will apply to Bourke-street? They apply to several streets in Fitzroy Ward; Cook Ward and Denison Ward more particularly.

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2073. Deep and extensive cuttings have had to be made to form some of the streets? Yes; in some of them.

2074. From your experience as an alderman, do you think that the Municipal Council of Sydney can carry on satisfactorily with their present revenue? I do not believe that it could attend to the requirements of the city in a way that would be satisfactory to the electors, because we have not money enough to carry out the improvements which are required to be made in the various wards of the city. We want some further endowment to enable us to do it.

2075. Would you carry out many of the improvements which are now carried out in a more satisfactory manner, that is so far as the Council and the citizens are concerned, had you the proper means? The improvements which are now made are carried out in this way: The aldermen of the various wards call for a report on any work which they think ought to be done. This report is furnished by the city surveyor, and then the works are generally carried out in accordance with his report. There is no doubt that if we had the means, more extensive improvements would be made, but those works which are now carried out are carried out satisfactorily and properly, so far as the funds at the disposal of the Council will allow.

2076. The city surveyor in framing his reports has to take into consideration, to a certain extent, the means at the disposal of the Council? It is the duty of the city surveyor to report upon the cost of the various jobs, and it is a matter for the Council to say whether the works shall be carried out or not.

2077. Are there many works, such as the formation of streets, which you think it necessary should be carried out for the benefit of the city? There are. There is Brougham-street, for instance, in the ward which I have the honor to represent, which requires a very great outlay to complete it. If that work were to be undertaken by the Council during the present or the coming year, it would require the whole of the rates available from the ward to finish that job alone; indeed, I very much question whether the whole of the rates would give a sufficient amount to do it.

2078. Do you mean the whole of the assessed rates from Fitzroy Ward would be required to form Brougham-street? Yes; to carry out the improvements in that one street. But there are other streets which require doing as well as that. There is Bourke-street, for instance, up near Darlinghurst Gaol, where there requires a great deal of filling-in to be done, a retaining-wall to be erected, kerbing and guttering to be laid, and various other works.

2079. As to Denison Ward? You could expend the whole of the revenue of the city in Denison Ward, and then you would not complete all the works which are desirable and necessary in that division of the city.

2080. You are aware, I presume, that the net revenue of the Municipal Council from all sources at the present time is £48,000 a year—that is the revenue available for city improvements? Yes.

2081. And you state that that amount is not sufficient to carry out the works required in a manner satisfactory to the citizens? Decidedly not.

2082. In round numbers, what amount do you think the city would require to perform those works in a way that would be satisfactory to the aldermen and to the citizens? I have not considered that matter closely enough to enable me to give an opinion at present; but I believe a report has been prepared by the officers of the Municipal Council on the subject.

2083. You could not yourself state what would be required? I am not aware at the present moment.

2084. The report to which you refer was under deliberation in the Council on several occasions? Yes, it was, and for a considerable time.

2085. Was it adopted? It was adopted.

2086. How? It was unanimously adopted by the Council.

2087. Did you, as an individual member of the Corporation, vote for it? Yes; I thoroughly agreed with it; that is, so far as the importance and the absolute necessity of some further endowment being given to the city.

2088. It suggested, I believe, that the Corporation should have power to levy taxes on Government property in the same way as they do upon the property of the citizens? Yes, rates for the improvement of the city, for sewerage, and for water. We have to pay those rates as private individuals.

2089. It also suggested that a sum of money, equivalent to that which is collected from business licenses in the city, should be handed over to the Municipal Council to be by them expended in the improvement of the city? Yes; either that the Council should have the power to grant these licenses and receive the money, or that the amount which they would realize should be handed over to the city for improvements.

2090. The Corporation, as a body, did not desire to have the power to grant publicans' licenses? They were not particular as to whether they had that power or not. They were quite willing to leave that matter in the hands of the Government, so long as the amount realized from them, or a reasonable proportion of the amount, taking into consideration the expense of collection, should be handed over to the Council.

2091. George-street and Pitt-street, I suppose, may be said to be the leading thoroughfares for the whole traffic of the Colony? They are the leading thoroughfares of the city. George-street and Parramatta-street may be considered as the outlet to all the southern and western portions of the country.

2092. A portion also towards the steamer's wharf, northwards? Yes.

2093. I think it was stated in the report that the taxes abutting on these streets were not sufficient to keep them in repair? They are not sufficient even for blue-metalling those streets, not to take into consideration other expenses.

2094. I believe the mayor and aldermen have had it in contemplation to get harder material for kerbing and guttering than sandstone? Yes; a resolution was passed by the Council, ordering that tenders should be invited for granite and other materials more durable than sandstone.

2095. Having regard to the present revenue of the Corporation—do you think that you could enter into sufficiently satisfactory arrangements to secure a large supply? We could not do so. We should have to go further into debt, and I believe that at the present time on the city rate we are within £10,000 of the amount we are authorized to borrow.

2096. You have considerable private property in the City of Sydney;—have you not? Yes.

2097. Are you of opinion that the works of the Corporation are carried out in an intelligent and economical manner? I think so. I think the officers are very efficient, and there is never any matter which comes before the Municipal Council which is not fully discussed and examined into in every possible way before any vote is arrived at. I think that the works done by the Municipal Council of Sydney are as well done as similar works by any other public body.

2098. Do the aldermen, as a body, attend to their duties? Yes, very regularly indeed, as a body.
2099. During your experience has there ever been a want of a quorum in the Council? I do not remember anything of the sort. There may have been a meeting which lapsed during some holiday time, but I do not recollect it. I was never aware of any business of importance being brought before the Council when there was not a quorum of the aldermen present.
2100. I suppose the same may be said of the committees? The same may be said of the committees. They are very regularly attended. The chief part of the business of the Corporation is done in the committees, subject to the approval of the Council.
2101. It has been stated before this Committee that the different mayors of Sydney have, during the last six or seven years, expended more money than they were warranted in doing by law? That is a positive fact. That has been the case ever since Mr. Charles Moore took office as mayor. He first introduced the practice, and it has been carried on from that time to this.
2102. Has that had an injurious effect? I think so. I do not think it is right that the mayor should expend money unless he first obtains the sanction of the Council—that is, any money exceeding £10, which is the amount he has authority to spend in cases of emergency.
2103. With reference to the sewerage of the city—are you aware that the general plan is that which which was laid down during the time the Commissioners had the management of the affairs of the city? Yes.
2104. And the cost of constructing those sewers was handed over to the Corporation as a debt? Yes; the Corporation or the representatives of the city had no voice in the expenditure of the money at all. The debt was contracted by the Commissioners, who were appointed by the Government, and who were not in any way responsible to the citizens.
2105. From the fact that these sewers were commenced by the Commissioners, the Corporation which has come into existence since has had to expend large sums of money to complete the works? They have to complete them as far as possible.
2106. When that debt was handed over, were the Corporation in a position to collect the taxes—the sewerage rate—so as to pay the interest on the debt, and to complete the works? I think the Council collected some portion of the rate, but the Act was so imperfect that we could not enforce the collection of the rate, and any money that was received was paid voluntarily by persons whose premises were connected with the sewers.
2107. Notwithstanding that fact the Corporation felt it to be their duty to endeavour to carry on the works to completion for the benefit of the public health? Yes; and large sums of money have been expended by the Council, although they were not legally empowered to collect the rates, that is to say, from some defect in the Act they could not legally enforce the payment of them. Still, however, a large amount has been voluntarily paid in by the public.
2108. The matter, I think, was tried in the Court? Yes; and it was found that we had not the necessary power.
2109. Counsel's opinion was taken on the point? The Court decided that we had not the power.
2110. *Mr. Burns.*] The Supreme Court? I think it was the District Court, if my memory serves me correctly.
2111. *Chairman.*] Counsel's opinion was taken? Yes.
2112. And it was considered that it would be useless to proceed with the case? Yes; we were advised that we had really no power to enforce payment.
2113. With regard to the water supply, a similar debt was handed over to the Corporation with the water works? Yes.
2114. Has the Corporation collected the whole of the money to which they were entitled under the Act since then? I think so—as far as the water is concerned. We have power under the Act to charge the Government with the cost of pumping the water into Sydney, which we supply to the different Government establishments. An estimate of the cost has been made out, but the money has never been paid to the Municipal Council. That, of course, is for the cost of pumping alone, and does not include any charge for wear and tear. We are bound to supply the Government with water free.
2115. So that the Corporation has not been in a position to pay the interest or the principal of that first debt incurred by the Commissioners? No.
2116. The money that has been collected has all been expended in extending the mains through the city and to the suburbs? Yes.
2117. Has the Corporation been desirous of extending the water supply to the various suburban Municipalities? There has scarcely been an application where it was possible to supply the water to the suburbs which has not been granted.
2118. And granted although there would not be a sufficient return to reimburse the Council for their outlay in extending the mains? The rule has been that the main should not be laid down without there was an amount collected from the parties which would be sufficient to pay the interest on the expenditure.
2119. The convenience of the residents of the suburbs has always been attended to? It has always been favourably considered.
2120. That was always taken into consideration as well as the return that was to be made? Exactly.
2121. You say that the whole of the revenue arising from the water has been expended in the construction of the works and the extension of the mains through the city and to the suburbs, wherever it was possible to supply the suburbs? Yes; in fact more than our income has been expended.
2122. If the revenue derived from the water had not been extended in that way it would have been wholly absorbed in the payment of the public debt? As a matter of course, if it had not been expended in the way I have stated, a portion of it would have gone to pay the interest due on the debentures issued for water purposes.
2123. But with that revenue I think the water supply of Sydney has been quadrupled in the last ten years? Yes; there is a statement which was made by the City Engineer which shows clearly the quantity of water conserved some years ago, and the quantity conserved at the present time.
2124. With regard to the water rate levied now? The rate is 5s. a room, and a special rate is charged for manufactories.
2125. And for engines? Yes, a special rate is levied. They are supplied by metre, so much per 1,000 gallons.

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2126. Do you consider that, on the whole, the room-rate is as equitable a plan as could be devised? I think so. I think the rate is quite low enough, especially taking into consideration the amount of our liabilities at the present time. It would not be possible to reduce it.
2127. Would it not be a more equitable plan to charge the rate upon the value of the property, so much in the £? I do not think so. Take the case of the Banks, for example. They consume very little water indeed, but if they were charged according to the value of the premises they would have to pay a very large amount, while a washerwoman, who lived in a house of two or three rooms, and who consumed an enormous quantity of water, would scarcely have to pay anything.
2128. So that you think the present room-rate is as equitable a plan as can be devised—that it is a fair compromise between large and small owners of property? I think so.
2129. With regard to Prince Alfred Park a large expenditure has taken place there;—has there not? Yes.
2130. How long was the proposal to erect that building before the Council before it was adopted? A considerable time. It was a long time before the Council would consent to spend any money upon it, and no money would have been spent but for certain promises that were made.
2131. Did the citizens as a body interest themselves in favour of the erection of that building? I do not know that there were any public meetings called to advocate the erection of it, but I believe that the general feeling of the community was in favour of the erection of it.
2132. Did an election of aldermen take place while the matter was under consideration? Yes.
2133. And the aldermen who were returned were in favour of it? Yes. There was great difference of opinion. The majority were in favour of it.
2134. Looking at that building in a Municipal point of view, do you consider it a success? I think that the country and the citizens generally have been very much benefited by it.
2135. Looking at it in a financial point of view? It has not paid.
2136. But so far as the Colony is concerned it has been of great benefit? It has.
2137. The Government, I think, were in favour of the erection of the building? I do not know I am sure.
2138. Looking at the success which that building has been, at the benefit which it has conferred upon the Colony generally, do you think that the Government ought to assist the Corporation in that matter? If it is considered advisable to continue the present Exhibition Building for the purpose for which it was erected, I think it would be the duty of the Government to assist the Corporation in the matter. It is not merely a benefit to the Municipal Council of Sydney but it is a benefit to the whole Colony, and therefore I think the whole Colony ought to bear some portion of the cost. The building does not pay for the outlay that was expended in the erection of it. It is a questionable matter whether the Government will not require that Park very shortly for railway purposes; and if they do why then as a matter of course they would have to reimburse the Corporation for the money expended there.
2139. I see there has been a very large expenditure connected with Moore Park? Yes.
2140. Has that been a beneficial expenditure upon the whole? I think there has not been such care and discretion used in expending the money there as there ought to have been; but I believe what has been done has been productive of very great benefit to the general public. Formerly that locality was a mere mound of sand, and now thousands of the citizens, residents in the suburbs, and people from the interior, resort there as a place of recreation.
2141. It is much used by residents in the suburbs? It is.
2142. You stated that sufficient care and attention was not given to the expenditure of the money? I am speaking of this particular place. I believe there has been a great deal more money expended on Moore Park than ought to have been expended there. Money was expended without the consent of the Council, and it was therefore improperly expended. I do not say that this has been the case to any great extent; but if all the money which has been expended there had been first voted by the Council, I think more care would have been taken before the expenditure was sanctioned.
2143. But on the whole you think it has been a judicious improvement? I think so. There are thousands of persons who constantly avail themselves of it as a place of recreation.
2144. In the event of the Government refusing to assist the city by further endowment, do you think that the citizens could bear additional taxation? Do you mean as to the city, water, and sewerage rates?
2145. Yes? I believe that they are over-taxed now; that they pay to the full extent of their power; and I do not think that it would be advisable to extend the power of the Municipal Council so as to enable further taxation to be levied.
2146. A Bill is now before Parliament having for its object the election of mayor by the citizens;—do you think that that would be beneficial to the working of the Council? I have always been of opinion that the mayor ought to be elected by the citizens. If he were merely chairman of the Municipal Council I think it would be only right that the aldermen should elect him; but he is the chief magistrate of the city and takes precedence on all occasions. I therefore think that the people ought to elect him.
2147. Is there any other matter that you would wish to bring under the notice of the Committee which you think would tend to throw light upon the working of the Municipal Council? I am not aware that there is. I think that something must be done to increase the endowment of the city in some way or other. A report has been prepared, embodying the views of the Council upon this subject, and that report I think contains everything that is absolutely necessary. Unless some of these suggestions, if not the whole of them, are carried out, I believe it will be impossible for the Municipal improvement of the city to go on so as to meet its growing wants.
2148. You have been an old resident in the city;—do you see any marked difference in the water of the harbour—has it been visibly affected by the sewage? The sewage has a very injurious effect in discolouring the water and filling up the harbour with silt. But the Municipal Council has done all it can to prevent the silt from flowing into the harbour. One hundred or more gully-shafts have been made for the purpose of intercepting the flow of silt into the harbour during the last few years, and thousands upon thousands of loads of silt have been carted away which would otherwise have gone to fill up the harbour.
2149. So that the present plan of sewerage has entailed an extra expense upon the Corporation in that regard? No doubt; first in putting these gully shafts down, and then in carting the silt away from them.
2150. Is there not a very offensive smell arising from Darling Harbour? Yes; nearly all the closets in the city are connected with the sewers, and wherever the sewage flows into the harbour there is sure to be an offensive smell.
2151. Complaints are frequently made? Very frequently indeed.

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2152. Have you heard that there have been any complaints from Government House? I believe that communications have been sent complaining of the stench that arises from the mouth of the sewer in that particular locality; but not only in that locality—complaints are made from various other neighbourhoods.
2153. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] Has the value of city property increased much of late years? In some business streets it has improved very much. Where ground has been bought at a very low price, and streets have afterwards been made, and kerbing and guttering laid down, the value of property has increased considerably. Under the Municipal Act parties forming new streets by the sub-division of their property, are bound to pay for the forming of them; but not for the kerbing and guttering. Until lately that provision of the law has never been carried out; the Council has formed the streets without calling upon the proprietors to pay the amount.
2154. What I mean to suggest is this: If the value of city property has been increased by the improvements effected, and in proportion to the debt incurred, would it not be a fair thing to make the owners of the freehold clear off that debt? I do not see how you could possibly do that. In the first place they now pay a city rate of 5 per cent. on the net income; they then pay a sewerage rate if demanded; they pay the water rate, and the street watering rate, and they do the paving in front of their properties, so that I should say that 25 per cent. of the actual income goes in rates. We generally assess the property by the annual value; a property may be sold for £5,000 or £10,000, but the annual rent derived from it may not be more than £100. We frame the rate not upon the value of the property but upon the amount of rent which it will produce.
2155. But most of these assessments fall upon the tenants? No doubt they do, either directly or indirectly. The rates are taken into consideration in determining the amount of the rent.
2156. What amount of grant from the general revenue would it take to put the finances of the city in a satisfactory state? I cannot state the amount; but there is a report, which has been sent in to the Legislature, which gives full information on this subject. At the present time the endowment of £10,000 for the city fund is retained by the Government to pay the interest on the money actually due.
2157. That is the debt arising from the construction of the sewers? Exactly; and that debt was contracted by the Commissioners, who were not in any way responsible to the citizens, who had no voice in the expenditure of the money.
2158. *Chairman.*] And who had no power to collect the revenue? The Council had no power to enforce the payment of the rates.
2159. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] Have the citizens of any municipal borough at Home power to elect their own mayor? I am not aware; I am a native of the Colony, and have not heard what the practice is in England. A resolution was passed by the Municipal Council of Sydney some time ago, asking the Legislature to pass an Act enabling the citizens to elect their own mayor. As a matter of course I mean out of the aldermen.
2160. In regard to the nomination of aldermen do you think that the Act requires any amendment? Yes, there is some difficulty in the matter, but alteration is certainly needed. Persons are nominated now who are really not consulted in the matter. I think it necessary to obtain the consent of a person before he is nominated as a candidate. If, under the present Act, a person is nominated, and there is no opposition to his election, we cannot declare him to be elected in the same way as a candidate for Parliament may be returned, but we are obliged to keep polling-places open from 9 o'clock until 4, and go to all the expense of a contested election, when in point of fact there is no contest at all. I think the consent of the candidate ought to be obtained in writing previous to nomination or the ballot; and that, where there is only one candidate proposed, the returning officer ought to have power to declare him elected without any further proceedings.
2161. Persons who are nominated can avoid being elected by sending a letter in time? No; several persons were nominated the other day without their consent, and the names of the persons which appeared to the nominations were actually forgeries. Still, however, although that was known, they had to go to the poll, and their names had to appear upon the ballot-papers. That wants altering in some way or other.
2162. Then, although there is no opposition to the election of a particular candidate, I suppose the city is put to some expense in providing the forms necessary for an election? As to the expenses of an election, I have known cases in which the expenses have been run up to £300 or £400; I mean the candidate's expenses.
2163. What does each polling-place cost the city? A polling-place does not cost very much. There would be £2 2s. for the room, and two or three poll-clerks have to be employed. I suppose £20 would about cover the cost of each polling-place.
2164. And that expense is incurred whether there is more than one candidate or not? Yes; and it is for that reason that I think it would be advisable to give the Municipal Council the same power of declaring a candidate elected in cases where there is no opposition as is possessed by returning officers for elections to the Parliament. It is a perfect farce to open polling-places and employ a staff of clerks when there is really no opposition.
2165. *Chairman.*] Have you any knowledge of the working of other Municipalities than that of Sydney? I cannot say that I have. I think it is under consideration as to whether it would not be advisable to increase the representation of the city—that is, to have more aldermen. Something of that kind has been thought of; but I consider that the present number of aldermen—two for each of the eight wards into which the city is divided—is quite sufficient.
2166. You would not give three to each ward? I would not.
2167. You would not increase the present number? I would not increase the number. I consider that it is a great mistake to suppose that the business would be better done by a larger body.
2168. As to length of service? I do not know as to that.
2169. Taking into consideration that a large portion of the city projects eastward into Paddington, and also having regard to the purposes of Municipal government generally;—do you think that it would be advisable that Paddington and Woollahra should be annexed to the city, on the understanding that the revenue raised in those localities should be expended there? I think it would be a very great saving indeed if the Municipalities immediately around the city were connected with it. They should send their own representatives to the Council, and the money raised in the existing Municipalities should be expended upon them. It would be a very great saving to these suburban Municipalities; for I believe that the staff of officers we have at the present time could do the whole of the work with very little additional assistance. The Municipalities which joined with the city would of course have to bear their proportionate share of the working expenses.

- J. Ostley, Esq.  
2 Dec., 1873.
2170. Do you think that they would obtain the services of superior officers to attend to their works than they can now afford to employ in these Municipalities? I should be sorry to say that the officers of suburban Municipalities were not conducting their business properly. I think that there would be a very great saving, that the work would be better performed, and that the present staff of officers employed by the Municipal Council of Sydney could do nearly the whole of it.
2171. So that with the allowance of a horse to some of the officers, and some small office expenses, the whole management of the city and suburbs might be centred in one body? Yes, that is still allowing suburban Municipalities to elect their own representatives.

James Merriman, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, was examined:—

- J. Merriman, Esq.  
2 Dec., 1873.
2172. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an alderman of the city? Five or six years.
2173. You have been mayor of the city for the present year? I have.
2174. The town clerk has been examined before this Committee, and has handed in a report of yours, setting forth the present financial position of the Corporation? Yes.
2175. And certain suggestions were made in that report as to the best way of increasing the municipal funds so as to enable you to carry out your works? The state of the Corporation finances has been considered in committee on several occasions. We resolved to lay the matter before the Government, and that statement was therefore drawn up. That report was adopted by the unanimous voice of the Council.
2176. From your experience as mayor, have you found that you have been able to carry out the works ordered by the Council in a way that was satisfactory to yourself and that would properly meet the requirements of the city? I must give the aldermen every credit for having kept down all unnecessary expenditure during the time that I have been mayor. Nothing has been done but repairing and kerbing and guttering.
2177. Have there not been any new streets formed this year? I think not—not to any great extent.
2178. I think you suggested in your report to the Government that the proceeds of certain licenses—the revenue derived from publicans' and auctioneers' licenses, the fees charged to hawkers, and the fees paid for the registration of dogs, should be handed over to the Corporation. Is that your opinion? We must have an increased endowment in some form, and that appears to me the best.
2179. It has been suggested that if the debt incurred on account of sewerage and water were cancelled, and the amount of the Government endowment, £10,000 a year, were regularly paid over to the Corporation, that would be sufficient to put its affairs in a satisfactory condition, without giving the Council the proceeds of these license fees? I think not. I think that to carry on our improvements in the way that they should be carried on in a city like this, all that is suggested by the Council in that report to the Government is absolutely necessary. Our revenue ought to be double what it is to carry out the improvements required. Our revenue is £48,000 a year, and it ought to be at least £90,000, if we are to carry on our works as they should be carried on—to finish the Town Hall, and do other things.
2180. Have you had many applications from the citizens to carry out works during your mayoralty? Yes, a great number.
2181. Are there many works now in abeyance which you consider are necessary—should be done? Yes, there are very many.
2182. You are not able to carry out these works from the want of funds? No; we have not the funds. We have had to incur a large expenditure for improvements, from which we get no revenue whatever, such as steps, and the removal of encroachments.
2183. Upon steps? Yes; there has been a large expenditure upon stairs. Caraher's Stairs, Butler's Stairs, Moore's Stairs, have been built at a great cost. They are a great convenience to the public, but we derive no revenue from them.
2184. What did they cost in the aggregate? I should say not less than £3,000.
2185. Have these stairs, upon which you have spent so much money, had the effect of increasing the value of property? I think so. The neighbourhoods in which they are erected have been improved a great deal; they have been made much easier of access.
2186. Have you given any attention to the question of water supply latterly? I have during the last year. I have given much attention to it; more especially during the past twelve months.
2187. Could you state to the Committee your views with regard to the water supply of Sydney. Having regard to the present requirements of the city and its probable future wants, do you think the present source of supply is sufficient? If the Government were to resume all the land which is now occupied with buildings, and all the land held by private individuals, which will shortly be sold, the drainage from which flows into our reservoir and pollutes the water, I think if that were done, and if a further expenditure were incurred—I would not say to a large amount—in the construction of dams and reservoirs, then we should have a supply sufficient to meet the requirements of the city proper and the suburbs, and for manufactories also.
2188. Are there many houses on the water reserve now? I think there must be nearly 200.
2189. The drainage from which is towards the watershed? Which drain into it, and pollute the water. Unless those lands are resumed, the Government will have to go somewhere else for a supply of pure water.
2190. Why should the Government resume this land? The Corporation is not in a position to do so. We have not the power to do it. We have taken a large debt over from the Government, and they have a right to see us out of the difficulty.
2191. As that is the natural well or watershed belonging to Sydney, the Government ought not to have sold the land? I do not think one bit of that land ought to have been sold.
2192. But you think that the Government, having sold it, they ought to resume it again? I do. Unless something is done the water will become so polluted that it will be utterly unfit for use. There are 1,000 acres of land upon the water reserve which will soon be built upon.
2193. Has the land to which you refer been advertised? I have been informed that it has been cut up into allotments. If, in addition to the present sources of contamination, 1,000 acres are covered over with buildings, I do not know what will become of the watershed.
2194. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] Is that the watershed which supplies the Botany stream? Yes.

J. Merriman,  
Esq.  
2 Dec., 1873.

2195. *Chairman.*] It has been given in evidence that it would be more equitable to charge for the water upon an assessment instead of the present plan of charging by the room. From the experience which you have gained as mayor, what is your opinion;—whether do you think it would be more equitable to charge it upon the basis of the city rate, or to continue the present rate of 5s. per room? I think that all manufacturing and establishments of that kind ought to be charged by meter; but so far as the citizens generally are concerned, I believe the room rate is the more equitable.

2196. It has been stated that property has been greatly increased in value by the supply of water, and that notwithstanding the assessment would be heavy the owners of property should bear it;—are you of that opinion? No; I think the best plan is to charge by the room. I do not think the assessment plan would answer at all.

2197. You have heard the remarks made by Alderman Oatley with regard to the sewerage? I have.

2198. Do you differ from him in opinion upon that subject? I do not.

2199. You hold the same opinion as that which you have heard him express in giving his evidence here to-day? I do. I think some other system will have to be adopted, and that before long, to remove the sewage of the city into the sea in some way; but I believe the Corporation has taken every means in their power to prevent the silting up of the harbour; we do all that we can.

2200. From your position as mayor you have necessarily been brought into close contact with the aldermen generally;—do you think that the aldermen have attended properly to their duties, and that they have shown a desire to see the works required for the city carried out in the most economical manner? I do. At every meeting of committee we have two-thirds of the aldermen present, and in nineteen times out of twenty we have a full Council. During the time that I have been mayor the aldermen have done all they could to economise the expenditure.

2201. What wages do you pay the workmen employed by the Corporation? Per day?

2202. Yes? Labourers get 7½d. per hour; some picked men (gangers) get from 7s. to 9s. per day; men with horses and carts, 10s.

2203. You have yourself been a considerable employer of labour? I have.

2204. Are you of opinion that the works of the Corporation are carried out as economically as private works? I think so, taking them as a whole.

2205. With regard to the labour which is employed in the city;—are you of opinion that it is of the best character? We employ a large number of men; and the orders which have been given since I have been mayor to all the men in charge of them are, that any man who does not do his duty properly is to be weeded out and replaced by a man who will. Taking them as a whole, I think we have a first-class lot of men at work.

2206. The works are carried out mainly by contract, are they not? The principal part of them is done by contract, but there is some day labour employed. The contract system is adopted wherever we can.

2207. As chief magistrate of the city, are you not compelled to employ men from various circumstances, to work on the streets who are not able to do a day's work? There are some few who are not fit for anything else, who are employed to pick up stones, weeds, and so on.

2208. Are there not many strangers who come from the interior, and persons who are newly arrived in the Colony, whom you are forced to employ? Yes, a great number. They come to us in a state bordering on starvation, and we put them on for a few weeks until they can turn themselves round.

2209. You say that you then weed them out? We weed out all bad workers, and keep the good men on.

2210. So that giving assistance in that way is one source of expense that the Corporation is subject to? It is.

2211. During your tenure of office as mayor, have you found the buildings at present occupied by the Council too small and very inconvenient for the use of the Corporation? I think they are very inconvenient myself. The accommodation is not sufficient for the large staff of officers we have there. In some of the rooms, which are very small, there are two or three officers at work.

2212. Are there sufficient rooms to show the plans or to provide for their safe keeping? I hardly think there is.

2213. Your opinions on the financial position of the Corporation are embodied in that report which was adopted by the Council, and which has been put in evidence by the town clerk? I fully endorse that report.

2214. You have seen no reason to modify your opinions with regard to the suggestions offered in that report? I have not.

2215. Are you of opinion that if the Parliament were to give the Corporation power to levy taxes at a higher rate you would be able to clear off the interest and principal of that debt due to the Government? I believe that as far as property-holders are concerned they are quite sufficiently taxed already. I feel it to be so myself; I have a large number of houses in the city, and I have got hard work to make 6 per cent. out of them.

2216. You think it would not be possible to levy a sufficient rate to discharge the debt due to the Government? I think it would not be possible, and I am of opinion that it would not be just.

2217. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] Has the city ever received an endowment of land? They have had land handed over to them as reserves for the city—places of public recreation.

2218. But you have not reserved any land which the city could let on building leases? We have not had the power to let any of our lands on building leases until latterly.

2219. Is there any land in the neighbourhood of the city now with which the Government could endow the Corporation, so as to create a large estate? For the city proper.

2220. Land suitable as an endowment for the city as a source of future revenue? I am not aware of any, excepting the watershed.

2221. There are a great many Municipalities in the country which are now getting very much straitened for want of funds, the preliminary years during which they received assistance from the Government having run out;—do you not think that in cases such as those it would be wise for the Government, while they have so much country land available to endow country Municipalities, so that these lands which are now of little value may become to them a source of revenue in the future? I think so.

2222. I suppose that if that had been done in the early days of the Colony the City of Sydney would now have had a princely revenue? I believe it would.

2223. When do you expect that the new Town Hall will be finished? I cannot tell you.

2224. *Chairman.*] The completion of the Town Hall will depend to a great extent upon the amount of assistance you receive? Yes.

- J. Merriman, Esq.  
2 Dec., 1873.
2225. Assistance by the Government? Yes. It might be roofed in in twelve or eighteen months if we got a suitable endowment.
2226. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] Is it a fact that the present system of drainage is radically defective, and that the drains ought to have been carried out towards Bondi? I think so; it must come to that some day.
2227. Is the tide in the harbour sufficient to carry away the impurities which now flow from the sewers? I think not; I am round the wharfs every day, and I can see the harbour silting up the whole year round. The smell arising from it is in some places abominable.
2228. And the only way to obviate that is by the adoption of some new system? Yes; by taking the sewerage out to sea—to Long Bay, Little Coogee, Bondi, or some of those places.
2229. What is your opinion with regard to the election of mayor;—should the mayor be elected by the aldermen or by the citizens? I believe the mayor ought to be elected by the people out of the body of the aldermen. I have always been an advocate for that myself.
2230. I should have thought that it would have been more agreeable to the aldermen to elect their own chairman than that any outside influence should place a chairman over them? As far as my judgment goes, the aldermen are almost unanimous in the opinion that the mayor ought to be elected by the people. I think there is a Bill before the House now which has the sanction of the Municipal Council.
2231. Do the aldermen think that it would relieve them from any responsibility? Well, I think it would to a great extent relieve them from being enemies to each other.
2232. Does unpleasantness arise from the election? Yes.
2233. I suppose then that what you wish us to understand is that sometimes unpleasantness arises within the Council which would be avoided if the mayor were elected outside? Yes. As a rule, since I have been an alderman, I have heard it said that the mayor elected was the enemy of those who opposed him, that he kept the works required in their wards back, and treated them badly, whilst at the same time he always favoured those who had supported his election. During my term of office, however, I have endeavoured to treat all aldermen alike.
2234. If the Parliament passes the Bill that you speak of, they will be meeting the views of the aldermen as well as of the citizens? I think so. I think there was hardly a dissentient voice when that Bill was under consideration and was approved by the Council.
2235. Is that Bill still before the House? I think it is. It has been here some two or three years.
2236. *Chairman.*] I think it has always been considered by the aldermen and by many of the citizens that the election of mayor caused great excitement to prevail, and often caused opposition to aldermen which would not otherwise take place? Yes, I know that in my own case I was threatened that if I opposed the election of a certain gentleman to the chair I should have opposition when I came to the electors next year, and be put out.
2237. Have you any other suggestions to offer? We are working under twenty-six different Acts, and in nineteen cases out of twenty we get defeated at the Courts with them. They have for the last two months been in the hands of the solicitor for the purpose of having them consolidated into one Act.
2238. Then you have taken some steps towards consolidation? Yes, and I hope it will soon be completed.
2239. Have you made suggestions for the amendment of the law as it now stands, or are your instructions merely that the present Acts shall be consolidated? I believe it is proposed to make some amendments.
2240. After having made a more careful survey of the watershed, would you add to your evidence a statement of the quantity of land which it is probable will shortly be offered for sale? On Sir Daniel Cooper's estate?
2241. Yes; and inform us as to the effect it would probably have upon the watershed? I should say that fully one-half of it, 500 acres, would drain into the watershed.
2242. Have you observed that any Church and School Lands have been marked out for sale on the watershed? I have.
2243. Right down to La Perouse's Monument? Yes.
2244. Would the sale of that land affect the watershed? I should imagine it would.
2245. Have you raised any objections to the Government against that sale? I think some steps were taken in that direction if I remember rightly. We also took steps to prevent them from putting a sheep-yard there, but it was no use.
2246. You have drawn the attention of the Colonial Secretary and the Minister for Works to the sale of that ground? Yes.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., M.P., was examined in his place:—

- T. Robertson, Esq., M.P.  
2 Dec., 1873.
2247. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes; I represent the Hume.
2248. You were for a considerable time a resident in the district of Deniliquin? Yes.
2249. You have been a member of the Borough Council of Deniliquin? The Municipality was proclaimed in 1868. I was the returning officer at the first election. If you will allow me, I will describe the state of the town before we had a Municipality: There were no foot-paths in the town, and the inhabitants had to wear knee boots in wet weather, for the roads or the streets were converted into perfect quagmires. Since the Municipality was established, the streets have been made, the foot-paths have been formed, and the whole aspect of the place has been greatly improved.
2250. Were you elected an alderman of Deniliquin? I was elected an alderman without my consent.
2251. Did you take office? Yes; I had to do so. I wrote, intimating that I did not wish to act, but my letter was received a day too late, and the other gentleman who were nominated withdrew in order to compel my election. I was anxious not to sacrifice the time which I anticipated I should have to lose if I entered the Municipal Council; but when I found that I was compelled to serve I did my duty as far as I could.
2252. How many years did you serve? I was elected mayor at the next election following that at which I was elected alderman, and I continued to act as mayor for nearly two years until I left Deniliquin.
2253. Do you remember what was about the amount of revenue arising from the assessment of the property there? Shortly after the Municipality was incorporated, the Government handed over to it the bridge across the Edwards, on condition that the proceeds of the tolls should be devoted to keeping the main road in repair for a distance of 4 miles on each side of the town. The money so raised has been faithfully expended; and although the public have been charged a lower rate of toll than they were called upon to

to pay when the bridge was in the hands of the Government—the bridge has been kept in a better state of repair than it was previously, and a very considerable portion of the main road has been formed. It has been made partly of burnt brick and partly of wood, there being no road metal available. There is not a stone within 100 miles of Deniliquin. The wooden road was made of blocks, on a foundation of red gum planks, the whole being covered over with a thin layer of gravel. A very excellent road it made, but the cost, which was at the rate of about £4,500 a mile, was more than we could afford. The use of wood had to be abandoned, and since then the road has been made of burnt bricks, broken up as ordinary metal is broken up, and this has cost at the rate of about £3,700 per mile. The cost of material for road-making has been the greatest drawback that the Municipality has had to contend against. The net income from the bridge has been about £1,000 a year, and has been expended in the manner I have described.

T. Robertson,  
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2254. The revenue derived from the bridge is not an endowment to Deniliquin? No.

2255. But the money is handed to the Council for the special purpose of maintaining 8 miles of the main road? Yes, the main high road of the Colony.

2256. I see, from a return published in the Statistical Register, that the endowment from the Government in 1872 was £518 2s. 10d., and the revenue received during that year was £1,873 6s. 3d. What endowment have you? £ for £ during the last five years.

2257. In that £1,873 the income received from the bridge is included, so that the £518 is equal to the amount raised from the assessment of property in the borough of Deniliquin? Yes, the total revenue of £2,391, includes the bridge money. If you will allow me, I will give you the returns of the bridge traffic. I find that the traffic through the town during the two years that I was mayor amounted to 1,546,110 sheep, between 30,000 and 40,000 head of cattle and horses, 35,045 bales of wool, and say about 3,400 tons of goods, passed through Deniliquin for the interior, and about 2,400 tons were delivered at Deniliquin. The whole of these things, excepting some of the cattle and horses, and the goods delivered at Deniliquin, paid toll at the bridge. I shall have the exact returns of the traffic in a few days, and I will hand them in. (See Appendix B 1.)

2258. But none of the proceeds from that toll was available for the Municipality proper? No, there is a separate account kept, and the bridge fund is only debited with the actual cost of making these particular portions of the main road, and a proportion goes to defray the salary of the officer who looks after the expenditure. The town clerk is the only officer employed; he has had considerable experience as a contractor and builder, and he prepares all the specifications, and acts as overseer in seeing that the works are properly carried out.

2259. Do you remember the salary you pay to the town clerk? I think it is £200 a year.

2260. Is this bridge in the borough? Yes; Deniliquin is a Municipal district. There is North Deniliquin, which is part of the district, and South Deniliquin. The bridge is between the two. I read the evidence given by Mr. Walsh before this Committee, and I think it may be as well to say that the ill-feeling which Mr. Walsh says was engendered by the establishment of the Municipality at Goulburn did not arise at Deniliquin. I think that the establishment of the Municipality there has tended to draw men together, and to increase their respect for each other, rather than to give rise to any ill-feeling or unpleasantness.

2261. I see that there are 20 miles of roads within the borough of Deniliquin;—could you state what length of these roads has now been made? I do not think altogether that more than 2 miles have been made. That would be the outside.

2262. Does the Main Southern Road pass through Deniliquin? Yes.

2263. So that the revenue derived from taxation and endowment is expended on other streets than on the main road? Yes.

2264. The footpaths of that main road I presume are taken in charge by the Municipal Council? Yes.

2265. Is the site of Deniliquin favourable for a town;—is it level? It is too level. It is so level that it is very difficult to drain it—it is almost a dead level. The rain-water flows from the streets into a lagoon at the back of the town. Sometimes that lagoon overflows, and then the town, or three-parts of it, is flooded.

2266. The amount of endowment is equal to the revenue from assessed taxes? Yes; and will continue to be so for five years from the time the Municipality was established.

2267. Considering that the main road is kept up by the tolls from the bridge and the expenditure by the Government, do you not think that the Municipal Council will be able to perform all necessary improvements in a satisfactory manner without further assistance? I think so. The Municipality has erected some bridges and have formed some of the streets,—that is, they have cut the channels and formed the footpaths. But Deniliquin is a very scattered place, and it will be years before they will be able to form all the streets of the town. Nor is there any urgent necessity for making the whole of them. If two or three of the principal streets were made and cross streets formed, so as to connect them together, that is as much as it will be necessary to do for a long time.

2268. So that I infer you do not think it will be necessary that the Government should supplement the amount of endowment when the Municipality gets into its second term and is only in the receipt of 10s. to the £,—or would you wish to see the amount of the Government endowment kept up, so as to equal the revenue raised from local taxation? I think that the better plan would be for the Government to endow the town with a large tract of land from which a revenue could in the future be derived.

2269. Taking into consideration the very small amount of money that would be obtainable, even from a very large tract of land, do you think it would be judicious to alienate (say) 20,000 acres of land, the revenue immediately derivable from which would not be more than £100 or £200—looking to the future, and taking the whole Colony into consideration, do you think it would be judicious to permanently endow each Municipality with 20,000 acres of land? I believe that in America very great advantage has arisen from the large endowments which were given in early days to the cities; and I think that it would be advisable that some such provision should be made here.

2270. To what extent do you think the Municipality of Deniliquin should be endowed with land, and to what extent is there land available? At present there is a common called the permanent common, and there is a large tract of land in charge of the Municipality, which is known as temporary commonage. I think that this temporary commonage should be converted into a permanent endowment for the Municipality.

2271. What would be the probable revenue derivable from the temporary commons? At the present time the revenue derived from the two commons is sufficient to pay the salary of a herdsman, who, I believe,

T. Robertson, Esq. gets £150 a year, and to supply thorough-bred bulls for the commoner's cattle. There would have been a large profit but for the fact that during the last two years very large sums have had to be paid in cutting down the Bathurst burr. I do not think that any large amount of revenue could be expected from these lands at present; and when I say that they would be advantageous as an endowment, I am looking forward to the distant future.

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2272. The possession of that endowment by the citizens of Deniliquin would be advantageous, and would give them an indirect benefit, so as to enable them to do without a money endowment from the Government? Deniliquin is a place on which any amount of money could be spent. But that is not the question: the people will have to cut their coat according to their cloth; and if their revenue is small their improvements will of course be necessarily small. I do not see on what ground they can go to the general Government for an increased endowment, excepting on the plea that the public revenue is benefited by the sale of town lands.

2273. As I understand you, Deniliquin is a special place, and would require special advantages, owing to its peculiar position near the Border, and the necessity for a common for the accommodation of travelling sheep and cattle? Deniliquin is a great depôt for travelling stock, and always has been; a large commonage is therefore of the utmost importance to the place.

2274. And you believe that both the common proper and the temporary common ought to be in the hands of the Municipal Council for the general benefit of the Colony, and that you might be able to derive a revenue from it, which would pay the expenses of management, and would also be of use as an endowment for the borough? Yes.

2275. How far is Deniliquin from Echuca? It is about 45 miles.

2276. So that this commonage is necessary as a place of rest for cattle and sheep? Yes.

2277. The lands between Deniliquin and Echuca are mostly in private hands? Yes.

2278. So that this commonage is the largest block of land in the district available for that purpose? Exactly. We expect to have in two or three years' time a railway from Echuca to Deniliquin, and this will of course very much enhance the value of the land set apart for temporary commonage.

2279. It is on these grounds that you believe the commonage should be entrusted to the Municipal Council? I think that the present use of them is a necessity to the place, and that the future—the prospective increase in their value—should be secured for the Municipality. At present, it is in the power of the Government at any time to cancel the temporary commonage. They have recently had a portion of it surveyed, and have been talking of selling it at an increased upset price. There is no doubt that in the course of a few years the value of these lands will be quadrupled, and a considerable revenue would then be derived from the leasing of them. I think the Government would be making a provision for the future requirements of the Municipality if they were to endow them with these lands, so that they could let them on leases for a term which would fall in from time to time, and from which the Municipality would be deriving an ever increasing rental.

2280. Is Deniliquin a place likely to become of sufficient importance to warrant the Government from departing from the general course by entrusting the Municipality with the management of so much land? The people of Albury are now petitioning the Government to continue the endowment. They have been in existence so long that the endowment has ceased. Albury is a much wealthier place than Deniliquin, and has a population ten times the number; and seeing that they have found it necessary to appeal for extraneous support, I am suggesting this endowment of land as a provision against the time when Deniliquin will cease to be entitled to any endowment. Deniliquin was selected by Sir Thomas Mitchell on his first journey to the Murray as a place which, from its geographical position, must always be a place of great importance, and upon his recommendation a very large reserve was set apart for the town.

FRIDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

Mr. FITZPATRICK,	Mr. BURNS,
Mr. T. ROBERTSON,	Mr. WEBB.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Pidcock called in and examined:—

Mr. William  
Pidcock.  
5 Dec., 1873.

2281. *Chairman.*] You are town clerk of the Municipality of Camperdown? Yes.

2282. How long have you held that situation? About three years.

2283. Could you tell us the area of the Municipality? I cannot tell you the exact area just now; but there are nearly 8 miles of streets.

2284. What length of streets are formed? About 3 miles are made—completed.

2285. What is the amount of revenue derived from taxation? Between £400 and £500.

2286. In what term of your Government endowment are you? For two wards—Cook and Kingston—we are in the last five years. We have completed ten years, and entered into the 5s. in the £ term. The other ward—Belmore—has just entered upon its second term—10s. in the £.

2287. What is the aggregate amount of the Government endowment? About £250.

2288. Camperdown is very favourably situated with regard to the formation of streets? Yes.

2289. It is tolerably level? There is a gradual incline towards the different bays.

2290. It is favourable to drainage? Yes, very.

2291. So that with the amount of rates you are able to draw from property, after the Government endowment is discontinued you will be able to carry on very well? No; we cannot do that as it is, although we have borrowed £2,000.

2292. Is your Corporation £2,000 in debt? £1,600 at the present time. We have paid off one portion of our debt—£500 and interest.

2293. Do you think Camperdown is sufficiently large in area to be economically worked as a Municipality? It is sufficiently large; but with regard to the style of buildings, and so forth, in it, I do not think it can be worked as a Municipality without considerable help, over and above taxation.

2294.

2294. What help do you consider necessary to enable the Corporation to carry on the work satisfactorily to the public and themselves? I am of opinion that a perpetual endowment is necessary to the amount of at least half the rates, or 10s. in the £.
2295. You would then be able to go on satisfactorily? I do not know that. The Municipality is very peculiarly circumstanced. A very large slice of land has been taken from it, that is, freed from taxation. I mean the University paddocks and buildings and the Colleges; and by-and-by there will be the Prince Alfred Hospital. No revenue whatever is derived from these properties; but by-and-by they will require a new street half a mile in length at least, which will cost £600 or £700 to make.
2296. Considering that your main street is kept in repair by the Government, will not that overbalance that disadvantage? The road itself has been kept in repair; but we have paid a considerable sum of money out of Municipal funds for kerbing and guttering it, and keeping the footpaths in order.
2297. How many aldermen have you? Nine.
2298. Do they give good attendance to their duties? Very good attendance.
2299. Do they give attention to matters coming under their notice? Yes, the most devoted attention, and work with the strictest regard to economy.
2300. What are the wages paid for labour? 6s. a-day.
2301. Do you carry works out by day labour? Sometimes by contract—according to the nature and amount of the work.
2302. You acted as secretary to the Municipal Conference lately held in Sydney? Yes.
2303. Were there many meetings of the Conference? There were two general meetings of the Conference; and a committee has been appointed to meet weekly, or as occasion may require. It has held eight meetings.
2304. How many members were present at the first meeting—mayors and aldermen? Upwards of forty.
2305. What was the result of that Conference? The result was that an almost unanimous opinion was expressed to the effect that the Municipalities could not be carried on without aid from the Government at the rate of £ for £, as a perpetual endowment; and certain matters with regard to the Municipalities Act we considered required to be altered. A committee was appointed for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the Government, considering the Act, and suggesting to the Government certain alterations to be made.
2306. Was any financial report brought up? At the request of Mr. Parkes, or by his directions, I sent to the respective Municipalities in the Colony, and obtained a report of the financial state of each, which was forwarded to Mr. Parkes, as Colonial Secretary.
2307. What were the chief objections to the Municipalities Act? The committee have not gone through it at present. They have not made very rapid progress. The opinion expressed is that the Act, as a whole, is a very good one, but requiring certain alterations to suit the claims the Municipalities make upon the Government.
2308. As far as that is concerned it is still under consideration? Yes. A petition has been forwarded to the respective Municipalities for signature, to be presented to the Government, praying for a permanent endowment.
2309. Are you acquainted with the Municipality of the Glebe? Very little.
2310. Is there any other matter with respect to the Municipality of Camperdown which you wish to state to the Committee for their information? There will be a considerable number of streets requiring to be formed by-and-by; but there will be scarcely any revenue to be derived from them. There is a great deal of unoccupied land in the Municipality; for instance, 100 acres between the "Hampshire Hotel" and Mr. Fowler's, and extending to the borders of the Borough of Newtown. That cannot be let for any other than grazing purposes for the next ten years to come, so the agent tells me; it is out of his power to let it for anything else.
2311. Roads will be required through that? Not exactly through it, but on its side and near to it. Other small allotments are near. People will build upon these allotments no doubt by-and-by; but there are glass-works there, which are somewhat detrimental to the interest of the Municipality—people do not like to build near them.
2312. Has not the Municipality power to remove all nuisances? I do not think they have power to interfere in this case.
2313. What is your salary as town clerk? A merely nominal one—£52 per annum.
2314. What are your duties? I perform all the duties of the Municipality, as clerk and overseer of works.
2315. Do you make out the specifications and superintend? Yes. My time is not wholly occupied. The office hours are from 5 o'clock to 7, three evenings in the week; but the work requires a great deal of my time.
2316. Are you not of opinion that it would be more beneficial that the Municipalities should be sufficiently large, and have sufficient revenue, to enable them to keep a town clerk continually occupied, so as to give the whole of his time? I am of that opinion.
2317. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Do you know the number of rated houses in your Municipality? I am not prepared to answer that question just now, but I know the number of ratepayers is 600, and the amount raised a little over £400.
2318. What is the gross value of the entire rated property in the Municipality? I have the information in the office, and can supply it.
2319. The rate is 1s. in the £? Yes.
2320. What is the annual cost of the staff of the Municipality, including your own salary and the expenses of other permanent officers? About £90. The total expenses of the Municipality, including rent, office expenses, salaries, electioneering expenses, and all expenses, other than improvements, amount to about £180 a year.
2321. What is the gross income from rates and endowment? Between £500 and £600.
2322. *Mr. Burns.*] Has your Council any public works in view which they would like to carry out for the benefit of the Municipality? Yes; there is a street to be made half a mile long, which will also require to be kerbed and guttered, near St. Andrew's College, running from the Missenden Road to the Newtown Road.
2323. What do you suppose that work would cost? About £700.
2324. The Council does not get this work done for want of sufficient funds? Just so. There are other streets also requiring to be made, but we have not the funds.

Mr. William  
Fidcock.

5 Dec., 1873.

- Mr. William Pidgeon.  
5 Dec., 1873.
2325. Have you considered whether in any measure for giving increased endowment or assistance to Municipalities, it would be better to give the assistance by continuing the present endowment, or by giving increased powers of local taxation? My opinion is that it would be better to give a permanent endowment from the General Revenue. I doubt whether sufficient funds could be drawn from local taxation. I think we would be more secure by payment from the General Revenue.
2326. Have you considered the question of giving the Municipalities power to take revenue from other sources than mere property? Yes; a good deal of revenue might be got in that way, but not equal to a grant from the General Revenue to the amount required.
2327. Has your Council taken charge of any roads near the Municipality besides the streets? Not any.
2328. How are you off for water in the Municipality? We have just been supplied with a main from Sydney, but not many have availed themselves of its use at present; it has been quite recently laid.
2329. You have no public works, except making the streets, kerbing, guttering, and so on? No.
2330. And still you cannot carry on? No.
2331. *Mr. Webb.*] Do you not think the property in the Municipality will stand a heavier rate? The rate is now 1s. in the £, and I know there would be a difficulty in imposing a heavier rate. There is a large number of the labouring class of people, and the buildings are such that there would be great difficulty in attempting it.
2332. The money raised by rates would be expended in making the streets within the Municipality? Yes.
2333. Do you not think the making of these streets increases the value of the property in the Municipality? Yes, undoubtedly.
2334. Do you not think it fair then that those who reap the benefit of the increased value of property should pay for it? They should, especially those who have lands unoccupied.
2335. Then, supposing a measure were introduced to compel the whole Colony to be incorporated, do you not think it would be perfectly fair for property to bear all the taxation of a Municipal nature? No, I do not think that could be done. The value of property in the country is different to that in Sydney. I am opinion that the Government must step in and help—that there would not be sufficient revenue derived from property.
2336. Not if all the Colony were placed on the same footing? No.
2337. As a matter of equity, do you think it is just to call upon the labouring class to pay taxes for improving property? As a matter of equity it is hardly a fair thing; but the labouring class, notwithstanding, benefit by it indirectly.
2338. Do you not think the making of roads and bridges tends to increase the value of property generally? No doubt of it, but these roads and bridges are for the public; therefore they all use them.
2339. Do you think it increases the wages of labour? It may help to keep up the price of labour, but I do not know whether it increases it.
2340. As a matter of fact is the rate levied paid by the landed proprietor or by his tenant. If the tenant pays the rates does he get his house at a lower rental? I cannot say that it is so in all cases.
2341. Is no difference made? I do not know what arrangement is made between landlord and tenant; still I believe in many cases it is so.
2342. Do you not think that if a landlord arranges to pay the rates he gets a higher rent from his tenant? I should think he ought to do so.
2343. If such is really the case the property contributes or pays the rates—the property is chargeable with the rates? Yes, property pays them.
2344. As regards the benefit, it is nothing but right that the landed proprietor who receives the greatest benefit from the improvements should pay for them? Certainly the landed proprietor should pay; his property receives the benefit.
2345. *Mr. Burns.*] Is any large portion of your rates unpaid? The greater portion are paid now; there is very little out.
2346. Have you heard of instances where large sums have been owing for years? We have had very small sums owing for years, amounting in the aggregate to large sums. In many cases the owners of land cannot be found.
2347. Have you heard of cases in which the officials of the Councils have not enforced the rates? I have not heard of any instances in which they did not care to enforce them; they are all anxious to get in the rates. I have heard of instances in which large sums have been recovered—the Glebe, for instance, £700, so I am informed; the clerk told me.
2348. In general, I presume, the accumulation of old rates is only a small portion of the amount obtained? With regard to our own Municipality they form a large portion; I may say one-fifth nearly.
2349. Not paid? Not paid.
2350. How long have they been owing? Some of them for several years.
2351. They form one-fifth of what? One-fifth of the amount that has been collected.
2352. During the entire period of the existence of the Council? During each year of the Council.
2353. Have you ever seen a return of the rates that are owing in the different Municipalities? No.
2354. You did not ask for that at the Conference? No.

Mr. Duncan Sim called in and examined:—

- Mr. D. Sim.  
5 Dec., 1873.
2355. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of Morpeth? Yes.
2356. How long have you been connected with that Municipality? Since its establishment; this is the eighth year. I was one year out of the Council during that period.
2357. You have taken an active part in the management of Municipal affairs? Yes, I have performed my share of the work.
2358. What is the area of the Municipality? 676 acres.
2359. What is the amount of revenue from all sources, excepting the endowment from the Government? The receipts from rates last year amounted to £353.
2360. What amount was received from the Government? £176 10s.
2361. The Great Northern Road goes through Morpeth? Yes.
2362. That road is kept entirely in repair by the Government, is it not? It is placed under the care of the Corporation, and a proportion of the funds collected from two toll-bars, at Campbell's Hill and Morpeth,

- Morpeth, is handed over to us for its maintenance. We receive a mileage rate from the receipts at these toll-bars; it comes to about £180 a year. I think the distance we have to keep in repair is about 2 miles.
2363. Is that sufficient to maintain your portion of the road in good repair and to maintain the footpath? It is not. The footpath is not charged against that amount. The main road is kept altogether apart from our own account, and the money received from the tolls is entirely expended in maintaining the dray or carriage road; none of it is expended in maintaining the footpath or in making the gutter.
2364. Property in Morpeth is principally leasehold;—is it not? No; freehold. The largest portion belongs to Mr. Close, and is simply let to weekly tenants.
2365. Have you a town hall? No; we rent premises.
2366. At what rate? £16 a year.
2367. What staff of officers do you keep? A town clerk and an inspector of nuisances. They are the two principal officers, apart from the payments for labour.
2368. What are their salaries? The town clerk's salary is £50 a year; the salary of the inspector of nuisances, £12. The office of inspector of nuisances is held by one of the men who acts as a leading man on the roads, to make his position a little better than that of the ordinary men.
2369. What are the duties of the town clerk? All that is required to be done under the Act—the collection of rates and all the clerical duties of the office.
2370. Does he superintend the roads? The roads are under the more especial care of the improvement committee of the Council.
2371. Are the works performed by contract or day labour? Any extensive work is performed by contract, but the maintenance work is done by day labour.
2372. Are you favourable to the Municipal system of government generally? I am, if it was placed on a system calculated to effect the object it is designed for, which I do not think the present system is.
2373. Do you think Morpeth is of sufficiently large area for the efficient and economical working of Municipal government? No. I think the present method of laying out Municipalities not the one that will serve the country.
2374. What is your objection, or is there any other better system? Under the present Act any fifty residents of any locality may petition the Government to establish a Municipality within a certain area, and the residents within that area are then taxed, while those outside that area receive equal advantages from the good roads and other improvements that may be made by the Municipality, and at the same time the roads outside are maintained by the Government. It seems to me altogether inequitable that men should embody themselves for the maintenance of the thoroughfares within a limited area, and leave those outside to the Government without getting any funds to work with. I think the defect will end in the destruction of Municipalities. I do not think they are likely to continue to exist if the present system is maintained.
2375. Have you embodied your ideas upon the proper system of Municipal government in any way? I have. We were requested by the Conference to state the objections or amendments that our Council entertained or wished to see made in the present Municipalities Act, and the Council by a vote deputed me to draw up a paper and send it to the secretary of the Conference, and I did so. That paper is in the hands of the Conference.
2376. Have you a copy of it? I have a copy here.
2377. Have you any objection to hand this in to the Committee? No. (*Paper handed in. Vide Appendix C 1.*)
2378. This paper contains your matured thoughts upon the subject of Municipal government? Yes, and on the present Act.
2379. And you believe that if a system such as you have suggested be carried out, Municipal government will be a greater success than it is at present? I do.
2380. From your experience generally, do you believe that the men elected give good and faithful attention to their duties on the whole? On the whole, considering the condition of the intelligence of the people, I think they do. I hope I am not saying anything wrong, but it is best, I think, to acknowledge the fact, that every one in the country is engaged in considering his own interest, and therefore the intelligence of the country is directed to each man improving his own condition. Taking that view, I think the persons elected to these offices do the work as well as it is possible to have it done.
2381. Taking into consideration that it is a new country, and that the people are new to the work, you believe that Municipal government is being faithfully worked out? Yes, I think so. The old system was to get everything from the Government, and people require to be weaned from that system.
2382. Is there any Government land in your Municipality? No, none, except some small blocks in the hands of the Railway Department.
2383. Is there any land in the district that would be available for endowing the Municipality? There is no Government land within some considerable distance of the Municipality. All the Government land is taken up for the East Maitland reserve.
2384. I see that in the paper you have handed in you suggest that the rate should be one penny in the £ on the capital value of the property assessed? Yes.
2385. That is an increase on the present rate? The present rate is 10 per cent. on the annual value of improved property and 5 per cent. on the annual value of unimproved property. The wording of the Act is to the effect that the property should be assessed at nine-tenths of its fair annual value, and then a rate of one shilling in the £ is struck upon that. The annual value of unimproved property is estimated at the rate of 5 per cent. on the value of the fee simple.
2386. Under the present system a block of land valued at £100 would be liable to 5s. yearly? Yes.
2387. In the way you suggest in this paper it would be 8s. 4d.? Yes. The rate may be excessive, but I think the land should bear the burden.
2388. You do not think that would be an excessive rate to levy upon property? I do not think it would. It is the land that is improved in value, not the house property, by Municipal improvements.
2389. Are you acquainted with the Municipality of Maitland? I have a little knowledge of it, but I could not say anything definite with respect to it.
2390. The remarks you have made with respect to Morpeth would, to a certain extent, be applicable to Maitland? I think so; I do not think there is any material difference.
2391. They are subject to some disadvantages to which you at Morpeth are not subject, for instance floods, which entail expense? Yes, in West Maitland they are subject to floods.

- Mr. D. Sim. 2392. The site of Morpeth is more favourably situated with regard to the making and maintenance of roads than West Maitland? I think not.
- 5 Dec., 1878. 2393. With regard to drainage? With regard to drainage it is; but the drainage of West Maitland is not difficult, for although it is very level the soil is very open and the water soon escapes through it.
2394. What is the cost of the gravel or metal you place upon the roads? The blue metal we have placed upon the roads during the year has cost us about 10s. a cubic yard.
2395. Where do you obtain it from? From Newcastle. It is brought by ships as ballast, and taken up the river instead of being discharged at Newcastle. They obtain it at Maitland at the same cost, with the cost of land carriage added, about 3s. a ton additional. But they have an advantage over us in having the river gravel, which does very well where the traffic is light.
2396. Has your Municipality done anything with regard to water supply? We have taken it into consideration, but it is altogether beyond the reach of our means. We have no land on which we can make a water reserve.
2397. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you sufficient funds? No. It is impossible that under the present condition of things any water reservoir could be formed. The only way it could be obtained would be by damming across a valley, and collecting the water from the watershed.
2398. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the number of houses in Morpeth? I do not.
2399. Is there any other matter I have not asked you about that you wish to give any information upon? We have a difficulty in the formation of roads in the Municipality, because the material we have on the spot does not last long; it soon gets ground up into puddle; and to make a good road we are obliged to get the stone from Newcastle. We can do nothing with any portion of the road-making unless we have the means to complete it. The surface keeps good for walking over if you do not touch it; but a good road requires to be made to bear the heavy traffic.
2400. Do you know anything of Singleton? I have been there. I should think Singleton a very easy Municipality to work.
2401. Have you any acquaintance with Newcastle? A little.
2402. They have superior advantages to you? Yes, as far as metal is concerned; and they have not the same amount of traffic on their roads that we have, the railway taking it nearly all, which relieves their roads of a great deal of wear and tear.
2403. But their streets are more steep and more difficult of formation? Yes, no doubt; but as I have said there is not much wheel traffic on them. Our coal trade alone, to supply steamers with coal, amounts to about 60 tons a day. Each dray carries 2 tons of coal, so that there are nearly 3 tons, including the weight of the dray, passing over our streets, on one pair of wheels, of which the tires are only 3 inches wide. That is a very heavy traffic, and cuts up the roadway greatly; that alone is greater perhaps than all the heavy traffic in Newcastle put together.
2404. With regard to Waratah, that is a more level place? Yes; I think they will be troubled in keeping things in order there, with regard to drainage and road material.
2405. Is there no road material in Waratah and the other boroughs near Newcastle? There is the blue metal imported as ballast.
2406. Considerable expense will be required for the drainage and formation of the streets? Yes, a good deal.
2407. Do you think they will be able to carry on satisfactorily to themselves? I cannot say. They will probably do as we have done—borrow money, and find it difficult to get it repaid.
2408. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] If I understood you aright, you conceive that the present system of Municipalities will fail because of the inequalities between those who are rated inside the Municipalities and those who are not rated outside? Yes, that is one of the causes.
2409. The principal cause? The principal cause. But want of funds in proportion to the amount of work to be done is a great drawback.
2410. You complain of the inequality? Yes.
2411. Is not that inequality partially removed by the endowment system? Yes; but that ceases altogether at the end of fifteen years.
2412. Do I understand that your objection would not exist if the endowments were continued? The objection is that while those who have property within the Municipalities are taxed, those who are without the Municipality are exempt from ratepaying, so that the inequality would not be removed, even though the endowments were continued.
2413. Do you think the Government should in some way restrict their endowments to persons not incorporated—give them less, in fact as an inducement to incorporate? I think what the Government should do, should be to initiate the system of Municipal action—that they should do themselves what the Municipal bodies would be called upon to do when in a condition to do it.
2414. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that when your Municipality was first started, all the roads in it were thoroughly made, would your present rates enable you to keep those roads in repair? I think it is possible.
2415. You seemed to draw some distinction between improvements to house property, and improvements to land, as the result of Municipal action, but if the land is improved is not the house property improved too? If you call the house property the bricks and mortar put together in forming a residence, there is no difference in the value of them. If I put up a house worth £1,000 in one locality, ten miles away from a Municipality, and put up a house of the same description within the Municipality, in one place I may get the land for almost nothing, in the other it may cost me £1,000 for the land alone, yet both houses will cost me the same amount, and the increased rent I get from that within the Municipality arises entirely from its position. It is its position that gives it value.
2416. If the Municipality be in healthy working order would not the value of property within it be increased—would not house rents be increased; and does not that lend value to the property? It has all the appearance of that.
2417. Is it not a reality as well as an appearance? The house property is increased in value no doubt, but would the house property be increased in value without the land being increased in value? It is the land that is enhanced in value, not the house property—the cost of the building. You get more for your improvements because of the increased value of the land, but the improvements you effect cost you no more. The increased value you get for your house simply arises from the increased value of the land it stands upon.

2418. *Mr. Burns.*] When will your endowment from the Government cease? We are in the second year of the second term. It will cease in seven years. Mr. D. Sim.
2419. Do you find at present a reasonable amount of revenue at your disposal for the improvement of the Municipality? In the first two years we went into debt £2,300 to effect certain repairs, from the necessity that I have already stated, that when a thing is commenced it must be finished. We have been labouring since to get out of that debt, but we still owe some £500. It will take us three years to get out of debt. Dec., 1873.
2420. Are you, in your anxiety to get out of debt, neglecting any works that are necessary for the improvement of the sanitary or material condition of the borough? We are at present. We can obtain no money, except upon the personal responsibility of the aldermen, and that responsibility continues after they leave the Council.
2421. Would any amendment of the Municipalities Act place you in a better position with the Banks, to obtain advances on account of the rates? It requires to be amended, so that the Banks will accept security upon the revenue.
2422. Will any amendment of the law induce the Banks to look upon the rates as security for their advances. If the Bank took the rates as security, how could they, or any money-lender, levy the rates? I do not know; but I do not think it is right that an alderman should be personally responsible for large advances for Municipal purposes, and continue so after his term of office has ceased.
2423. Do you think any amendment of the law will render the Banks more disposed to make advances, where the aldermen are constantly changing? An amendment might be made which would render the incoming aldermen responsible.
2424. How long have you been mayor of Morpeth? Only this year.
2425. But you have taken a lively interest in its Municipal affairs all through? Yes.
2426. Have you ever considered in what way the revenue of the Council could be supplemented to enable it to carry on its operations? I think the areas at present under the government of the Councils are too small.
2427. Would the extension of area give sufficient revenue to the Councils? Yes.
2428. Would not that bring increased responsibility as to works? Yes, it would. There was one way in which I have thought the revenue should be increased; I have no idea of coming to the Government; I think the right way is to place at the disposal of the Councils some source of revenue that now exists.
2429. Have you considered what source? The receipts from publicans' licenses perhaps; but I have felt considerable difficulty in arriving at that conclusion, because then it would be to the interest of the Council to have as many public-houses as possible.
2430. What other way could you suggest? Only to increase the rate upon land. I do not see any other way.
2431. Do you think owners of property and ratepayers generally would not object to an increased rate? They would, no doubt.
2432. Has it occurred to you that the benefits derivable from Municipal improvements are participated in by others than those who reside in Municipalities? Yes; I think the improvements are of public utility.
2433. Does not that impose on the General Revenue an obligation to assist in carrying them out? It does. I think the Councils should get some portion of the revenue from Crown Lands, instead of letting it all go to the general Government.
2434. The proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands? Yes.
2435. How would you provide for cases where there were no Crown lands? Where a system has been established, such as now exists, it is very difficult to provide for them.
2436. You would not be in favour of continuing the present endowment in some new form, after the expiration of the term for which it has been granted? If the thing can be done by no other way than by endowment I think that would be better than allowing the Corporations to go out of existence. If they do not get increased means very few of them can exist.
2437. What is the amount of arrears of rates usually standing in the books of the Municipality of Morpeth? From the commencement I think they have amounted to something like £150.
2438. Has any of that amount been owing since the Council was first established? Some of it since the first year.
2439. What has been the difficulty in collecting these arrears? The main difficulty has been the removal of tenants. The tenant occupying a place when the notice is served goes away, and the incoming tenant gets no notice till the following year. Under the present Act you cannot follow a tenant that leaves premises, to levy upon his goods; you can only levy upon goods found upon the premises where the notice was served, and on the person who has received the notice.
2440. Have much of these arrears been in course of accumulation since the beginning of the Council? Not a great deal; the first year only about £9, the next £13, and the next a little more.
2441. Have you heard of any instances where there are large arrears, amounting to some thousands of pounds? I have heard that both at West Maitland and Newcastle the arrears are very large.
2442. How much more than what you get from the Government does it cost to maintain the Great Northern Road? To maintain it in a condition to satisfy the public would take as much again.
2443. How much do you expend upon it now? At one time the main road was in our debt something like £150, and it remained so for some time; that was in addition to a sum of £125 we received from the Government, above the toll rates, to put our portion in order. There were some extensive pitching and metalling required.
2444. What is the average cost of maintaining that road through the Municipality, in addition to the Government endowment? We take pretty good care not to expend more than we receive, because in the meantime we have to pay interest on borrowed money.
2445. *Mr. Webb.*] You re-assess all the property in the Municipality every year? Yes.
2446. Do you think that necessary? No; once in three years would be quite often enough.
2447. What is the cost of this re-assessment? About £5 a year. We employ the town clerk as one of the assessors for economy's sake.
2448. You have stated that persons outside the Municipalities participate in improvements made by those residing within them. If the whole of the settled portion of the Colony were incorporated into various large Municipalities, do you think there would be any injustice in that state of things? I think not.

- Mr. D. Sim. 2449. Do you think the present system of taxing improved property has a tendency to retard improvements in buildings? Yes, because by improving his property a man increases the rates payable upon it. There are properties in Morpeth which the owners are disposed to pull down, because of their being rated for unduly large amounts.
2450. If a piece of vacant land is valued at £1,000, what amount would it be rated at? £2 10s.
2451. If the owner expended £1,000 in erecting a building upon it, what rent should he expect to receive as a fair return from the property which has now cost him £2,000? Land ought to yield 8 per cent.; buildings, 12 or 15 per cent.
2452. 8 per cent. for the whole improved property would be quite within the mark? Yes.
2453. That would be £160 a year? Yes.
2454. There would be 10 per cent. off that, according to the present system of assessment? Yes.
2455. That will leave £144 a year as the assessed value of the property? Yes.
2456. What amount of taxation would the proprietor or tenant have to pay on £144 a year nett? 1s. in the £—£7 4s.
2457. Therefore by improving his property he increases the taxation on the money he spends, nearly 150 per cent.? Yes, and he does not add a single inch to the roads to be made or kept in order.
2458. That is a state of things you think ought not to exist—that the land ought to contribute, not the bricks and mortar? Just so.
2459. But the bricks and mortar now increase the assessment or charge at once? Yes.
2460. Therefore the present mode of assessment retards improvement? It does.
2461. *Chairman.*] I see by the Statistical Register that there are 13½ miles of streets in your Municipality;—does that include the main road? That must be the extent, including the main road.
2462. What amount of revenue would it be necessary you should have to enable you to keep these streets in repair and carry out all necessary improvements in a satisfactory manner? It is difficult to say. There are so many of the streets which require to be newly made. There is one leading from the Queen's Wharf to the burying-ground, which is one of the steepest we have, and which will take something like £900 to put in order, that is to bring it to a proper level, form, and pitch it. All the streets require pitching from the nature of the soil underneath.
2463. In the event of Morpeth being increased in area, in what way would you extend it—would you include Largs, Hinton, East and West Maitland, and the surrounding centres of population in one Municipality? Yes, I would include them in one Municipality and separate them into wards, keeping the receipts and expenditure of each ward separate.
2464. You would expend the whole of the money obtained from each ward on that ward? Yes.
2465. Lending money from one to the other, as occasion might require? Yes; that would be by the action of the Corporation; I do not suppose it would require Legislative enactment. My own impression is that the rate levied upon each ward should be about the amount required for improvements in that ward.
2466. Do you think that the want of funds for Municipal purposes has the effect of destroying the spirit of the Councils, and tends to depreciate them in public favour to such an extent that people do not seek seats in them with the emulation to be expected in a new country? It is difficult to get aldermen. We have scarcely had a change since the commencement. That arises from the indifference of the ratepayers; or it may be that nothing has arisen to create any strong party feeling.
2467. Have any complaints been made that you have neglected particular streets? No.
2468. Are any extensive works required in your Municipality, with the exception of the formation and repair of roads and streets? No.
2469. No bridges? No. We had to put a new bridge on the Northern Road that cost £30 or £40.
2470. Where do you obtain water? Those that have not supplied themselves by means of underground tanks get it from the river; or, when the river is salt, they get it from the lagoon.
2471. Is that lagoon public property? No, private property.
2472. Is the water obtained from it on sufferance? Only on sufferance.
2473. Is the river frequently salt? I think during my time the Hunter has been salt as far as Morpeth nearly one-half the time; it is only since we have had wet seasons for the last few years that it has been for any long time fresh. When I first came to the Hunter it was salt very nearly as far as the Falls. And the Paterson in the same way; I have got water salt very nearly to the punt at the Paterson, and at Clarence Town, on the Williams, before these wet seasons set in. The river could not be relied on in any way for water, unless there were means of letting the water from it into some large reservoir when it was fresh.
2474. Is it not actually necessary that a place for water supply should be got for the district? There is no possibility of a large increase of population at Morpeth without it. A great many have adopted the system of putting a tank in the ground, and obtaining water in that way.
2475. You have not the means of entertaining the project of obtaining a water supply at the present time? No.

TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. T. ROBERTSON,  
MR. WEBB.

JOHN MACINTOSH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Fulford, Junior, called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Fulford. 2476. *Chairman.*] You are town clerk of West Maitland? Yes.
2477. How long have you held that office? Over six years.
- 16 Dec., 1873. 2478. What salary do you receive? £200 a year.
2479. What are your duties? To attend in the office from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, daily, and of course all Council meetings, committee meetings, &c., and to transact all business in connection with the Municipality.
2480. Do you issue the ratepapers? I do not serve them, but I issue them all.

2481.

2481. Do your duties extend beyond the office;—have you anything to do with the streets? No.
2482. You have nothing to do with the superintendence of works? No, there is a surveyor who attends to that.
2483. What is his salary? When employed the full week he gets £2 2s., but it is understood that he is to be employed three days in the week, as a rule, for which he gets £1 1s.; he averages perhaps £1 10s. a week.
2484. Is there any other officer? There is a bailiff and inspector of nuisances, the two offices being combined.
2485. What is the salary? £25 a year.
2486. What is the area of your Municipality? About 10,000 acres.
2487. What is the amount of rates? Something like £2,000 a year.
2488. What is the endowment? We have received for the last five years one-half the rates; our endowment for the next five years will be only one-fourth.
2489. High-street is kept in repair by the Government, is it not? We receive a certain proportion of tolls for keeping High-street in repair, but the amount is not sufficient.
2490. Does it keep the carriage-way in repair? No, nothing like it.
2491. What is the amount? Last year it was £244.
2492. For about 3 miles of road? Yes. There is a good deal of traffic, you must bear in mind.
2493. Is there any other money received from the Government for branch roads? No.
2494. Is there any endowment in land or other property? What is called a reserve has been granted to West Maitland, some 4 or 5 acres; but it is totally inadequate for the purpose intended, and the Council let it for £25 a year as grazing land.
2495. I presume you get gravel for the streets from the river? Yes, and from Campbell's Hill.
2496. Do you know what length of streets you have in the Municipality? About 32 miles.
2497. How many miles of these streets have you now formed and gravelled, or metalled? About 22 miles.
2498. Do the occasional floods put the Council to extra expense? Decidedly.
2499. To what extent? A great portion of the Borough is inundated, and subjects the Council to a heavy expenditure for repairs.
2500. Did not the Government construct an embankment on the river-side? They constructed an embankment to protect High-street, which is the Main Northern Road.
2501. Who constructed the embankment from the Falls along the Horse-shoe Bend? The Council did that at very great expense. It was before my time.
2502. What is the whole indebtedness of the Council at the present time, including overdrawn account and everything? Our account is on the right side just now; but we have a liability of about £4,000, and we have about £2,700 to meet it. Our debt is about £1,300, including the cost of erecting flood-gates.
2503. What assets have you to make up the £2,700? A sinking fund to meet the debentures.
2504. Do you assess unoccupied land? Yes, all lands within the Borough, with the exception of Government buildings.
2505. Are there much arrears of rates due? Until within the last few months we had a very heavy amount of arrears; but lately we have taken action which has had the effect of getting a great deal in; there are arrears now, amounting to £600 or £700.
2506. On what properties? Properties we cannot well get at. For instance, the Nicholson Estate; there is some difficulty in the way of getting in the rates on that estate; something like £250 are owing from that quarter alone, and we cannot get it.
2507. Do you receive the Government endowment for rates in arrear? No; and so we lose doubly. We have lost considerably on properties of that kind, because a large amount of these arrears accrued some years ago, when we could have got 15s. to the £ from the Government.
2508. Having facilities in obtaining gravel and metal, and having Government assistance in keeping the main street in repair, will your Council be able to go on without endowment when the last term expires? I hardly think we will. We have been unfortunate the last few years, having been put to great expense by floods.
2509. What works are there which it is necessary for the convenience of the people to carry out in the Municipality? The flood-gates are the only extensive works we are now erecting.
2510. Has the Municipal Council done anything with regard to sewerage? No.
2511. It is not necessary, perhaps? Not absolutely necessary.
2512. Has no attention been given to the subject? It has been under notice. The inspector of nuisances submitted a report in reference to it some time ago, but no works have been commenced.
2513. Why not? We are not in a pecuniary position to carry it out.
2514. Has anything been done with regard to water supply? No.
2515. Is the river amply sufficient for all purposes at all times? It is for all ordinary purposes. Some years ago there was a movement made to supply the town with water; but as the expense would have amounted to £20,000 it had to be abandoned.
2516. From what source? From a place above the Falls.
2517. The water is occasionally brackish up to the Falls, is it not? I have never found it brackish, but I have heard people say it is so sometimes.
2518. How many years have you been in the district? Thirty years; I was born there.
2519. Is the property in the Municipality assessed once a year? Yes.
2520. What is the expense of making the assessment? Under £30.
2521. Do you consider it necessary that the property in the Municipality should be assessed once a year? No.
2522. Would once in three years be sufficient, with power to assess new buildings? I think so, if provision were made for making alterations every year in assessments, where necessary. There is a very slight difference in the assessment each year.
2523. Are you acquainted with Singleton? A little; not very much.
2524. Would the remarks you have made with regard to West Maitland be applicable to Singleton? Now that the Railway passes through there I think they would.
2525. And also to East Maitland? Yes.
2526. Do you think your Municipality is sufficiently large for the economical working of it? I think

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Mr. J. Fulford. West Maitland might very well take in East Maitland, and the two could be worked with the same staff of officers.

- 16 Dec., 1873. 2527. From what you state it takes about 20 per cent. of the taxes raised from the people to pay the officers? It takes very nearly that, I dare say.
2528. East Maitland being annexed would lessen the proportion of expenditure for officers? Yes.
2529. Are the interests of the two places the same? Yes, identical.
2530. How many aldermen have you? Twelve.
2531. Do they attend punctually? Very regularly.
2532. Are there any lapsed meetings of the Council? Scarcely any, except under peculiar circumstances.
2533. Does your mayor expend any money without the consent of the Council? He may have done once or twice, but he is generally brought over the coals about it; he has not done it for a long time; he has done it perhaps a few times in cases of pressing necessity; but as a rule, no.
2534. From your experience, are you of opinion that your works are carried out intelligently and economically? I believe they are now.
2535. Who superintends the labourers? There is an improvement committee appointed by the Council—a very good committee. That committee and the surveyor superintend everything. If the surveyor is not there one of the working men gets 6d. a day extra for looking after the rest. The improvement committee works very economically, making a £ go as far as possible.
2536. Are your works carried out by day labour or contract? Everything by contract, with the exception of some trifling work, which cannot well be tendered for.
2537. What rate of pay do your labourers get? 5s. 6d. a day for labourers, and 10s. a day for horse and cart.
2538. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] If you were to get publicans' licenses and billiard licenses and auctioneers' licenses, what would be the income? They would bring a very good income. I think in West Maitland alone there are twenty-five or thirty public-houses, which would give an income of from £800 to £900 a year.
2539. And dog licenses and slaughtering licenses? Slaughtering licenses would not be much, but dog licenses would bring in a fair amount.
2540. I suppose you could spend the money to advantage if you got it? Yes. Many of the streets require attending to very badly; although they are not to say in bad order now, they will bear favourable comparison with other Municipalities.
2541. *Chairman.*] Did not East Maitland join you in the erection of flood-gates? No, they bear no portion of the expense whatever; in fact we have to indemnify them if any loss takes place. They simply act as agents for West Maitland in collecting the rates in the portion of the flood area annexed to them.
2542. *Mr. T. Robertson.*] What is the area of the reserve for which you get £25 per annum? It may be 5 or 6 acres.
2543. Are there any Crown Lands available in the neighbourhood of West Maitland that could be given to the Municipal Council as an endowment in perpetuity? No, I do not think so.
2544. Whereabouts is the racecourse? Right in the centre of the town.
2545. To whom does that belong? I understand it belongs now to Mr. John Eales; at all events it is in his possession.
2546. What material do you use for making the streets? On the streets where there is the most traffic we use Melbourne metal, which is brought to Newcastle as ballast, and we get it up from there. The Council would much like to use it on all the streets, but it is a very expensive material; it costs us 13s. or 14s. a cubic yard laid on the streets.
2547. *Mr. Burns.*] The town of West Maitland has received no endowment or assistance from the Government except the ordinary endowment under the Act? Nothing further.
2548. Has there not been great difficulty at times in obtaining a supply of water at West Maitland? There was some difficulty some years ago.
2549. Do you think the Council would be disposed to take steps for the construction of waterworks if they had the funds at their disposal? No doubt they would. It would be a great boon to West Maitland if they were in a position to do so. West Maitland is an unhealthy spot, being subject to hot winds, during which the dust is very troublesome; if we had water to keep the dust down it would be a great benefit.
2550. Is there not the greater reason for sewerage being provided on account of its being an unhealthy place? No doubt.
2551. And yet nothing has been done? Attention has been called to it, and a report placed before the Council, and they will make an effort to carry it out if possible.
2552. Have they funds to carry it out? They have not; that is the stumbling block.
2553. What is to be done for waterworks? The Council cannot possibly do that. A special rate might be imposed for sewerage, but I do not think they could make an effort at all for waterworks.
2554. That arises from want of funds? Yes.
2555. Speaking of including East and West Maitland in one Municipality—do you think that any amalgamation of interests between the two places would be likely to work harmoniously? I am afraid not.
2556. Has it not been your experience of these two towns that there is a good deal of rivalry between them? Yes. I do not think it possible they could work together harmoniously.
2557. Do you think the ratepayers of East Maitland would agree to be annexed to West Maitland? I do not think they would.
2558. Do you think the Council of West Maitland is looking forward with some anxiety to the cessation of the endowment from the Government? They are indeed.
2559. Do you think they could do their work satisfactorily if the endowment entirely ceases? Not satisfactorily; they find it very difficult to do it now.
2560. Supposing Parliament should be disposed to give the Municipalities some further endowment, do you think it would be advisable to let the Councils have the revenue from public-houses—or would you prefer seeing them get a direct vote from the Treasury, bearing some proportion to the rates? As far as I am concerned I would sooner see a certain amount from the Government, in proportion to the rates.
2561. Are your streets all kerbed and guttered? No; the only street kerbed and guttered is the High-street.
2562. That is a Government road? Yes.

2563. The reason why the other streets are not kerbed and guttered is, that there are no funds to get the work done? As soon as the Council have the funds they intend to do it. It is a very great item to keep the streets in order without kerb and gutter. If they were kerbed and guttered it would not only be an improvement in appearance but would be a great saving also. Mr. J. Fulford.
2564. Are the principal streets lit with gas? Only from the publicans' lamps. The Council have entered into arrangements with the Gas Company lately to light the Long Bridge.
2565. There are no general arrangements for lighting the town with gas? Not any.
2566. Do you think the ratepayers would submit to a special rate for that purpose? I am afraid not.
2567. Is there much unoccupied land in your Municipality? There are a good many small allotments.
2568. Do you think these unoccupied allotments contribute a fair proportion to the improvement of the locality? 5 per cent. on their capital value does not amount to much. In fact there is an accumulation of rates upon all this unoccupied land, which tends to make our arrears so great—we cannot find out the owners.
2569. Over what period have your rates extended? Ten years.
2570. Have the arrears extended over that period? Up to five or six years ago the arrears were very small.
2571. You have now £600 or £700 owing? Yes.
2572. How long has that been owing? Perhaps £300 of it for two or three years. A great portion of that is owing for the Nicholson Estate. One mill there owes £70. We cannot sell the machinery or the property, and there is no one to sue.
2573. Have you any town hall in West Maitland? No.
2574. Does the Council now occupy a portion of the Court House? No; but we have made an arrangement with the Government with that view.
2575. At present you are paying rent? Yes.
2576. *Mr. Webb.*] You have stated that the Council would carry out a system of sewerage if they had the means? Yes, I believe so.
2577. How would they get rid of the sewerage without water? I am not in a position to say. It would be necessary to have a good water-supply to carry out sewerage.
2578. Are there wells in the town? Yes, there are wells all round.
2579. Is the water good? Yes.
2580. Is it not affected by the drainage from cess-pits? Yes, in many cases the wells become spoiled from the drainage from the deposits in the cess-pits. The yards are very small. In fact many wells have had to be abandoned from that cause. People get water from the river or catch it in a tank.
2581. Do you think the system of rating unimproved land an equitable one, in proportion to the power given to Municipalities for rating improved land? I do.
2582. Supposing there are three allotments facing a street, each of which is worth £1,000;—suppose you have two of them, and you have £1,000 to spend, and you purchase the third allotment for that sum, what amount of rates would you have to pay for the three allotments? £7 10s.
2583. But supposing that instead of purchasing the third allotment you spend £1,000 in building a house on allotment No. 1, what rate would you have to pay them according to the way buildings are assessed now? The property, after £1,000 had been spent upon it, would represent a value of £2,000, and would be supposed to yield £200 a year, from which 10 per cent. would be allowed off, making the assessment £180 a year, upon which the rate would be £9.
2584. And as you would have to pay £2 10s. on allotment No. 2 the whole rate would be £11 10s. for the two allotments? Yes.
2585. But if you had spent the £1,000 in land, instead of bricks and mortar, it would be only £7 10s.? Yes.
2586. Has not that a tendency to retard improvement? I do not think it has that tendency in fact, though as you put it in figures it may lead one to suppose so. The party spending £1,000 in building a house would be getting £200 a year for it, which would be his inducement to build.
2587. Do you think that is giving encouragement to people to improve their property? It is not certainly.
2588. Is it not the land that increases in value by Municipal improvements—not the bricks and mortar? It is the position that gives increased rent.
2589. Then the land ought to be assessed, not the houses? No doubt there is something to be said in favour of that view; but it would be a very difficult thing to legislate upon.
2590. Do you not think that by altering the rate on unimproved land from 5 to 8 or 10 per cent. we might get over the objection? I never heard any objection raised against it in our quarter. People pay the amount freely on unimproved land, and think it a very lenient assessment.
2591. I want to ask whether it is not too lenient in proportion to improved land? I think unimproved land might well bear something additional.
2592. *Chairman.*] Are you favourable to Municipal government? I am.
2593. If the Municipality of West Maitland were extended so as to include Lochinvar, Largs, and East Maitland, do you not think it would be more beneficial to the district and more economical for the working of local government? I certainly think it would. The whole area might be worked for very little more than it costs West Maitland as far as officers are concerned.
2594. If you had the tolls taken on the bridges would the receipts then be sufficient without further endowment? I doubt whether the amount received from the bridges would be sufficient to keep all the area you refer to in repair.
2595. Is there any other question on which you would like to give the Committee any information? No, I do not think of any.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, further examined in his place:—

2596. *Chairman.*] Since your former examination have you made yourself more acquainted with the details of the working of the Municipality of Deniliquin? I have received a communication stating the grounds on which the Deniliquin Municipal Council think the endowment of £ for £ ought to be made perpetual, and I concur to a certain extent in the argument made use of, that is, that the extent of high road T. Robertson,  
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- T. Robertson,  
Esq., M.P.  
16 Dec., 1873.
- road running through the district, amounting altogether to about 24 miles over and above the Great Southern Road, partially provided for by the revenue from the bridge, renders it impossible for the Municipal resources to make these roads and keep them in repair. There are 24 miles of road within the Municipality traversed by mail-coaches over and above the main high road—the Great Southern Line.
2597. That is 8 miles? Yes. It appears it will take twenty-four years revenue of the bridge to complete the 8 miles of road.
2598. From the evidence given in regard to other Municipalities, that seems to be an exorbitant amount to be laid out on 8 miles of road. Are there any local difficulties? The nett revenue of the bridge, after deducting the expense of collection, is £1,000 a year, and the cost of making roads there, owing to the want of stone to break up into road metal, is £3,000 a mile, equal to £24,000 for the 8 miles.
2599. How far distant are the quarries? There is no stone within a hundred miles of Deniliquin. The roads are made of burnt bricks, made in the ordinary fashion, and then broken up for road metal.
2600. Does that answer well? Yes, very well. When it is coated with sand it looks just like an ordinary metalled road.
2601. Owing to the want of road metal you believe the Municipality of Deniliquin will not be able to carry on satisfactorily, unless endowed £ for £? No; they will make very slow progress with their roads. The revenue of the town may be sufficient to keep the streets formed and partially drained, and to keep the main footpaths in order; but beyond that they will not be able to do much.
2602. Would the endowment be in addition to the temporary Common, which you wish to be entrusted to the Municipal Council of Deniliquin, or is it necessary that the Common should be free for the common uses of the South-western District? The Crown Lands Alienation Act gives travelling stock the right to use the Common for three days without charge; when they stay after that they have to pay. The commoners themselves pay so much per head for all the cattle they run on the Common.
2603. In time that would bring in a considerable revenue, would it not? The cost of cutting down the Bathurst burrs upon the Common has amounted to from £150 to £300 a year, which has carried off more than all the profits which have been made.
2604. You have heard the evidence given with regard to the present assessment on vacant land;—are you of opinion that it would be fair and justifiable to increase the revenue from unoccupied property? I think it could be increased in localities where the site was improved by improvements made by the Municipalities. At present allotments in the very heart of a town, the value of which is increased very much by the making of the roads, pay but an inappreciable sum. At the same time it would not do to increase the rate very much, because in a few years it would amount to confiscation of the land. If the amounts paid for publicans' licenses, wine and spirit licenses, billiard licenses, auctioneers, dogs, and hawking licenses, &c., were transferred to the Municipality of Deniliquin, it would increase the revenue by about £350 a year.
2605. Do you think that would be a sufficient endowment? It would be an assistance.
2606. You stated some time back that there were 42 miles of streets in Deniliquin;—I see, in the return from Deniliquin, the streets are set down as 60 miles unmade, and 3 miles 40 chains made? That is more than I thought was made. They must have made a considerable quantity this year—a mile or more—since I left. The 60 miles include North as well as South Deniliquin; I was speaking of South Deniliquin only.
2607. Are not North and South Deniliquin included in one Municipality? Yes. In speaking of unmade roads I spoke of South Deniliquin alone.
2608. Would you prefer obtaining increased revenue from licenses or by a direct vote from the Treasury? It appears to me that the Deniliquin people want to have both. It all depends upon what is considered the duty of the Government. If it is the duty of the Government to make all the main roads throughout the Colony, they ought not to stop short of making them where these roads run through Municipalities. At the same time I do not think the resources of the Colony are equal to making all the lines of mail road, not at any rate in Riverina, where road metal is so scarce.
2609. Is timber plentiful in the district? Tolerably plentiful.
2610. Would plank roads, as laid down in America, answer the purpose? I think that in some places trees sawn in half and laid down would make a very good road to pass through parts that were boggy. When I was Mayor of Deniliquin we were considering the advisability of sending the town clerk down to a place called Buninyong, in Victoria, where we heard there were about 15 miles of road formed in this manner, between Buninyong and Ballarat. That was with the view of deciding upon the best way of making about a mile of road between the river and North Deniliquin, through the river flat. We determined to ask the advice of the Government Engineer of Roads before we took any further steps, and at the time I left nothing had been decided upon.
2611. Are you favourable to Municipal government—do you think it should prevail in the Settled Districts of the Colony? I think that, both in a sanitary point of view and as a mere matter of comfort, as well as health, Municipal government is absolutely necessary in the towns in the interior. I think that if the Municipal areas could be extended, so as to relieve the central Government from the duty of making roads and bridges, it would be to the advantage of both the Country and the Government.
2612. Do you think a Municipality ought to be established with a less revenue than £2,000 a year, seeing the expense that the employment of proper and competent officers would amount to? I do not think very much could be done with less. It might be as well to fix that as a minimum. When the revenue is less than that the salaries appear out of all proportion to the amount spent on works.
2613. Do you think 12½ per cent. on the revenue, for office expenses and general management, would be a reasonable price to pay for the services of competent officers? Yes, I think it would be very good management that enabled that proportion to be observed.
2614. *Mr. Webb.*] When you speak of a revenue of £2,000, do you mean that amount of revenue derivable from the assessment alone, or including the Government endowment? I mean the income from all sources. You cannot get a good man to discharge the duty of town clerk and overseer under £150 or £200 a year. Then, with the payment of other officers, rent, office expenses, assessors valuing property, and advertising, the expenses necessarily amount to a considerable sum. If a Municipality can start with an income of £2,000 a year, I think it as well they should do so, because towns generally take a start from the time they are incorporated, and the revenue would gradually increase.
2615. There would only be £1,000 from rates? Yes.
2616. Do you think it desirable to incorporate districts which could not raise £1,000? I think the districts ought to be made so large that the income must necessarily be considerably more. For instance, I should like to see a district of not less than 300 square miles incorporated, so that the expenses would not be so great

great as working the Road Boards in Victoria, and yet the district would be large enough to enable a sufficient amount of assessment to be raised to make the bridges and roads of the district. Of course, I do not contemplate that for many years the roads throughout Riverina can be metalled, but at the same time there are many creeks and rivers that want bridging that could be done, and many places where a mile or two of very boggy road could be made that would make the country fairly passable. - For instance, take a road 20 miles in length: if at one or two places along this country road there was an expenditure of a few hundred pounds the road could be made sufficiently passable to do for a generation. I do not think we ought to expect to do too much. People who live in the country have many advantages, and of course they cannot expect to have the same facilities for travelling as people who live in cities or the neighbourhood of cities, neither do they expect it. All they ask is to have the public roads kept in such a state that they can travel without danger to life and limb.

2617. Then I gather from what you say that you are in favour of incorporating country districts into large Municipalities, not small ones, such as at present exist;—you think small Municipalities very expensive to work and not calculated to meet the requirements of the districts so well as larger ones? That does not exactly express what I mean. Take a small township of 1,000 inhabitants: I think it better it should be incorporated than that it should not be incorporated. At the same time I think it would be better to incorporate a large district, say a county. I would either confine the incorporation entirely to towns and villages, or else I would make the Municipal districts very large—sufficiently large to relieve the central Government altogether from the responsibility of making roads and bridges, and either raise the revenue for such purposes locally, or apportion the public revenue to be spent by local bodies. I am told the Road Boards have not proved a success where they have been tried in some of the settled districts. I have had no experience of the working of them myself, and I fancy that if they have failed it has been from the districts not having been made large enough.

2618. Has it not struck you that, in adopting the system you have shadowed forth, there would be some difficulty in dealing with the main roads;—would it not be unjust to throw the maintenance of main roads passing through any Municipality upon the people of that Municipality, when they were used by other persons residing in Municipalities on either side, and by travellers generally? I have always thought it the duty of the general Government to make the main high roads, and that they ought to have been made out of the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands. I think the most legitimate manner in which the money realized from the sales of Crown Lands should be applied is to the making of permanent improvements in the districts from which the moneys are received. That is to a certain extent the present system. The Government do take upon themselves the responsibility of making the main high roads; but they are altogether too slow about it. They have too great an extent of country to look after. I know the superintendent who looks after the road-making in the south-western district has an extent of 400 or 500 miles to travel in a direct line,—for instance, he superintends the making of roads near Deniliquin and also at Wentworth, and the result of the operations is, that the people are in a constant state of dissatisfaction all over the Colony.

2619. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the suburbs of Sydney? Not a great deal. I reside at the North Shore; and I believe the great drawback there is that there are four Municipalities where there ought to be only one.

2620. Would you be favourable to the creation of a central Board for the city and suburbs, to be called the Metropolitan Board of Works, to take cognizance of sewerage, water supply, and other works in which the suburbs as well as the city are interested, so as to beget unanimity of action on such matters? I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion on that subject.

THURSDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. LUCAS,  
MR. TEECE.

JOHN MACINTOSH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Joseph Byrnes, Esq., called in and examined:—

2621. *Chairman.*] You are one of the aldermen of the Borough of Parramatta? I am.

2622. For what length of time have you been in the Council? About six years.

2623. Have you been mayor? I have—once.

2624. Could you inform us what is the superficial area of Parramatta? I am unable to ascertain the information required in this question.

2625. What is the population of the Borough? About 6,000—between 6,000 and 7,000.

2626. What is the amount of revenue arising from the assessment of property? Between £1,200 and £1,300 per annum from rates only. The revenue would be about £1,500, including other sources—markets, wharfs, cab licenses, and so forth.

2627. Is there any revenue derived from the Park? No.

2628. How much is received from the markets? About £90 per annum.

2629. What is the amount received from the Government? According to the Municipalities Act we are now receiving 25 per cent. on the amount of rates raised.

2630. Is there any Government expenditure within the area of the Municipality? We get from the Road Trust a certain proportion of tollage—the exact amount I am not now prepared to state.

2631. Is there any land within your Municipal area that you could derive a revenue from, by letting for building or other purposes, not required for the recreation of the inhabitants? No.

2632. Are there not some old grants, that were given by Governor Macquarie, in the centre of the town? There are several grants, which are vested in the Council as trustees for market reserves, and are required for those purposes.

2633. How many aldermen are there? Twelve.

2634. Do they give good attendance to their duties? Yes, they are very attentive. The fact is, the casting vote of the mayor is so often given that we have to stick to it like bricks.

2635.

T. Robertson,  
Esq., M.P.

16 Dec., 1873

C. J. Byrnes,  
Esq.

15 Jan., 1874.

- C. J. Byrnes, Esq.  
15 Jan., 1874.
2635. Have you any difficulty in collecting the rates from unoccupied property in the Municipality? No, not as a rule. There is a great quantity of unoccupied property in Parramatta, belonging to estates which have not contributed to the revenue, for the simple reason that the assessors have not followed out properly the provisions of the Act. But as a rule the rates are well paid up in Parramatta. All the ratepayers are so anxious to vote that the rates are generally paid up before each annual election.
2636. From your experience, is the money economically and judiciously expended? It is not.
2637. Why? My own opinion is that the money is squandered from political motives. It is injudiciously expended by taking the men hither and thither, especially at election times, to please certain voters, and thereby wasting the labour of the Council. Money is also voted and expended for works which are certainly not at all requisite. This may have an appearance of a party statement, and you will accept it as you please. I give it as my own opinion.
2638. Do you think that opinion applies to Municipal Councils generally? Not to such an extent.
2639. So that you believe Parramatta is an exception to the general rule? One of the exceptions.
2640. Is your work carried on by contract? No, all by day labour, with the exception of cartage, which is done by contract.
2641. Has the Council never taken into consideration the propriety of carrying out the works by contract? I believe at one time, before I had the honor of holding the position of alderman, it was tried, and for some cause or other altered to the present system.
2642. Do you think that Parramatta is of sufficient area to be economically worked? Yes; I think the mileage we now have to take care of is too large altogether for the revenue. We have about 25 miles of streets to look after.
2643. What is the cost of metal? I think our last contract was about 11s.
2644. Spread on the streets? No, that is the cost of purchasing. The cost per chain of making the road, that is, forming, ballasting, and metalling, would be about £40, the street being 60 feet wide.
2645. Including the footpath? 60 feet in width, including the footpath.
2646. Is your street 60 feet wide without the footpath? No. Kerbing and guttering would be about £10, and forming and gravelling the footpath about £3 per chain.
2647. Is there not blue metal within the parish of Parramatta? Prospect is our nearest place where the metal is of any use. We get it from Prospect generally.
2648. That is obtained by contract? Yes, by tender.
2649. The greater part of your streets are formed and in good order? I will not say they are in good order; they are nearly all formed.
2650. From the compact state of Parramatta, and the large revenue you are able to raise from the assessment on property and arising from the markets, tolls, and wharfs, you will be able to go on now and carry out the works of the Municipality in a satisfactory manner? I think not. I think the revenue is totally insufficient for carrying out the operations devolving upon the Council, seeing that, as I have stated, we have 25 miles of streets to look after, two of which are the principal streets—Church-street, leading from the Railway and the Sydney Road, and George-street from the steamer. These two streets we endeavour to keep in the best possible order, by covering them with blue metal, which, as you will see, costs about £40 per chain to do. I think the revenue is totally inadequate for the works required. All our back streets are merely formed.
2651. How would you propose to increase the revenue, seeing that the roads are meant for the benefit of the Borough and used only by the Borough, and it would be improper to tax other portions of the public for the improvement of Parramatta? In Parramatta I should certainly not propose to increase the taxation. The place is poor enough, and so many houses are not of a productive character, and could ill afford to stand any extra taxation; and seeing further, that in all probability we must have special taxation under the provisions of the Municipalities Act for lighting and water, I think property could ill afford to pay any additional taxation for general purposes. Seeing, further, that the Government is relieved from all Parliamentary influence for votes for Parramatta, and all incorporated towns, &c., I think they would be quite justified in increasing the endowment, or keeping it perpetual. I think we should have certainly 50 per cent., or perhaps a hundred per cent., upon our rates. We are now in the 25 per cent. period, having been established twelve years.
2652. You think that would be justice? I do. I think you would find that the money voted by Parliament for Parramatta would fall far short of the revenue contributed by the people. I am merely stating my opinion.
2653. *Mr. Burns.*] Do you think that if you had 50 per cent. as a permanent endowment, it would be ample as a contribution from the general revenue? I think it should be, judiciously managed.
2654. What is your opinion of the working generally of Municipal government in this Colony? I think, on the whole, it has been a source of great improvement to all the districts that have been incorporated.
2655. Do you think it desirable the principle should be extended? I do; I should make it compulsory. But whilst I would ask the Government to perpetuate the endowment, I would also ask them to appoint an Inspector of Municipalities to see that the funds were properly appropriated. I can speak, in my own Municipality, without going into detail, of several misappropriations of the public money.
2656. Would you place a power above the ratepayers themselves? I would. I think that if the Government grant 50 per cent. they should have some voice.
2657. You would be satisfied, I presume, if the Government had the right to inquire how the contribution they gave was expended? Yes, I should.
2658. And leave the rest to the ratepayers? Yes.
2659. Without going into questions that might excite comment or feeling, do you think there is something exceptional in the management of the affairs of the Borough of Parramatta? Yes, I think there is.
2660. How are you provided with water at Parramatta? We are provided from a supply created from a dam having been erected across the Parramatta River.
2661. Who erected the dam? The Government, many years ago.
2662. Have you a local debt? Yes, a loan of £1,500.
2663. Are there any other Municipal works, such as sewerage, that ought to be carried out if you had funds? Yes; that is one of the reasons why I should ask for a Government Inspector. We are so reckless in our expenditure that we make no provision for real sanitary matters.
2664. Is your remark special to the Borough of Parramatta? It may be applied to the whole lot; they never seem to soar above kerbing and guttering.

2665. You think it would be a great advantage if the Municipalities had the means to carry out sanitary improvements? Yes. I might mention that they have power under the Act to make a special rate for such purposes. C. J. Byrnes, Esq.

2666. You seem to think that property will scarcely bear additional taxation? That brings up matter of opinion. I believe myself that special taxation for sewerage, lighting, and so forth, would so enhance the value of property that ultimately it would be felt to be no burden at all. 15 Jan., 1874.

2667. What is your opinion as to the feeling of the ratepayers? I think they are opposed to special taxation.

2668. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Boroughs are entitled to a portion of the proceeds of the land sales? I should say so undoubtedly; but I would prefer to accept 50 per cent.—extend the operation of the Act as to endowment.

2669. Do you think vacant lands are properly rated at present? That is a question of policy—whether it is thought proper to tax vacant land so as to compel the owner to build upon it. I am one of those who believe that all vacant lands should be built upon, and that owners should not be allowed to have the benefit of Municipal action by increasing the value of their property without contributing their quota.

2670. What is the rate per cent. you would expect to pay you for building? I suppose 10 or 12 per cent.

2671. Suppose you had a piece of land worth £1,000, and you built upon it at a cost of £1,000, making the whole property worth £2,000, what rent would you expect to get? I should think £200 a year.

2672. So that you would be tolerably certain of obtaining, under usual circumstances, £150 a year. You see in that case the taxation on the vacant land would be only £2 10s.; but by spending in bricks and mortar £1,000 it would be raised to £7 10s.; so that the taxation falls principally upon the improvements on property, not upon the land? True, the buildings become part and parcel of the real estate.

2673. The property in your Municipality is assessed every year? Yes.

2674. Would not once in three years be sufficient, giving the mayor and aldermen power to assess new properties? I think it would in Parramatta, where the value of property does not vary very much, judging from the assessments; they seem very uniform.

2675. Is there any matter in the Municipalities Act which you would wish to see altered? I think the mayor should be elected by the ratepayers upon the same franchise as the aldermen. I also think the Electoral Roll should be made up on the 31st December, only including those persons who have paid up their rates to that date. There is nothing but confusion in all January in making up the Electoral Roll in the Revision Court, and preparing for the elections. So many persons refrain from paying their rates until the day of election that it is almost impossible to carry out the elections satisfactorily. As a returning officer I can speak for the great inconvenience of persons presenting themselves to vote who have not paid their rates. They have to go back to the Council Chamber and obtain a certificate from the Council Clerk that they have paid their rates that morning. Now I think that would be obviated if the roll was made up from those persons only who had paid their rates up to the 31st December.

2676. Have you a town hall? Merely a rented room.

2677. What is the rent? £40 a year.

2678. What officers have you? A town clerk, and an assistant clerk, who is also the bailiff.

2679. What is the salary of the town clerk? £125 a year.

2680. What are his duties? Merely the clerical duties. We have a road-overscer, who is supposed to give levels and so forth, which I consider a very unsatisfactory state of things. He is not a professional man.

2681. Are you not of opinion that it would be better to have a town clerk, at a higher rate of salary, who would be competent to take levels and make out specifications? I am quite of that opinion.

2682. Are there any trusts within the Municipality? We have a Road Trust.

2683. Is there any local Board or trust exercising powers within the Municipality? There are the trustees of the Parramatta Park.

2684. Are not the mayor and aldermen trustees? No, and I should be very sorry to see them so.

2685. Why? In Parramatta, party feeling runs very high. The Park has been satisfactorily conducted for the benefit of the people, and I should be very sorry to see it brought under political influence.

Jorgon Daniel Larsen, Esq., C.E., called in and examined:—

2686. *Chairman.*] You are a resident in England? Yes, in London; I have been there for the last eleven years. J. D. Larsen, Esq., C.E.

2687. You are now on a professional visit to New South Wales for the promotion of tramways? Yes. 15 Jan., 1874.

2688. Prior to your residence in London you resided in Sydney and Newcastle for some time? Yes.

2689. During your residence in London your professional pursuits have made you acquainted with the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works? Yes, I have been acquainted with many of the parishes, and also to a certain extent with the Metropolitan Board of Works.

2690. The Metropolitan Board of Works is, I understand, composed of deputies from the various parishes and vestries of London? Yes, something like fifty members, elected from each parish according to the number of houses, not of inhabitants, in that parish; some have three members, some two members, and some one member. The Metropolitan Board of Works have great power, especially in regard to sewers and improving the plan of the streets, such as pulling down three streets to make two, and so forth. They have all that under their control.

2691. Has the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works been considered beneficial? It is considered one of the greatest benefits conferred upon the metropolis, but at the same time the rates have been increased greatly.

2692. Has not the value of property been increased in the same ratio as the rates? Property generally has increased lately, within the last six years, but that is not owing to the Metropolitan Board of Works, but to the great increase of London.

2693. Could you inform the Committee how the Metropolitan Board of Works derive the revenue which they expend in widening the streets, the construction of sewers, and other works of a general character? In the first place they are empowered to levy a duty of so much per ton upon all coals imported into London, which is regulated by the Board; then they have a wine duty, and also a tax upon the sewerage.

2694. The rates are collected by the vestries, are they not? Each vestry collects its own rates on a precept issued by the Board, fixing what they shall charge in the £. 2695.

- J. D. Larsen, Esq., C.E.  
Jan., 1874.
2695. I understand that within the last ten or twelve years they have expended about fourteen or fifteen millions of money? Yes, I should say fully that. To my certain knowledge they have spent over four millions up to last year, or something like five millions, on the Thames embankment; and they have now borrowed a million for this year for its further extension. They are spending something like one hundred thousand from Hatton Garden to the Fleet for one sewer. There is one thing you must not lose sight of, and that is that when streets have been pulled down they have derived a great revenue from the land, which has more than repaid the outlay; for instance, at Holborn Viaduct the land was sold at enormous prices, but it has now increased 100 per cent., and so with Snow Hill and Farringdon-street, and Queen Victoria-street.
2696. The coal and wine duties, I understand, amount to a little over £200,000? Yes, something like £250,000.
2697. I see from a document here that a penny in the £ on the assessed value of property in London amounts to about £67,000? Yes, in the whole metropolitan district.
2698. You have a tolerable knowledge of Sydney and the suburbs? Yes, I have studied Sydney pretty well during the last six months.
2699. And during your former residence here also? Yes. I may say that I have at this present time formed a stronger idea than previously.
2700. From your close knowledge of the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works in London are you of opinion that it would be beneficial to create a Board with somewhat similar powers in Sydney, to take in charge the water supply and sewerage for the metropolitan district? From my knowledge of the way in which the different Municipalities are situated here, I think it would be a great benefit to all concerned if a Board were constituted with similar powers to that in London. Without the greatest powers it would be a failure, especially for levying rates, for upon that depends the whole. The different districts are so situated that they might all be combined for general purposes; for instance, Randwick, Waverley, Woollahra, Paddington, are all closely connected, and I do not see why they should not have water supplies, for which they would contribute a great revenue, which now they do not; also the Glebe and Newtown might derive the same benefit. Each of these districts might be represented by a member on the Metropolitan Board. It would not do to have too large a Board.
2701. How many members would you think it necessary to have on a Board representing all the Municipalities within the Police District of Sydney, including Balmain and St. Leonards, seeing that matters connected with them would interfere with the harbour? I should say fifteen members, with the chairman, would be quite ample. The chairman should be elected by the Board itself, not by the Government.
2702. To whom would you give the election of the members—to the mayors and aldermen of the different Municipalities? Yes, they would be the electors, not the public. The Board should consist of persons who had already been elected to Municipal honors—members of the Borough Councils. They should not elect persons outside the Council.
2703. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the Metropolitan Boards of Works in London increasing the salaries of their officers? Yes, I remember the time that was under discussion; but people lost sight of the fact that the Board started with an expenditure of only £200,000 or £300,000 per annum, and did not then require so large a staff as now, when, with the enormous works they have in progress, they require the very best skill. I know a good many of the gentlemen connected with the Board as engineers, and they have £500 or £600 a year—first-class officers; and their foremen, who are very superior men, have £250. They look after the work while the sewers are being constructed. I may say that you can scarcely have any conception of the accuracy with which these sewers are constructed, and the trial which each brick and each ounce of cement has to go through before being used. The foremen have constantly to be down in the works, and see them carried out.
2704. If a system of sewerage is to be carried out in the metropolitan district here, it would be more beneficial than to place it in the hands of a central Board than to leave it in local hands in each Borough? Yes; a small body cannot carry out such an undertaking, on account of the expenditure being so great, and because the sewers constructed by one Borough could be made use of by others, and therefore there is economy in their joining together.
2705. If the sewers and water supply were placed under the control of such a body as the Metropolitan Board of Works, any local body requiring to make any connection would have to give notice to them? Yes, they have to do so in London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. If there are any connections to be made with a main sewer the Board of Works do it themselves.
2706. All the sewers, both main and branch, are under the Metropolitan Board in London? All the principal sewers are, but not the minor ones.
2707. They also have the control of removing encroachments and obstructions? Yes. If they want a house moved back they have to give compensation.
2708. They have also the power to make by-laws for the guidance of the vestries and the maintenance of the main sewers? Yes; the whole matter of sewerage is under the Metropolitan Board.
2709. They have also the power of purchasing land and making public parks? Yes. The public parks are now handed over to the Board—Blackheath, Hampton Court, and other Commons. They derive no revenue from them.
2710. If a vestry does not pay the amount specified in a precept they have the power of levying the rates themselves? Yes, which they are very quick to do.
2711. You believe that even with these great powers it would be beneficial to introduce such a body here? Yes. Experience has shown that the health of the City of London is equal to any in the world in consequence of the improvement in the drainage and water supply.
2712. I understand that the Thames has been so purified of late years that fish can live in it at London Bridge? Yes. I have here a map showing the districts that the Metropolitan Board of Works have control of. (*Produced.*)
2713. *Mr. Lucas.*] Will you state to the Committee the number of members returned to the Board of Works for the different localities? Forty-six. This map shows how many houses there are in each district and the number of members from each vestry.
2714. *Chairman.*] The Metropolitan Board of Works is required to lay its plans before Parliament for sanction before any work of magnitude is undertaken? Yes.
2715. Do you not think it would be a grievous tax to levy 9d. a ton on the coals consumed within the districts you have named? I do not think Parliament would grant any such tax.

2716. *Mr. Lucas.*] Are you in favour of such a tax? I think a tax might be imposed on all coals that came by water. J. D. Larsen,  
Esq., C.E.

2717. Do you not think that would be a tax upon the manufacturers of Sydney, and practically a bonus to their rivals, the manufacturers of Melbourne? I have not studied that question, but I have observed the financial state of the City of Sydney, and I see it is necessary there should be some additional source of revenue. Even if the Sydney manufacturers paid a tax of 9d. a ton on coal, it would still cost the Melbourne people more to get it. 15 Jan., 1874.

2718. Are you aware that even now, with all our facilities for getting coal, companies and persons requiring machinery often send to Victoria for it? I am aware of that, but I think that is under special circumstances. I have seen works in Victoria that can compare favourably with any at Home.

2719. Are you acquainted with the water supply of London? I am pretty well.

2720. From what source is it taken? Some from the river; some from wells.

2721. How many water companies are there? To the best of my recollection there are five. The Kent waterworks are considered the best; the supply is derived from artesian wells in the chalk; they are very deep, and very large machinery is required.

2722. Is the principal supply for London taken from the river Thames? Yes, from above Kew Bridge.

2723. Have you any idea of the number of towns and the population, whose sewerage flows into the Thames above the source of the water supply for the City of London? No, I have not. The water is thoroughly filtered; it goes through filter beds, which extend for miles.

2724. Could you inform the Committee what is the comparative quality of the water supplied to the City of Sydney and that supplied to the City of London? There is no comparison; I have not seen any water so pure in Sydney with regard to colour and the matters contained in it.

2725. Do you mean to say the water supplied to the citizens of Sydney is far more impure than that supplied to the citizens of London by the River Companies? Yes; and Dr. Smith's report, published in the papers this morning, bears me out.

## WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES.

## APPENDIX.

## A. 1.

[Handed in by Mr. Woolcott, 3 October, 1873.]

## REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CITY CORPORATION

Your Committee have the honor to state that they have had for some time past under their consideration the present condition of the different funds under the control of the Council, and beg now to submit the following General Report thereon, for the information and further action of the Council.

It will be advisable to prepare this statement under the heads of the several funds, which the law requires should be kept distinctly in the city accounts.

## THE CITY FUND.

From the memoranda attached hereto, showing the receipts and expenditure in connection with this fund since the year 1856, its present condition and future probable revenue, it appears evident that the Council cannot continue satisfactorily to conduct the general improvements of the city, the construction of streets, the maintenance of the public recreation grounds, and the other various properties entrusted to their care, unless some measures be adopted for increasing their present resources.

In the year 1860 a detailed statement of the then position of the city affairs was submitted to the Members of Parliament, and at a conference between the City Members and the Council, further explanations were made which resulted in the introduction of a Bill into the Legislative Assembly, by the Colonial Secretary, having for its object the further endowment of the Corporation by the grant of land at the head of Darling Harbour, and in other portions of the city, and by giving them extended powers with regard to taxation. But the dissolution of Parliament shortly afterwards prevented further action in the matter at that time; and although frequent attempts have since been made to obtain power for increasing the city revenues, they have, from various causes, been unsuccessful.

As abstracts of the whole of the Corporation accounts are annually placed before the Executive Government and the Parliament, it is presumed that there exists a general knowledge as to the very limited means which the Council possess for the maintenance of this large city, and the time has now arrived when strenuous efforts must be made for the removal of the difficulties which exist against the proper carrying on of the necessary works.

By a reference to the subjoined memoranda, it will be seen that the means at the command of the Council, after deductions of the outlay for lighting, cleaning, office expenses, interest, &c., are reduced to so small an amount that the thorough repair of one of the principal thoroughfares (George and Parramatta streets), as instanced in last year's expenditure, absorbs more than half the entire sum. It is shown also that a very considerable portion of the one hundred miles of city thoroughfares still remains to be properly constructed; and as it is estimated that an expenditure at the rate of £3 per lineal yard will be necessary for the forming, metalling, and kerbing and guttering of these streets, it appears to your Committee that the extension of these improvements beyond their present boundaries must, under present circumstances, be entirely beyond the power of the Council.

Your Committee feel that the demands which have been made upon the resources of the Council within the last few years, by the opening up and occupation of the streets in what was formerly the outskirts of the city, by the largely increased traffic in every direction, and also by the advance in the prices of labour and all kinds of material, have been such as to limit the operations of the Council to works of absolute necessity; and now that their annual income will be reduced to the extent of about £5,000 by the withdrawal of the license fees, hitherto received from public vehicles and by the loss of market and other fees from the defective state of the laws, it is certain that even these works of necessity cannot be undertaken unless the present revenue be supplemented by some further endowment.

Your Committee, with this object in view, would beg to submit that, taking into consideration the position of the city at the time of the re-establishment of the Corporation in 1857, the Council have strong claims upon the Government for assistance in relieving them from their present embarrassment. At that time a very large debt to the Government had been incurred in connection with the water and sewerage works, and as these works were then placed under the charge of the Corporation, the liability also was transferred. The Council, at the outset, felt, and represented, their inability to meet the large demands made upon them for the interest of this debt, but the Government held in their hands and exercised the power to pay themselves in part, by the retention of the £10,000 which has been annually voted by Parliament towards the improvement of the streets; and although the Council have occasionally obtained this grant for the use of the city, by advances from the water and sewerage funds, yet the amount which has been absolutely lost by this action of the Government is almost equal to the debt upon debentures issued. It may also be remarked that the city has, from the first, received but very inadequate endowment from the Government, as compared with that which, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," has been given to suburban and country municipalities. The several properties, namely, the George and Hay street Markets, and Market and Lime street Wharfs, which have been given to the city, have yielded revenues chiefly from the monies which have been expended upon them by the Corporation, and it is doubtful if the present receipts from these properties return a fair interest upon such outlay. If endowments to the extent granted to other Municipalities (which could have no greater claim upon the Government) had been also granted to the city at the time of re-incorporation, your Committee consider that the affairs of the Council, at least as regards the city fund, would not now have called for this inquiry.

After very careful consideration of the whole question of the difficulties connected with the future stability of the city fund, your Committee would beg to submit the following recommendations for adoption by the Council:—

1. That the Government be solicited to obtain for the city a permanent annual grant of £10,000, in continuance of the practice since the year 1853, and that they also be petitioned to hand over to the Council all moneys received for licenses to publicans, wine and spirit merchants, auctioneers, and pawnbrokers in Sydney, and all fees for registration of dogs in the city.
2. That the Government be solicited to introduce, or give support to, an Act authorizing the Council to collect a wheel tax, and give them power to recover city rates from all buildings occupied by the Government, or as Public Institutions, and from all unoccupied lands, whether public or private, exclusive of reserves for public recreation.

## THE WATER FUND.

The indebtedness of this fund at the present time, as shown by the annexed statement, is £294,000, exclusive of the claim for interest upon the Government Loan of £213,000.

Your Committee find that the entire outlay upon the works at Botany, and the lines of mains and reservoirs connected therewith, has amounted at the present time to £377,000, the larger proportion of which expenditure had been contracted when the works were given over to the Council. A very large additional outlay must be incurred before the scheme for securing a permanent supply of water from this source can be completed, and as recent experience has shown that many of the principal mains in the city have become unserviceable from corrosion and long use, the demands upon this fund will be constant and heavy for some time to come. The revenue from the water supply has, of course, steadily increased from year to year with the extension of mains through the city and suburbs, but it is found that this additional return does not much more than meet the cost of these extensions, and contributes but little towards the general maintenance of the works.

It is clear therefore that while the Council have charged against them the large amount borrowed by the Government (and secured upon the general revenues of the Colony, but remaining as a charge on the water rates) they cannot, even with the further power which your Committee are prepared to advise should be sought for, maintain and carry out to completion the present system of water supply. Relieved from this debt, and by exercising the further borrowing power they possess, the Council may possibly so far secure such means of extended supply as will yield a revenue sufficient for the support of the works as they now exist; but measures must eventually be adopted for securing an enlargement of the area at present occupied for water purposes, and the large outlay which will be consequent thereon must then be provided for.

Your

Your Committee have to submit for the approval of the Council the following recommendations with respect to this fund:—

1. That the Government be applied to to obtain the remission of the debt in connection with the water works, amounting to (exclusive of any claim for interest beyond the sums which they have already given credit for) £212,000.
2. That the Government be also requested to place in the hands of the Corporation the fees simple of all lands at Botany, resumed for water purposes, and now vested in Her Majesty the Queen.
3. That an Act be introduced into Parliament to authorize the collection of water rates from all Government and public properties, and to make a charge for water to Her Majesty's vessels and other vessels of war.
4. That provision be also made for exempting from payment of rates all lands, reservoirs, or other properties, situate in any suburban Municipality, and held by the Council for water purposes.

#### THE SEWERAGE FUND.

The difficulties which are attendant upon this fund have been mainly brought about by the very imperfect provision made in the Sewerage Act for the collection of the sewerage rate. The rate has been ordered by the Council to be collected from year to year since 1859, to the extent of one-half of the per centage enumerated in the Act, and would have yielded an income of from £11,000 to £15,000 per annum since that date. The actual amount, however, received during the past fourteen years has been £30,058 only, instead of (at an average of £13,000 per annum) £182,000, a difference amounting to little less than the debt of the Council for debentures issued. Several efforts have been made to obtain from the Legislature such an enactment as would remove the existing difficulty, but no amendment of the law has taken place until the present year. The Act recently passed has authorized the enforcement of the sewerage rate from those persons only whose premises shall have been connected with the sewers, and not from persons who, under the provisions of the Sewerage Act, were liable if their premises were in the vicinity of a public sewer, and could have been connected. Your committee need scarcely point out that such a restriction as this is not only adverse to the original intention of the Sewerage Act, but that its operation, as affecting the only possible source of revenue from the sewers, is entirely destructive of the income which the Council had previously anticipated would be obtained for the purpose of supporting the works. It is estimated that the revenue which, under this law, will be now recoverable (at the rates which the Council have thought it desirable to collect) will not exceed £2,250 annually, about one-fourth of the sum required to meet the interest upon the debentures which the Council have issued on account of these works. It is true that the Corporation have power to compel all persons within reach of the sewers to make use of them by connecting their premises therewith, but to carry out this law merely to enable the Council to demand the rates would, your committee consider, be a very undesirable proceeding, and would in many cases inflict great injustice upon the citizens. It seems therefore to your committee that if any further action is to be taken by the Corporation in connection with the sewerage works, the repeal of this recent law must be obtained, and some more equitable enactment secured whereby means may be placed at their disposal for that purpose.

The large proportion of the sewerage debt had, as in the case of the water debt, been incurred at the time when the Sydney Municipality was re-established, but the works undertaken were confined to a district of the city where their execution was the most costly, and where they were the least remunerative. The Council have since that period continued the extension of the sewers in localities where, from dense population and other causes, they seemed to be most urgently required, and where they have been demanded by the citizens. It has always been contended that the carrying out of these works in the city cannot be considered as an altogether local benefit, but that as they have for their object the comfort and convenience of the public, and the preservation of the public health, the cost of this undertaking should not be entirely met by local contribution or taxation. Your committee therefore, taking these sewerage works to be a means whereby the welfare of the general public is influenced, consider that the Council would be justified in seeking to obtain from the general revenue of the Colony, not only a considerable grant towards the cost of the existing sewers, but further assistance from time to time as the sewers are extended.

Your Committee would submit to the Council the following recommendations for the relief of this fund:—

1. That an effort be made to obtain from the Government the cancelling of their claim (amounting to £200,000) for moneys advanced for sewerage purposes, with all interest thereon.
2. That the Council be authorized to collect sewerage rates from all Government and public properties.
3. That the present law be amended so as to render all properties within reach of any public sewer, whether connected therewith or not, liable for sewerage rates.

#### SYDNEY COMMON FUND.

Your Committee beg to attach a statement showing the past expenditure and receipts, and the present income in connection with this fund, but in the absence of any definite information as to the value of the lands still remaining unsold, they are unable to ascertain to what extent the present debt is likely to be liquidated, and they are not prepared with any recommendation with regard thereto.

#### PRINCE ALFRED PARK FUND.

The amount of indebtedness which appears from the accompanying memoranda to attach to this fund seems to have been contracted under peculiar and pressing circumstances. The grounds of the Park were originally placed under the control of the Council as a place for public recreation, but in the year 1869 an Act was passed, authorizing the erection thereon of a building "for the purpose of holding annual and other Exhibitions, and for like purposes of public recreation and instruction," and authority was given to borrow £12,000 towards this object. Concurrent with the passing of this law, a large amount of public interest was manifested, and considerable influence exercised towards obtaining such accommodation in the Park as would enable the Agricultural Society to hold an annual exhibition of the products of this and the neighbouring Colonies with success; and the Council, finding that the sum originally intended to be expended for the purpose would be inadequate for the requirements of the society, were induced to incur a larger outlay, and erected a building at a cost of £20,000. The anticipations which were prevalent when the building was completed, as to the great public benefit which would result from its erection, have, your Committee consider, been more than realized; and although (notwithstanding the liberal rent received from the Agricultural Society) the undertaking has so far been a pecuniary loss to the Corporation, yet the advantages which the citizens have derived from the large influx of visitors into the city during the Exhibitions, and the consequent increase to their business, as well as the means afforded for the furtherance of the agricultural, pastoral, and other interests of the Australian Colonies must have fully justified the action of the Council in incurring the larger debt. But as this building and the adjacent grounds may be said to have been appropriated almost specially for an object which has the advancement of the whole Colony in view, your Committee are of opinion that the citizens, at whose cost they have been provided, have some reason for seeking for some return of their outlay from those for whose benefit, in common with their own, it has been incurred.

That great advantages have already accrued to the agriculturists, breeders of stock, and manufacturers throughout the Colony, and a lively impetus been given to trade in almost all its branches by these annual Exhibitions, appears to be beyond doubt; and as the provision made in the Park for these purposes is most ample and complete, and could not have been obtained in any other part of the city, it is presumed that the benefits which they bring to the colonists will increase from year to year rather than diminish.

Your Committee therefore would submit that the Council have good grounds for endeavouring to obtain from the General Revenue of the Colony an annual grant towards the support of this undertaking, and they would recommend that application be made to the Government to place the sum of one thousand pounds annually upon the Estimates for this purpose, until the existing debt be extinguished.

Your Committee beg to append a detailed abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation from the 1st January, 1857, to 31st December, 1872, on account of the city fund, together with such memoranda as will show the position of the several funds under the control of the Council on the 30th June, 1873.

In conclusion, your Committee would suggest that the matter of this report be placed in the hands of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for his perusal, and that the members of the Government and the gentlemen representing the city in Parliament be solicited to meet and confer with the Council on the whole question of the city finances on an early day.

Town Hall,  
Sydney, 24th July, 1873.

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.

CITY FUND.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the City Commissioners from the 1st January, to the 31st March, 1857, and of the Municipal Council of Sydney from 1st April, 1857, to the 31st December, 1872.

Table with columns for years 1857-1872 and rows for Receipts and Expenditure. Receipts include City Rate, Watering Street Rate, Licensed Vehicles, etc. Expenditure includes Allowance to Mayor, Salaries, Office expenses, etc. Each entry is detailed with pounds, shillings, and pence.

## The Town Clerk to The Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Town Clerk's Office,  
Sydney, 10 July, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor, in compliance with a resolution of the Finance Committee, of date the 20th March last, to transmit herewith Statements of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Corporation, in connection with the City fund, from the 1st of January, 1857, to 31st December, 1872, together with such memoranda as will explain the present position of the Council with regard to the different funds under their control, on the 30th June, 1873.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,  
Town Clerk.

MEMORANDA connected with the finances and the present position of the Sydney Municipal Council, 30th June, 1873.  
The accounts of the Corporation are kept under the following distinct funds:—

City Fund.  
Water Fund.  
Sewerage Fund.  
Sydney Common Fund.  
Prince Alfred Park Fund.

## CITY FUND.

The liability on account of the City fund for debentures issued is .. .. .	£95,800
Less the sinking fund of .. .. .	14,723
	<hr/>
And a Bank credit of .. .. .	£81,077
	1,437
	<hr/>
Making a total debt of .. .. .	£79,640
	<hr/>
The annual revenue from the markets, wharfs, baths, fees, and other sources may be estimated at .. .. .	£11,800
And from the city rate of 1s. in the £ .. .. .	36,700
	<hr/>
Making a total income of .. .. .	£48,500

The expenditure for the year for lighting, interest, office and working expenses, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the streets and cleansing the city, will probably be £21,700, leaving a balance of £26,800, of which sum upwards of £11,000 will be required for the necessary cleansing of the thoroughfares, the removal of house refuse, and the maintenance of the public reserves, markets, wharfs, &c., so that the amount available for kerbing, guttering, metalling, and repairing the streets, and for general improvements will be reduced to about £15,000 or £16,000 for the year.

The extent of streets, lanes, and alleys throughout the city is little short of 100 miles in length, of which a large proportion still remains to be kerbed, guttered, and metalled.

The average annual expenditure for metal required for keeping in repair the principal thoroughfares during the past three years (without the cost of casting and spreading) has been £11,000, and for kerbing and guttering, about £4,000.

The lands which have been handed over to the Corporation as places for public recreation (exclusive of the Sydney Common and the Town Hall site) are about 30 acres in extent, and have cost in their formation about £6,334. The annual outlay for keeping them in order is £1,300.

The expenditure of the Corporation in the first formation of streets, without metalling, or kerbing and guttering, since the year 1858, has amounted to £71,000.

As an example of the cost of maintaining the streets, it may be stated that the expenditure for lighting, and cleaning and repairing George and Parramatta streets during the past year amounted to £9,297. The rates received during the same period amounted to £7,200.

The annual cost of lighting the city is £7,700.

The Government lands and buildings, public institutions, and trust reserves in the city, from which no rates are received, occupy a frontage to the streets of upwards of 9 miles in extent.

The extent of unoccupied private lands, which also are not assessed, is about 20 miles of street frontage.

The revenue which would be obtained from buildings belonging to, or occupied by the Government, if assessed for city rates, would be about £2,200 per annum.

The Council have the power of borrowing on account of the city fund a further sum of £4,200 only.

## WATER FUND.

The water fund is indebted to the Government (exclusive of interest) .. .. .	£213,337
Debentures have been issued for .. .. .	73,100
And there is a debt at the Bank of .. .. .	7,652
	<hr/>
Making a total debt of .. .. .	£294,089

The annual income from water rates is about £36,000, the whole of which amount is required for maintaining the works, the extension of mains and further means of supply, the interest on debentures, and the necessary office expenses. The cost of the works at Botany, the construction of reservoirs, and laying of mains up to the present time, may be stated at £377,663.

The amount paid for lands resumed by the Government and purchased by the Corporation has been £58,150, and the value of additional lands required for the preservation of the watershed is (say) £34,200.

The cost of the extension of the works now under the consideration of the Council is £103,000.

The value of the water now supplied free of charge to Government buildings and grounds, public institutions, and shipping, is £2,600 annually.

The balance of the amount which the Council have power to borrow for water purposes is £76,900.

## SEWERAGE FUND.

The debt to the Government on account of this fund is (exclusive of interest) .. .. .	£200,000
Debentures have been issued for .. .. .	162,800
There is a Bank overdraft of .. .. .	13,899
	<hr/>
Less to the credit of the sinking fund .. .. .	£376,699
	2,000
	<hr/>
Making a total debt of .. .. .	£374,699

The

The income which will be derivable from the sewers under the Act recently passed, which confines the liability for rates to such persons only whose premises are connected with the sewers, cannot at present be correctly ascertained; but it is anticipated that, at the full rates as enumerated in the Sewerage Act, it will not exceed £1,500 per annum. The Council hitherto have ordered the collection of the sewerage rate to the extent of one-half only of the authorized per centage.

The amount received during the past year from those who voluntarily paid sewerage rates was £1,368.

The interest payable upon the debentures issued is £9,768 per annum, and to the Bank for overdraft an average of £1,020 per annum.

The total amount expended on works in connection with the construction of the sewers has been £319,461.

The amount which would be received annually for sewerage rates upon Government properties and public buildings is £1,124.

The Council have further borrowing power to the extent of £37,200.

#### SYDNEY COMMON FUND.

Debentures have been issued in connection with the Sydney Common fund to the extent of .. .. .	£15,000
And the present overdraft is .. .. .	10,620
	<u>25,620</u>
Making together a debt of .. .. .	£25,620

The total expenditure upon improvements upon the Common has been £45,232.

The value of the lands already sold is £26,866.

A considerable quantity of land still remains for disposal, but no estimate can be made of its present value.

The revenue from rents and agistment is about £300 per annum.

The average annual expenditure for interest and improvements is about £3,860.

#### PRINCE ALFRED PARK FUND.

The amount raised by the issue of debentures on account of the Prince Alfred Park is .. .. .	£12,000
And the Bank overdraft is .. .. .	6,377
	<u>18,377</u>
Making a debt of .. .. .	£18,377

The revenue from the Exhibition building is about £1,250 per annum.

The cost of the building has been £19,730.

The expenditure for interest on the debt, and the maintenance of the building, is about £1,325 per annum.

#### RECAPITULATION of the Liabilities and Revenues of the City Council, 30th June, 1873.

##### LIABILITIES.

##### CITY FUND.

Debentures .. .. .	£95,800
Less sinking fund .. .. .	£14,723
Credit at Bank .. .. .	1,437
	<u>16,160</u>

£79,640

##### WATER FUND.

Due to Government .. .. .	£213,337
Debentures .. .. .	73,100
Due to Bank .. .. .	7,652
	<u>294,089</u>

294,089

##### SEWERAGE FUND.

Due to Government .. .. .	£200,000
Debentures .. .. .	162,800
Due to Bank .. .. .	13,899
	<u>£376,699</u>
Less sinking fund .. .. .	2,059

374,640

##### SYDNEY COMMON FUND.

Debentures .. .. .	£15,000
Dr. to Bank .. .. .	10,620
	<u>25,620</u>

25,620

##### PRINCE ALFRED PARK FUND.

Debentures .. .. .	£12,000
Due to Bank .. .. .	6,377
	<u>18,377</u>

18,377

Total liability .. .. . £792,366

##### ANNUAL REVENUE.

##### CITY FUND.

City Rate .. .. .	£36,700
Markets, wharfs, baths, fees, fines, and other sources .. .. .	11,800
	<u>£48,500</u>

£48,500

##### WATER FUND.

Water rate .. .. .	36,000
--------------------	--------

36,000

##### SEWERAGE FUND.

Sewerage rate (say) .. .. .	4,500
-----------------------------	-------

4,500

##### SYDNEY COMMON.

Rents and agistment .. .. .	300
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300

##### PRINCE ALFRED PARK.

Rent .. .. .	1,250
--------------	-------

1,250

CITY

## APPENDIX.

111

CITY FUND.											
ANNUAL RECEIPTS.											
George-street Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£4,200
Hay and Bolmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Market Wharf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
Lime-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
King-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
John-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Woolloomooloo Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Domain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
Dawes Point	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Store, Hay-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Randwick Tolls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Fees and Fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Sale of Manure, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
											<hr/>
											£11,766
City Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,700
											<hr/>
											£48,466

CITY FUND.											
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.											
Office expenses, rent, printing, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£600
Stationery, advertising, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000
Expenses of elections, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Allowance to Mayor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Proportion of salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200
Incidental expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Interest on debentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
											<hr/>
											£21,700

## A 2.

## MESSRS. KEMP &amp; LEWIS' AND CITY ENGINEER'S JOINT REPORT ON COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR TOWN HALL.

## LIBRA—Design No. 1.

- Clause No. 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 " 6.—Sectional parts of roof not filled in black.  
 " 7.—Non-sectional parts of roof and gallery are not executed as elevations.  
 " 8.—External perspective shaded, and treated as a picture.  
 " 10.—No elevation of southern front; and nothing showing the principal points in the construction of roof and gallery.  
 All other conditions are complied with.

## EUREKA—Design No. 2.

- " 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 " 8.—External perspective shaded as a picture.  
 All other conditions are complied with.

## ART—Design No. 3.

- " 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 " 10.—There is nothing showing the construction of the foundations, or any foundations whatever below the ground line.  
 All other conditions are complied with.

## UBI FRUIT—Design No. 4.

- " 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 " 6.—Sectional parts of roof not filled in black.  
 " 7.—Non-sectional parts are not executed as elevations.  
 " 10.—There is nothing showing the principal points in the construction of the roof; and nothing showing the construction of the foundations, or any foundations whatever below the ground line.  
 All other conditions are complied with.

## BUSYIP in double triangle.—Design No. 5.

All conditions complied with.

## DOG—Design No. 6.

- " 10.—Two elevations only, instead of four (*i.e.*, one for each front.)  
 All other conditions complied with.

## TRBU UND FEST—Design No. 7.

All conditions complied with.

## STRUCTOR—Design No. 8.

All conditions complied with.

## R.B.—Design No. 9.

- " 6.—Floors not tinted as specified.  
 " 7.—Other tints used than those specified.  
 " 10.—No plan of roof; no western nor southern elevation.  
 All other conditions complied with.

## ROYAL STANDARD—Design No. 10.

- " 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 " 8.—Shadows shown in windows.  
 " 10.—No elevation for southern front.  
 " 11.—Estimated cost per foot not given.  
 All other conditions complied with.

## SPES—Design No. 11.

Clause No. 1.—Exceeds £35,000.

- 6.—All floors not tinted.  
 10.—No plan of roof; no drawing of western or southern front.  
 11.—One front executed on tracing paper.  
 All other conditions complied with.

## CITY—Design No. 12.

All conditions complied with.

## VIVA ITALIA—Design No. 13.

All conditions complied with.

## HOPE—Design No. 14.

All conditions complied with.

## T in square—Design No. 15.

- 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 2.—Covers more than half an acre.  
 7.—Non-sectional parts are not treated as elevations.  
 10.—Principal points in construction of roof not shown; and there is nothing shewing the construction of the foundations, or any foundations whatever, below the ground line.  
 All other conditions complied with.

## NIL DESPERANDUM—Design No. 16.

- 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 6.—Floors tinted, but not with neutral tint.  
 All other conditions complied with.

## CORINTH—Design No. 17.

- 6.—Floors not tinted; no allowance made for fall of ground.  
 All other conditions complied with.

## AD HOC in circle—Design No. 18.

- 1.—Exceeds £35,000.  
 8.—Shadows shown in windows.  
 10.—Southern front does not accord with the plans.  
 All other conditions complied with.

NOTE.—There are some red lines drawn upon these plans which are intended to show how the size of the building may be reduced to make the cost come within the prescribed limit of £35,000. These lines do not accord with the general conditions in any way; they are, in fact, another design for which distinct plans should have been given, in accordance with the general conditions.

## AD HOC in circle—Design No. 19.

Shows an elevation for George-street and Druiitt-street fronts, without plans or other drawings to suit; and no estimates.

## EMU in triangle circumscribed—Design No. 20.

All conditions complied with.

The calculations for the estimated cost of all these designs have been made at the rate of 6d. per cubic foot below the ground line, and 9d. per cubic foot above the ground line for the main structure, and 1s. 3d. for the towers above the height of main structure:—

Motto.	Superficial Area of Building.	Cubical Contents in Feet.			Estimated Cost.			Total Cost.
		Foundations.	Main Building.	Towers.	Foundations.	Main Building.	Towers.	
	feet.				£	£	£	£
No. 1. Libra .....	16,077	80,385	1,062,654	13,872	2,009	39,849	867	42,725
" 2. Eureka .....	16,843	69,600	871,680	69,456	1,740	32,688	4,341	38,769
" 3. Art .....	20,117	100,585	951,864	76,987	2,514	35,694	4,811	43,019
" 4. Ubi Fecit .....	21,770	108,850	982,452	34,254	2,721	36,841	2,140	41,702
" 5. Bunyip .....	21,741	70,995	859,455	.....	1,774	32,229	.....	34,003
" 6. Dog .....	14,220	70,650	810,434	42,800	1,766	30,391	2,675	34,832
" 7. Treu und Fest .....	16,592	82,960	802,032	28,224	2,074	30,076	1,764	33,914
" 8. Structor .....	15,284	76,420	771,244	41,400	1,910	28,921	2,587	33,418
" 9. R.B. ....	12,528	62,640	689,040	22,050	1,566	25,839	1,378	28,783
" 10. Royal Standard .....	21,379	101,095	1,172,702	50,688	2,527	43,976	3,168	49,671
" 11. Spes .....	17,320	85,500	1,179,900	4,096	2,137	44,246	256	46,639
" 12. City .....	17,232	86,160	824,784	20,736	2,154	30,929	1,296	34,379
" 13. Viva Italia .....	17,948	89,740	833,960	22,932	2,243	31,273	1,433	34,949
" 14. Hope .....	18,811	94,055	871,312	.....	2,351	32,646	.....	34,997
" 15. T in square .....	22,448	112,240	1,090,128	90,944	2,806	40,879	5,684	49,369
" 16. Nil Desperandum .....	18,516	92,580	967,452	34,848	2,314	36,279	2,178	40,771
" 17. Corinth .....	11,828	69,140	638,143	1,863	1,478	20,180	116	21,774
" 18. Ad Hoc .....	15,422	75,680	1,149,818	17,360	1,892	43,118	1,085	46,095
" 19. Ad Hoc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20. Emu .....	16,138	80,600	803,795	18,332	2,017	30,142	1,145	33,304

WILLIAM E. KEMP, Architect.  
 O. H. LEWIS, Architect.  
 EDWARD BELL, City Engineer.

Sydney, 16 June, 1868.

## B 1.

[*Handed in by Thomas Robertson, Esq., M.P., 2 December, 1873.*]

STATEMENT of Traffic passed over Denilquin Bridge during the two years ended 31st December, 1873.

	No. of bales of wool.	Merchandise unbroken for up-Country.	Sheep.	Cattle and horses.
1872 .....	13,582	Tons cwt. 1,510 12	620,115	16,394
1873 .....	18,346	1,866 17	589,750	5,614

TOTAL receipts of Tolls collected on Bridge during the years 1872 and 1873 respectively :—

1872 .....	£1,218 14 10
1873 .....	1,254 17 9

## C 1.

[*Handed in by Mr. Sim, 5 December, 1873.*]

The Mayor, Morpeth, to Wm. Pidcock, Esq., Secretary to Municipal Conference.

Dear Sir,

Your circular requesting me to lay before the Conference the amendments that the Council of this borough deem necessary to be made in the Municipal Act was laid before the Council at its last sitting, and it was resolved that the matter should be left in my hands, as mayor, to make such suggestions as would seem to be of value to the Conference.

In entering on this task I must confess the difficulty I have to contend with in suggesting amendments to an Act that appears to me wrong in its leading principles. It will be necessary therefore, at the cost of a little tedium, to point out the defects in our present municipal system, and first as to its objects.

Civilization is said to be the creator of wants public and private, which ever increase with its advance, and the supply of these public wants are vital to its existence. Each individual must have these wants supplied, and as it is impossible for the individual to supply himself with the public requirements they must be supplied by some governing body vested with power equal to the requirements.

Before the establishment of our municipal system the central Government, with a power to raise revenue limited only by the will of the Parliament (and as a good local man is the main essential in a candidate for Legislative honors, that will in this particular was generally subservient), had entered upon the duty of supplying the public wants, and continue to do so now in all areas not incorporated. With an evident desire to be released of this duty the Government gave the Country our present municipal system in which the power of taxation is limited to 1s. in the £ of nine-tenths of the annual value of improved fixed property, and 1s. in the £, or 5 per cent. of the value of the fee simple of unimproved property, and as security for the payment of this rate or revenue they have given the Municipal Councils the goods and chattels of the occupiers. It strikes me that if the goods and chattels of the occupiers are the proper things to be pledged for municipal improvements they would also be the proper things to assess and raise a rate upon; but is it the chattel property of the occupier that is improved in value by municipal works, or is the real or fixed property that is improved? No one will give more for a chair or table in an incorporated area than they would outside that area, but if the approaches to premises are well made and in good order, and some care is taken to secure cleanliness and health, any one would be willing to give more rent for a dwelling where these conditions exist than they would where they do not exist. If then it is the real property that is enhanced in value would it not be more equitable to make that amenable for municipal improvements than it is to impose the hard task on Municipal Councils of selling the goods and chattels of occupiers to pay for improving the property of their landlords, for which they have again to pay in an increase of rent? This is surely wrong.

The next point I would draw the attention of the Conference to is, the power given in the 10th section of the Act to any fifty persons liable to be taxed for municipal purposes of being incorporated on petition, and define the boundaries of such Municipality, and the counter power given to a like number of petitioners to resist incorporation. In view of the object of our municipal system (to wit) the distribution from the central Government of the power to improve and take care of the common property of the inhabitants, to that of the residents of different localities more immediately concerned in the good order of our common property in their immediate neighbourhood, it must be apparent that the principle involved in this section, of allowing fifty residents to lay out a Municipality to suit themselves, or (as in most cases) be confined in their action by the will of surrounding proprietors, can never meet the object of municipal law, as all the roads in the intervening areas must still be left in the care of the central Government. The present method of doing this is by placing to the credit of an irresponsible committee—usually recommended by the local Member—a sum of money, at a rate per mile, in accordance with a departmental arrangement. It would be too much to say that this is not in many cases wisely expended; but would it be too much to say that it is in many cases expended more in view of the interests of the local committees and their friends than that of the general public. Of this abuse the Government can hardly plead ignorance; but they can, with good reason, plead their inability to cure the abuse, except by municipal action; and that by this section, being placed at the will of the people, is removed from the province of Government. There can be no hope that a municipal system that will be of any general benefit to the Country can come into existence under this clause of the Act.

The next clause I would draw the attention of the Conference to is, the exemption from rates of certain properties, set forth in section 163. The property of Her Majesty and the Imperial Government in the Colony may be set down as the exact amount of our attachment to our Queen and British institutions. All the real property unalienated is virtually vested in the Government of New South Wales. On what ground of equity is the property of the Government exempt from municipal rates? Is the property of the Government not enhanced in value as much as any other property by municipal improvements? Does the Government not use the roads so improved? If we look on the Government as the trustees of the public property and the executive of the public will, surely it is a bad example of the use of their powers to exempt themselves from a payment they are in equity as much liable for as any other holder of property. All the other properties exempted are proper objects for the exercise of sympathy with; but it seems to me that the Council is the proper body to exercise that sympathy, and not the Government.

Section 164 I have already referred to as one of the leading features of the Act, and as being wrong in principle, by making the goods and chattels of the occupier liable for municipal improvements in the place of the real property. Sections 165, 166, and 167 are useless under the powers possessed by the Council to borrow money. Section 176 is one of the longest and most ambiguous sections in the Act. When it is read in connection with the 164th section it is difficult for men of fair average understanding to wade their way through them. This section, which involves an outlay of our small rates in law charges, should, of all others, be clear, so that the ordinary men that are usually elected as aldermen would be able to recover the rates without risk.

The next section of importance is the 189th, or endowment clause. In our Municipality, and I believe in all others, under this Act all the moneys collected by rates and endowment (less the working expenses) have been expended in improving the public thoroughfares of the Colony, which are common to all, not on the private property of the ratepayers. If the private property of the ratepayers has been enhanced in value, it has been by giving greater facilities of intercourse to those outside their

their boundary; and as facilities to intercourse and industry tend to increase population, and population revenue, it is not easy to understand why the Government has fixed the endowment to Municipalities at a ratio inversely with the facilities given; and further, that, at the end of fifteen years, the endowment should discontinue, while the Government must continue to keep the thoroughfares in order outside the municipal boundary. This cannot be right.

The next section I would draw the attention of the Conference to, is the 190 or borrowing power. Our Corporation, and I believe there are many like us, have no property to offer as security for a loan, except the rates, and no Bank or money, lender will advance on such security. All the money we have borrowed has been on the joint and several prom-note of the aldermen. By the operation of the Act, all the aldermen pledged for the repayment of this loan may all be outside the Council in three years; and there is a possibility under the Act of the new Council repudiating the debt, as the document held by the Bank is simply a promise to pay made by persons whose names are attached; no one else is liable. For the purpose of effecting the improvements specified in the 165th section, the Council is empowered to levy a rate on all occupiers or owners of property deriving any benefit from such works, and not till then. Such works can only be constructed with borrowed money, and to pledge the general revenue of the Council for works that may be only of partial benefit would be unjust.

It seems to be utterly impossible that a proper system of municipal self-government can become general under the present Act, and even to continue those in existence we must have a new Act.

For the construction of a new Act, I beg to submit to the consideration of the Conference the following principal features to be embodied in such Act, that I think will meet the wants of the country:—

- First. That the settled portion of the country be laid out into municipal areas or districts, leaving no intervening spaces between, as at present.
- Second. That all the fixed property in each municipal area be assessed every three years, and a rate (say) of one penny in the £ on the value of the fee simple, payable by the owner for the general maintenance of the roads within the Municipal area, be levied by the Government, and expended on said roads under Government supervision.
- Third. That all postal roads be subsidized by the Government in accordance with the present classification of roads, subject to such alteration as the necessity of the postal route may require.
- Fourth. That any of the municipal areas, but no more nor no less than that laid out, may be incorporated on petition of a majority of the inhabitants within such area, on the completion of which, all powers for the assessment of property and the raising of money by rates, and the maintenance of roads, exercised by the Government, together with the subsidy for postal roads, be vested in the inhabitants so incorporated. The Councils may be similar to the present.
- Fifth. That all towns within an incorporated area requiring greater improvements than the maintenance of roads, such as kerbing and guttering of streets, the sewerage of the town or the drainage of land, the supply of water, the lighting with gas, or any other public improvement the advancing civilization may require, shall, before any such improvements be made, be subject to an additional rating, such rate to be estimated to yield at least 10 per cent. on the cost of the work required for such improvements.
- Sixth. That all moneys required for improvements be borrowed from the Government, on the security of the rates; and on any failure or default on the part of the Council of the municipal area, the Government to seize on the security and collect the rates.
- Seventh. That in each municipal area a portion of land be set apart for public purposes, water reserve, and commonage, and on incorporation be vested in the Council.

I do not deem it necessary to give details, as these can be added when required.

Yours faithfully,  
D. SIM, Mayor.

Municipal Council Chambers,  
Morpeeth, 29 September, 1873.

D 1.

[Ordered to be appended, 1 April, 1874.]

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

(REPORT FROM CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL POSITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 December, 1873.

The Secretary to Municipal Conference Committee to The Colonial Secretary.

Camperdown, 29 September, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Municipal Conference Committee, to forward, for your information, the enclosed return, compiled from statistics furnished to the Committee by the respective Municipalities, showing the amount of rates, endowment, &c., proportion of endowment to rates, for the year, the length of roads, &c., in each Borough and Municipal District, and the present liabilities of each Council; also, to state that some of the returns not having yet come to hand I have been instructed to fill up the columns of such, if possible, from the Government Statistics of 1872-3, No. 141.

I have, &c.,  
WM. PIDCOCK,  
Secretary to Conference.

RETURN

## APPENDIX.

115

RETURN showing the amount of Rates, Endowment, &c., for the Year; proportion of Government Endowment to Rates now received; when Endowment ceases; Length of Streets, Roads, &c.; and the present Liabilities of each Borough and Municipal District. (Sydney, 29 Sept., 1873.)

Boroughs.	Average Rates for the Year.			Government Endowment.			Other sources of Income, Loans, &c.			Total.	Proportion of Endowment to Rates.	When Endowment ceases.	Streets and Roads.				Bridges.	Present Liabilities.	Remarks.											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	Made.				Partially made.	Unmade.	Total.	£	s.	d.					
1 Albury	735	12	0	183	0	0	350	0	0	1,269	10	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1875	42	0	53	0	95	0	800	0	0							
2 Alexandria	577	1	4	134	5	4	.....	.....	.....	711	6	8	One-fourth	Aug., 1874	2	0	5	0	7	0	2,500	0	0	No returns. Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.						
3 Armidale	388	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	16	4	.....	Nov., 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
4 Ashfield	561	19	0	561	19	0	.....	.....	.....	1,123	18	0	Equal	Dec., 1886	.....	10	0	.....	10	0	Nil.	.....	.....							
5 Balmain	1,809	10	9	465	6	6	143	14	1	2,418	11	4	One-fourth	Feb., 1875	5	0	.....	10	0	1,500	0	0	A portion of miscellaneous receipts; receive no Government endowment.							
6 Bathurst	1,683	16	0	420	19	0	.....	.....	.....	2,104	15	0	One-fourth	Nov., 1877	14	0	.....	16	0	5,149	16	10	In the item of streets and roads, several are kerbed and guttered, metalled and gravelled.							
7 Camperdown	392	0	0	128	12	0	.....	.....	.....	520	12	0	for 2 wards for 1 de.	Nov., 1877 Feb., 1882	2	70	1	0	3	64	7	54	1,500	0	0	1 1/2 mile of streets have been kerbed and guttered, and in addition to the number of miles of streets returned, there are upwards of 2 miles of footpaths, a portion of which has been kerbed and guttered, viz., the Parramatta and Fyrmont Bridge Road.				
8 Central Illawarra	744	0	0	186	0	0	270	0	0	1,200	0	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1874	.....	.....	.....	98	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
9 Cudgegong	281	14	0	122	16	0	.....	.....	.....	404	10	0	One-fourth	July, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns. Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.						
10 Darlington	367	0	0	183	0	0	.....	.....	.....	550	0	0	One-half	Aug., 1879	1	32	.....	0	8	1	40	.....	.....	Nil.	Not including 18 chains of footpath on Newtown Road.					
11 The Glebe	2,346	2	6	459	4	6	.....	.....	.....	2,815	7	0	One-fourth	Dec., 1874	8	0	.....	4	0	12	0	600	0	0						
12 Goulburn	959	5	6	484	12	9	.....	.....	.....	1,453	18	3	One-half	June, 1874	3	0	8	40	55	40	67	0	3,200	0	0					
13 Grafton	629	15	0	179	6	1	.....	.....	.....	809	1	1	One-fourth	July, 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.					
14 Hunter's Hill	233	11	9	81	13	0	.....	.....	.....	415	4	9	One-fourth	Jan., 1876	2	0	10	0	2	0	14	0	931	16	4					
15 Kiama	704	3	6	176	0	6	.....	.....	.....	880	4	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1877	10	0	17	0	81	0	108	0	747	6	4					
16 Murrumbidgee	419	17	6	209	8	5	130	0	0	759	5	11	.....	Nov., 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information derived from Government Statistics, No. 141.					
17 East Maitland	430	14	10	107	13	8	253	6	6	791	15	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1877	7	0	.....	8	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	In the item of "Other sources of Income," £217 was a grant from Government, for Main Northern Road.				
18 West Maitland	1,141	18	8	747	5	0	2,000	0	0	3,889	3	8	One-half	Nov., 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.					
19 Morpeth	353	0	0	176	10	0	.....	.....	.....	529	10	0	One-half	.....	2	53	2	59	3	43	8	364	.....	.....	.....	Waterworks cost £1,500; culverts and causeways cost £1,200.				
20 Mudgee	700	0	0	175	0	0	.....	.....	.....	875	0	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1875	2	53	.....	13	27	16	0	.....	.....	.....	950	0	0			
21 Newcastle	2,301	18	0	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2,901	18	0	One-fourth	June, 1874	4	60	.....	12	20	17	0	.....	.....	.....	5,000	0	0			
22 Newtown	1,250	0	0	312	10	0	.....	.....	.....	1,562	10	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1877	10	20	.....	5	20	15	40	.....	.....	.....	2,100	0	0			
23 North Willoughby	344	5	6	89	10	6	.....	.....	.....	433	16	0	One-fourth	Nov., 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.			
24 Orange	570	8	4	142	12	0	.....	.....	.....	713	0	4	One-fourth	Mar., 1876	.....	.....	.....	14	0	.....	14	0	.....	.....	.....	2,529	13	10		
25 Paddington	1,200	0	0	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0	0	One-fourth	April, 1875	4	0	.....	3	60	7	60	.....	.....	.....	2,773	4	9	A large portion of the unmade streets is situated on a portion of the Sydney Common, which will cost several thousand pounds to make them passable.		
26 Parramatta	862	10	2	215	12	6	314	12	0	1,392	14	8	One-fourth	Feb., 1876	35	miles.	.....	25	0	60	0	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0	0			
27 Petersham	401	6	6	401	6	6	.....	.....	.....	802	13	0	Equal	Feb., 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
28 Randwick	355	1	4	77	9	1	7,338	14	8	7,771	5	1	One-fourth	Feb., 1874	8	60	1	0	28	3	37	63	.....	.....	.....	4,649	0	7	£3,200 of liability in an acc. of Randwick and Coogee Roads. A great source of expense is the hilly state of the country, presenting great engineering difficulties, and involving a great outlay for bridges, culverts, &c.	
29 Redfern	1,947	0	0	486	15	0	.....	.....	.....	2,433	15	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1874	9	0	.....	6	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	1,938	2	0	Traffic in lending streets very great, involving a large expenditure.		
30 Richmond	161	7	6	161	7	6	.....	.....	.....	322	15	0	Equal	June, 1888	1	0	.....	7	0	8	0	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....			
31 Shellharbour	530	0	0	132	5	0	.....	.....	.....	662	5	0	One-fourth	June, 1874	.....	.....	.....	20	0	36	0	.....	.....	.....	400	0	0	A large number of small bridges and culverts are constantly requiring repairs, and new ones require to be made.		
32 Singleton	406	9	6	175	15	4	.....	.....	.....	582	4	0	One-half	Feb., 1881	3	0	.....	8	20	11	20	.....	.....	.....	137	11	6	2 miles of streets kerbed and guttered, cost £3,000.		
33 East St. Leonards	758	4	6	401	0	6	.....	.....	.....	1,159	5	0	One-fourth	Aug., 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.		
34 St. Leonards	400	0	0	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	600	0	0	One-half	May, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A large portion of this Borough consists of unimproved land, the owners of which cannot be found.		
35 Victoria	404	7	3	202	3	7	11	0	0	617	10	0	One-half	May, 1882	0	40	.....	2	40	2	40	.....	.....	.....	650	0	0	Public wharf at Blue's Point has already cost £876, and will cost £350 more.		
36 Waterloo	900	0	0	220	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,120	0	0	One-fourth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
37 Waverley	750	0	0	187	10	0	1,200	0	0	2,037	10	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1874	7	0	.....	16	0	23	0	.....	.....	.....	3,000	0	0			
38 Windsor	290	0	0	290	0	0	.....	.....	.....	580	0	0	Equal	Mar., 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
39 Wollongong	350	0	0	87	10	0	.....	.....	.....	437	10	0	One-fourth	Feb., 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40 Woolahra	1,056	0	0	489	0	0	379	3	3	2,844	3	3	One-fourth	Aug., 1876	11	0	.....	6	0	17	0	.....	.....	.....	800	0	0			
41 Wagga Wagga	859	5	2	559	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1,718	10	4	Equal	Mar., 1885	3	0	.....	47	0	50	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.																														
1 West Botany	145	4	6	145	4	6	.....	.....	.....	290	9	0	Equal	Feb., 1866	.....	.....	.....	3	0	17	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	Not including Trust Road running through Municipality.		
2 Broughton Creek and Bomsderry	250	17	6	250	17	6	17	3	8	518	8	8	Equal	Oct., 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.
3 Broughton Vale	80	0	0	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	One-fourth	April, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A mountainous and broken country, with numerous creeks. A large portion of the Municipality, although nominally incorporated since 1859, remained in possession of the Crown until 1866.

\* Not returned.

	Average Rates for the Year.		Government Endowment.	Other sources of Income, Loans, &c.	Total.	Proportion of Endowment to Rates.	When Endowment ceases.	Streets and Roads.				Bridges.	Present Liabilities.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Made.	Partially made.				Unmade.	Total.
<b>Boroughs—contd.</b>														
4 Deniliquin	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0	Equal	Dec., 1883	ms. chs. 3 40	.....	ms. chs. 60 0	ms. chs. 63 40	No.	£ s. d.	*
5 Dubbo	251 7 9	207 7 9	.....	.....	458 15 6	Equal	Feb., 1887	*	.....	*	18 0	.....	*	From Government Statistics, No. 141.
6 Five Dock	101 3 11	.....	.....	.....	101 3 11	.....	July, 1887	*	.....	*	40 0	.....	*	do. do.
7 Forbes	264 15 6	264 15 6	.....	.....	529 11 0	Equal	Feb., 1885	2 40	.....	15 0	17 0	5	*	One bridge and four culverts
8 Gerringsong	339 9 9	88 7 5	.....	.....	421 17 2	One-fourth	Aug., 1877	5 0	9 40	45 40	60 0	.....	408 0 0	No returns received, and no return in Government Statistics.
9 Glen Innes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Hamilton	355 12 8	355 12 8	.....	.....	711 5 4	Equal	Feb., 1887	1 60	.....	8 20	10 0	.....	1,000 0 0	do. do. do.
11 Hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. do. do.
12 Inverell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. do. do.
13 Lambton	386 12 0	379 17 0	.....	.....	766 9 0	Equal	June, 1886	4 0	.....	3 0	7 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
14 Leichhardt	391 4 0	391 4 0	.....	.....	782 8 0	Equal	Dec., 1886	*	.....	*	8 40	.....	*	.....
15 Liverpool	280 0 0	260 0 0	.....	173 15 0	693 15 0	Equal	June, 1887	3 0	1 60	65 20	70 0	.....	500 0 0	10 miles of streets and 60 miles of roads. A great number of bridges require to be built.
16 Macdonald Town.	58 17 4	*	.....	*	58 17 4	.....	May, 1887	*	.....	*	2 40	.....	*	From Government Statistics, No. 141.
17 Musclebrook	290 0 0	290 0 0	.....	.....	580 0 0	Equal	June, 1885	3 0	.....	9 0	12 0	.....	450 0 0	.....
18 North Illawarra.	221 19 3	221 19 3	.....	125 0 0	368 18 6	Equal	Oct., 1883	3 40	7 0	24 0	34 40	7	500 0 0	Five bridges have been built and two more require to be erected where washed away by floods, all on by-roads.
19 Nowra	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	260 0 0	Equal	Dec., 1886	5 0	.....	45 40	51 40	1	191 4 0	.....
20 Nymba	146 12 2	156 12 2	.....	.....	313 4 4	Equal	Jan., 1881	*	.....	*	25 0	.....	71 7 6	.....
21 Penrith	383 0 6	383 0 6	.....	.....	766 1 0	Equal	May, 1886	15 40	.....	24 40	40 0	.....	Nil.	.....
22 Prospect and Sherwood.	39 5 6	.....	.....	100 0 0	139 5 6	.....	July, 1883	*	.....	*	10 0	.....	*	From Government Statistics, No. 141.
23 Ryde	399 4 2	399 4 2	.....	.....	798 8 4	Equal	Feb., 1886	3 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	.....	600 0 0	do. do.
24 St. Peter's	375 0 0	375 0 0	.....	57 1 9	807 1 9	Equal	Nov., 1886	*	.....	*	5 0	.....	*	No returns received, and no return in Government Statistics.
25 Tenterfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From Government Statistics, No. 141.
26 Ullmarra	272 18 0	178 11 7	.....	.....	451 9 7	Equal	Nov., 1886	*	.....	*	100 0	.....	*	.....
27 Warrah	344 5 10	344 5 10	2,205 12 5	2,894 4 1	.....	Equal	Feb., 1886	*	.....	*	13 0	.....	*	do. do.
28 Wickham	319 3 8	263 17 3	.....	.....	583 0 11	Equal	Feb., 1886	*	.....	*	8 0	.....	*	do. do.

\* Not returned.

D 2.

[Ordered to be appended, 1 April, 1874.]

MUNICIPALITIES.

(PETITION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS RESPECTING ENDOWMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 January, 1874.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Members of the Municipal Councils of the Boroughs and Municipal Districts of New South Wales,—  
HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the Government is relieved of very much labour and expense by the Municipalities already incorporated in making roads, bridges, and many other improvements within the limits of their respective boundaries.

That in order to complete urgent and necessary improvements (the expenses of which have unavoidably involved an outlay, with the strictest regard to economy, far exceeding the amount raised by rates, endowments, &c., for many years to come) many of the Municipal Councils have been compelled to borrow money, to repay which, with interest, both the endowment and a large portion of the rates must be devoted, leaving a margin barely sufficient to meet ordinary expenses, and nothing whatever to carry on further improvements, or to keep in repair the many miles of roads, streets, and other improvements already made.

That the present rate of endowment, on the scale provided for in the 189th section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," is inadequate to meet the claims of the Municipalities.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that nothing short of a perpetual endowment, equal to the amount raised by rates, subscriptions, &c., will be sufficient to carry on the necessary works; and pray that your Honorable House will duly consider the matter by amending the 189th section of the present Municipalities Act, so as to meet their requirements.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 457 Signatures.]

D 3.

[Ordered to be appended, 1 April, 1874.]

MUNICIPALITIES.

(FINANCIAL POSITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1874.

RETURN (in part) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 December 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, during the month of January, 1874,—

- "(1.) A Return from each Borough and Municipal District, showing the amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year since their incorporation to 1873 inclusive.
- "(2.) A Return showing the liabilities, whether by loan, unpaid accounts, or otherwise, of each Borough and Municipal District on the 31st December, 1873.
- "(3.) A Return showing the actual superficial area, or an approximation thereto, of each Borough and Municipal District, as now incorporated."

(Mr. Macintosh.)

RETURN.

RETURN.

BOROUGH.	Amount of Arrears or of unpaid Rates on the 31st December, in each year, since Incorporation.															Liabilities on 31 Dec., 1873.	Approximate Area.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.				
	£ 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.		
Albury*																		27½ sq. m.	
Alexandria											32 16 0	67 19 11	2 1 2	3 13 6	6 17 0	2,500 0 0	960 acres.		
Armidale						25 12 10	33 16 8	39 3 3	119 0 0	86 0 6	194 15 8	125 15 4	150 2 5	238 16 6	250 11 9	479 7 5	3½ sq. m.		
Ashfield														4 4 6	2 3 6	Nil.	1,680 acres.		
Bainmain		505 6 0	204 12 0	60 13 6	32 12 3	46 1 3	45 2 0	160 0 3	364 11 0	623 3 6	597 19 9	363 13 9	439 5 0	534 5 0	623 7 9	1,600 0 0	640 "		
Bathurst					41 15 11	24 15 3	83 3 3	39 10 9	28 0 9	35 14 4	54 11 3	41 5 9	49 0 3	95 13 1	382 5 2	4,284 2 5	4½ sq. m.		
Camperdown { Cook { Camperdown.					123 17 10	79 1 1	118 1 1	116 13 4	89 17 7	69 13 11	77 8 7	5 13 0	17 1 10½	102 19 6½	90 16 3	108 5 1	121 0 6	1,617 3 9	480 acres.
Central Hawkesbury*																		131 sq. m.	
Cudgegong			58 4 9	316 4 0	334 1 5	610 8 3	395 11 6	630 0 3	918 16 3	1,196 15 9	1,317 16 3	1,540 16 3	1,347 10 3	1,645 3 3	1,839 7 0	255 14 8	192 "		
Darlington														9 5 0	8 12 0	11 4 0	47 10 6	26 acres.	
Glebe*																		480 "	
Goulburn*																		13 sq. m.	
Grafton	132 16 6	364 5 6	445 10 6	371 15 8	520 6 6	479 18 9	602 9 11	674 17 4	604 2 7	511 10 9	391 1 6	326 13 5	310 11 5	304 8 11	331 19 3	203 0 0	5 "		
Hunter's Hill			22 8 0	40 13 0	58 0 3	71 15 9	90 14 0	98 10 10	123 16 6	130 18 0	161 17 6	178 7 0	186 0 3	178 13 3	246 6 9	886 1 2	1,120 acres.		
Hill End																		910 "	
Kiama	28 6 10½	57 16 9	23 8 3½	51 9 6	[Council inactive.]	58 19 4½	41 11 10	63 6 9½	72 5 7½	39 14 3	45 3 8	60 12 6½	54 2 2	50 5 11½	795 5 0	60 4 6	6½ sq. m.		
Marrickville*																		1,642 acres.	
East Maitland				58 1 6	99 17 9	99 7 9	69 3 9	66 6 9	79 9 6	106 1 0	271 3 3	282 11 3	138 5 6	251 5 4	210 7 3	Nil.	7½ sq. m.		
West Maitland*																		15½ "	
Morpeth								91 14 4	28 9 7	132 2 9	101 8 10	108 17 6	104 12 0	62 13 8	96 19 10	655 0 2	654 acres.		
Mudgee		30 6 3	29 8 0	30 6 5	28 9 3	27 8 6	29 0 0	30 4 0	32 10 5	44 18 0	34 10 6	33 16 3	30 19 3	55 10 0	79 0 9	1,622 17 3	640 "		
Newcastle	70 2 0	132 3 5	63 12 3	159 5 5	148 14 3	265 8 0	442 16 5	593 16 3	959 6 3	33 16 0	85 16 1	387 19 0	350 0 0	198 2 0	1,200 0 0	10,324 0 0	1,245 "		
Newtown								20 12 6	21 9 0	22 12 0	22 9 9	22 9 9	19 14 0	20 2 0	187 16 0	2,320 1 11	445 "		
North Willoughby								10 16 0	13 10 6	11 6 0	15 1 0	16 7 0	28 17 6	68 12 0	[No rate levied.]	123 13 9	16½ sq. m.		
Orange			19 14 4	14 4 10	22 18 6	22 10 6	56 0 6	[No rates collected.]	3 19 1	10 2 1½	22 1 4	14 8 9	17 10 5	45 2 8	2,401 9 7	640 acres.			
Paddington*																		404 "	
Parramatta									105 9 6	45 15 8	79 2 5	33 17 7	52 17 3	92 19 8	1,753 8 9	1,665 "			
Petersham													14 4 0	6 18 6	176 17 4	514 "			
Randwick	340 0 0	343 0 0	351 0 0	354 0 0	374 0 0	398 0 0	408 0 0	396 0 0	398 0 0	425 0 0	416 0 0	417 0 0	406 0 0	343 0 0	400 0 0	2,900 0 0	13½ sq. m.		
Redfern										113 14 6	82 1 3	220 1 2	54 16 10	119 13 1	111 4 3	1,595 10 2	436 acres.		
Richmond														0 11 3	1 13 9	23 4 0	340 "		
Shellharbour	169 11 0	89 10 0	184 0 0	477 4 0	687 10 0	251 7 0	267 9 0	209 0 0	273 0 0	212 10 0	55 10 0	188 13 0	315 11 0	248 18 0	270 10 6	200 0 0	46 sq. m.		
Singleton								45 3 6	40 0 6	43 19 6	32 11 6	20 0 3	50 8 6	22 9 3	92 7 3	1,537 16 7	390 "		
East St. Leonards										18 13 6	75 5 0	57 15 6	148 7 0	127 15 6	140 3 6	452 10 1	546 "		
St. Leonards*																		51 sq. m.	
Victoria													4 18 0	7 4 0	17 3 0	671 3 4	213 acres.		
Waterloo		5 3 9	5 7 3	4 3 3	8 4 6	6 12 9	8 14 3	11 10 3	18 11 9	12 15 3	27 15 0	18 19 3	16 17 3	9 1 3	45 6 6	2,500 0 0	780 "		
Waverley*																		1,968 "	

NOTE.—The Municipalities marked thus (\*) have failed to supply the information asked for.

	Amount of Arrears or of unpaid Rates on the 31st December, in each year, since incorporation.															Liabilities on 31 Dec., 1873.	Approximate Area.	
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.			
	£ 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.	
<b>BOROUGHS—continued.</b>																		
Windsor*																		1,391 acres.
Woolongong																		3 sq. m.
Wooliabra		567 13 6	391 17 1	334 9 7	578 5 2	275 14 11	379 12 10	568 4 11	881 11 0	1,227 4 10	955 10 0	969 2 5	576 0 9	1,136 15 10	1,472 1 8			2,369 acres.
Wagga Wagga												170 2 6	153 13 0	156 13 5	218 8 7			50 sq. m.
<b>MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>																		
West Botany*																		4 "
Broughton Creek and Bonaderry											Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	334 "
Broughton's Vale																		331 "
Deniliquin																		50 "
Dubbo*											150 9 1	238 6 6	252 18 7	298 16 8	145 11 2			680 acres.
Five Dock																		2,000 "
Forbes																		17 sq. m.
Gerrington																		23 "
Glen Innes*																		50 "
Hamilton																		24 "
Hay																		43 "
Inverell																		50 "
Lambton*																		800 acres.
Leichhardt																		2 sq. m.
Liverpool																		43 "
Macedonald Town																		195 acres.
Musclebrook																		1,130 "
North Murrumbidgee																		12 sq. m.
Nowra																		231 "
Nymba																		124 "
Penrith																		41 "
Prospect and Sherwood																		154 "
Ryde																		134 "
St. Peter's																		747 acres.
Tenterfield																		50 sq. m.
Ulanarra*																		444 "
Warratah																		41 "
Wickham																		894 acres.
Yass*																		464 sq. m.

Note.—The Municipalities marked thus [\*] have failed to supply the information asked for.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30 January, 1874.

D 4.  
[Ordered to be appended, 21 April, 1874.]

MUNICIPALITIES.  
(FINANCIAL POSITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 April, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY Return to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 December, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, during the month of January, 1874,—

- "(1.) A Return from each Borough and Municipal District, showing the amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year since their incorporation to 1873, inclusive.  
 "(2.) A Return showing the liabilities, whether by loan, unpaid accounts, or otherwise, of each Borough and Municipal District, on the 31st December, 1873.  
 "(3.) A Return showing the actual superficial area, or an approximation thereto, of each Borough and Municipal District, as now incorporated."

(Mr. Macintosh.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

	Amount of arrears or of unpaid rates on the 31st December in each year since incorporation.															Liabilities on 31 Dec., 1873.	Approximate Area.	
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.			
Boroughs.	£ 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.	
Glebe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545 6 8	489 4 10	570 5 7	228 15 11	325 13 2	373 17 5	288 19 0	797 10 9	480 acres.	
Marrickville.....	.....	.....	.....	6 19 0	4 4 6	8 16 6	8 14 6	10 9 6	12 14 6	16 3 6	16 18 0	17 6 0	19 18 6	33 7 9	50 13 9	730 0 0	1,642 "	
Randwick .....	303 1 3	130 10 8	135 1 0	83 3 6	NIL.	12 1 6	85 6 7	178 10 6	10 12 0	85 0 5	42 16 0	155 16 11	104 2 11	296 19 10	145 12 10	5,155 2 10	13½ sq. m.	
St. Leonards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 11 11	31 4 5	54 11 2	86 16 2	126 6 2	163 0 5	247 0 2	NIL.	5½ "	
Waverley .....	340 0 0	343 0 0	351 0 0	354 0 0	374 0 0	398 0 0	408 0 0	396 0 0	398 0 0	425 0 0	416 0 0	417 0 0	406 0 0	343 0 0	409 0 0	2,900 0 0	1,668 acres.	
MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.																		
West Botany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NIL.	6 18 0	103 6 0	100 0 0	4 sq. m.
Lambton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 5 5	3 11 3	120 2 6	1,000 0 0	800 acres.
Ulmarra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 4 0	120 11 2	28 12 6	44½ sq. m.

N.B.—The information given above with respect to the Borough of Waverley was, in the original Return, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly 30 January, 1874, erroneously assigned to Randwick.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 14 April, 1874.



1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.

(LIST OF DIRECTORS FOR 1874.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN,  
RANDWICK.

PRESIDENT—HON. E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B., M.L.C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. GEORGE ALLEN, M.L.C.

REV. CANON STEPHEN, M.A.

HONORARY TREASURER—ROBERT HILLS.

HONORARY SECRETARY—GEORGE F. WISE.

## DIRECTORS :—

ALDERSON, W. M.	JOSEPHSON, I. J.
ALLEN, H. EDWARD.	MOSS, MOSES.
DAWSON, JOHN.	PEARCE, S. H.
DONOVAN, JEREMIAH.	PENFOLD, E. T.
DWYER, REV. JOHN.	POWELL, JAMES.
FRIEND, W. S.	RAPHAEL, J. G.
GARRAVEL, REV. P.	RENWICK, GEORGE.
HOLDSWORTH, J. B.	SHERIDAN, VERY REV. DEAN.
HUGHES, JOHN.	THOMPSON, JOSEPH.
HUMPHREY, CHARLES H.	WATKINS, JOHN.
JAQUES, THEODORE.	WILSON, REV. THOMAS, B.A.
WYNNE, RICHARD.	

I certify the above to be a correct list of the Directors of the Destitute Children's Asylum, for 1874.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Honorary Secretary.



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.

(REPORT FROM BOARD RELATIVE TO EXPENDITURE FOR 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1874.*

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD, GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Board of Government Asylums,  
Sydney, 16 June, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Management to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, returns of the expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1873, with a comparative statement of the expenditure of those Institutions for the eleven years 1863 to 1873 inclusive, and to request that, as has been customary, they may, with this report, be laid before Parliament.

The Board desire me to call attention to the following facts connected with the management of the Asylums, as brought out in these Returns:—

1. The numbers of admissions, discharges, and deaths in the three Asylums were as follows:—

	In the Asylums, 31 Dec., 1872.			Admitted during 1873.		Discharged during 1873.		Died during 1873.		Remaining in the Asylums, 31st Dec., 1873.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney .....	...	217	217	...	234	...	196	...	42	...	213	213
Parramatta .....	256	...	256	343	...	298	...	43	...	258	...	258
Liverpool .....	578	...	578	701	...	508	...	167	...	604	...	604
Total .....	834	217	1,051	1,044	234	806	196	210	42	862	213	1,075

2. The average number of inmates in the three Asylums during the year was—

Hyde Park, Sydney (Females) ..	...	...	...	...	219
Parramatta, (Males) ..	...	...	...	...	264
Liverpool, (do.) ..	...	...	...	...	613
					<u>877</u>
Total ..	...	...	...	...	<u>1,096</u>

3. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the above 1,096 paupers for the past year, including salaries to staff, rations, medical comforts, medicines, clothing, &c., has amounted to £13,773 16s. 5d., showing an average expense per head of £12 11s. 4d., or £1 1s. 8½d. per head more than that for the previous year; this may be accounted for almost entirely by the increased price of provisions. The cost for provisions in the year 1872 was at the rate of £5 17s. 0½d. per head, whilst the cost in 1873 was at the rate of £6 15s. 5½d. per head.

4. As compared with the average cost (£13 2s. 4½d.) of the previous ten years, the past year shows a reduction of 11s. 0½d. per head on the entire expenditure.

5. When the south wing of the Liverpool Asylum was commenced it became evident that the space for exercise for the inmates was of too limited an area, and the Board, to meet the difficulty, arranged for a ten years lease of five acres of land in the vicinity of the Asylum. The field was fenced in, drained, and improved so as to make it a valuable addition to the Institution. At Parramatta also, a piece of land (about three acres in extent) has been rented from Sir William Macarthur, and fenced in for the purpose of growing vegetables for the inmates. The expenditure for these works and other small urgent improvements which have been paid for from the Asylums' vote, have increased the expense to the extent of 4s. 8½d. per head; that is to say, were these expenses eliminated from the returns the annual cost per head would be reduced from £12 11s. 4d. to £12 6s. 7½d.

6. The per-centage of deaths, and the average age of inmates who have died in the Asylums during the past year were as follows:—

	Per-centage.	Average.
Hyde Park, Sydney—Females ... ..	19.18	63 years.
Parramatta—Males ... ..	16.28	66 „
Liverpool „ ... ..	27.40	68 „

7. The ages of deceased inmates, as given by themselves, were as follows:—

	Years.									Total.
	Over 20.	Over 30.	Over 40.	Over 50.	Over 60.	Over 70.	Over 80.	Over 90.	Over 100.	
Hyde Park—Females .....	2	...	4	6	12	12	6	...	...	42
Parramatta—Males .....	1	2	4	8	8	11	6	2	1	43
Liverpool „ .....	...	7	9	12	50	53	28	6	2	167
Total ... ..	3	9	17	26	70	76	40	8	3	252

8. In explanation of the much larger per-centage of deaths at the Liverpool Asylum, as compared with the deaths at Parramatta and Hyde Park, it is right to state that, on account of the convenience for the removal of patients from the train to the Asylum, and to the superior hospital accommodation at Liverpool, as a rule all very infirm and helpless persons, as well as all admissions from the Sydney Infirmary, are sent to Liverpool instead of to Parramatta. In fact the Liverpool Asylum has become in a great measure a convalescent hospital, taking in destitute invalids from all the hospitals in the Colony.

9. The Board are aware that there is a prevailing opinion that several inmates are maintained in the Asylums who are able to earn their own livelihood; but if there are, at any time, persons of that description in the Institutions, they are convalescent patients who, having been admitted in a sickly and destitute condition, are allowed to remain for a limited time until they hear of some employment, and who, unless occupied in the work of the Asylums, are, on the certificate of the medical officer, if not hired out, forthwith discharged.

10. The work of the Asylums is performed entirely by the inmates, who are paid small gratuities of 2d. to 4d. per diem, a few of the principal wardsmen being paid 1s. per diem; by this arrangement the Board are enabled to utilize the small capabilities of some of the more healthy inmates who, outside the Institution, would probably starve.

11. The utilization, by the Board, of the late Volunteer quarters, the expenditure for which was specially authorized by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary from the Asylums' vote for the current year, has added much to the comfort of the old women at Hyde Park; and the addition of the new wing at Liverpool, which has been constructed principally with a view to hospital purposes, has largely increased the capabilities of that establishment.

12. At the Hyde Park Asylum all the clothing is made by the inmates, and at Liverpool the greater portion is so made; by this means not only is a large saving effected in the expenditure but both men and women are employed in useful labour, who, from age and infirmity, could not obtain a livelihood outside the Institution.

13. The Board deem it only doing justice to the officers immediately in charge of the Hyde Park and Liverpool Asylums to say, that those two Institutions have been conducted in all respects to their entire satisfaction; and that the general management, cleanliness, and order maintained in them is deserving of the highest praise. The Board regret that they cannot accord similar praise to the management of the Parramatta Asylum.

I have, &c.

FREDERIC KING,  
Secretary.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool for the year 1874.

Asylum.	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.
Sydney .....	219	508 1 0	2 6 4½	1,405 3 9	6 8 3½	389 19 8	1 15 7½	281 2 3	1 5 8	2,584 6 8	11 16 0
Parramatta .....	264	530 2 1	2 0 1½	1,863 5 2	7 1 1½	531 9 5	2 0 3	483 1 4	1 16 7	3,407 18 0	12 18 2
Liverpool .....	613	989 13 3	1 12 3½	4,154 10 1	6 15 6½	1,383 2 6	2 5 1½	1,254 5 11	2 0 11	7,781 11 9	12 13 10½
TOTAL .....	1,096	2,027 16 4	1 17 0	7,422 19 0	6 15 5½	2,304 11 7	2 2 0½	2,018 9 6	1 16 10	13,773 16 5	12 11 4

Hyde Park Asylum,  
Sydney, 16th June, 1874.

FREDERIC KING,  
Secretary.

## DETAILED STATEMENT.

	Sydney.		Parramatta.		Liverpool.		Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries .....		508 1 0		530 2 1		989 13 3	2,027 16 4
Food .....	1,166 11 4		1,471 7 7		3,396 14 4		
Medical comforts .....	53 14 8		205 2 1		359 0 9		
Vegetables .....	113 6 6		79 16 8		105 14 7		
Gratuities .....	35 1 2		67 19 3		157 18 9		
Milk .....	31 10 1		39 19 7		135 1 8		
Clothing .....		1,405 3 9		1,863 5 2		4,154 10 1	7,422 19 0
Contingencies .....		359 19 8		331 9 5		1,353 2 6	2,304 11 7
Travelling expenses .....	0 10 6		17 12 2		100 12 0		
Advertisements .....	3 0 8		3 0 8		2 2 8		
Fuel .....	84 2 6		82 10 0		109 17 2		
Medicines .....	30 13 6		41 12 11		121 8 3		
Water .....			17 15 3		168 3 7		
Barrels .....	56 1 0		54 13 0		184 0 0		
Medical certificates .....							
Light .....	31 1 6		14 2 4		21 6 0		
Soap .....	29 6 7		23 1 9		47 4 9		
Straw .....	1 17 6		13 12 3		31 4 3		
Rent .....			50 0 0		95 8 0		
Ironmongery .....	19 4 4		47 5 11		148 8 10		
Sundries .....	45 17 3		125 14 8		367 7 7		
		281 2 3		453 1 4		1,254 5 11	2,018 9 6
		£2,584 6 8		£3,407 18 0		£7,781 11 9	£13,773 16 5

Hyde Park Asylum,  
Sydney, 16th June, 1874.FREDERIC KING,  
Secretary.

## COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool, for the years 1863 to 1873.

Year.	Average No. of inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.	£ s. d.	Average per head.
1863	624	1,958 0 9	3 2 9	4,453 5 10	7 6 0	988 16 8	1 11 8	1,584 15 0	2 1 9	8,995 18 3	14 8 3
1864	673	2,013 15 10	2 19 10	4,944 17 0	7 6 11	1,047 3 9	1 11 11	1,211 14 6	1 16 0	9,217 11 1	13 13 10
1865	721	2,125 2 2	2 18 11	4,905 0 7	6 16 0	2,107 10 10	2 18 3	1,483 7 0	2 1 2	10,521 0 8	14 14 7
1866	836	2,299 15 5	2 13 8	5,082 14 2	6 19 9	1,746 7 11	2 0 9	1,870 12 0	2 3 8	11,899 9 6	13 18 0
1867	931	2,742 10 10	2 18 10	5,661 19 8	6 8 0	2,467 8 7	2 13 0	2,298 10 8	2 5 0	13,270 9 9	14 5 0
1868	969	2,668 16 0	2 15 1	6,638 18 4	6 17 0	1,914 11 7	1 19 6	1,727 19 3	1 15 7	12,950 5 2	13 7 3
1869	970	2,571 6 4	2 13 0	6,324 7 7	6 10 4	1,943 12 10	2 0 0	1,602 4 1	1 13 0	12,441 10 10	12 16 6
1870	997	1,781 10 8	1 15 8	6,085 19 1	6 2 1	2,033 18 11	2 0 9	1,343 16 10	1 6 11	12,245 5 6	11 5 9
1871	1,005	1,819 0 5	1 14 2	6,380 16 5	5 19 10	2,148 10 0	2 0 4	1,612 2 2	1 10 3	11,960 9 0	11 4 7
1872	1,105	1,976 13 0	1 15 9	6,467 15 2	5 17 0	2,414 12 9	2 3 8	1,826 11 3	1 13 0	12,587 1 5	11 9 7
1873	1,096	2,027 16 4	1 17 0	7,422 19 0	6 15 5	2,394 11 7	2 2 0	2,018 9 6	1 16 10	13,773 16 5	12 11 4
TOTAL	909	2,180 7 11	2 9 6	5,970 15 8	6 12 7	1,918 16 10	2 1 11	1,670 18 4	1 17 5	11,823 17 11	13 1 4

Hyde Park Asylum,  
Sydney, 16th June, 1874.FREDERIC KING,  
Secretary.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

(STATISTICS IN REFERENCE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 December, 1873.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 November, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A Return of the average daily number of children in the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta in the year 1871.
- “ (2.) The number of children who died in 1871.
- “ (3.) The number of boys and number of girls apprenticed from the Institution in 1871.
- “ (4.) An account, in detail, of needlework performed by the girls in 1871.
- “ (5.) A detailed account of any work or labour performed by the boys.
- “ (6.) The total cost, in detail, of the whole Establishment for the year 1871, to be given under the several headings, as follows:—Amount paid for salaries, maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, furniture, crockery, &c., fuel, light, forage, and all other miscellaneous expenses not included under the above heads; cost of repairs, building improvements, &c., made for and on account of the Establishment under the order of the Minister for Works, or of the Colonial Architect.
- “ (7.) All other charges or expenditure of whatsoever kind in connection with the Establishment, entered in detail.
- “ (8.) The like Returns for the year 1872.
- “ (9.) The like Returns for the years 1871 and 1872 respectively of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.”

(*Mr. Raphael.*)

## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

THE MATRON, PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY,  
Protestant Orphan School,  
Parramatta, 21 November, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, requesting me to furnish certain information which has been called for by the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to enclose—

- (1.) A return of the average daily number of children in the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, in the year 1871.
- (2.) The number of children who died in 1871.
- (3.) The number of boys and number of girls apprenticed from the Institution in 1871.
- (4.) An account in detail of needlework performed by the girls in 1871.
- (5.) A detailed account of any work or labour performed by the boys.
- (6.) The total cost in detail of the whole establishment for the year 1871, to be given under the several headings as follows:—

Amount paid for salaries, maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, furniture, crockery, &c., fuel, light, forage, and all other miscellaneous expenses not included under the above heads.

- (7.) All other charges or expenditure of whatsoever kind in connection with the establishment, entered in detail, and the like returns for the year 1872.

I have, &c.,  
M. BETTS,  
Matron.

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

A RETURN of the average daily number of Children in the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, in the years 1871 and 1872.

Year.	Average daily number.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1871 .....	156	93	249
1872 .....	154	89	243

(2.)

RETURN showing the number of Children who died in 1871 and 1872.

[Nil.]

(3.)

RETURN showing the number of Boys and number of Girls apprenticed from the Institution in 1871 and 1872.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1871 .....	11	4	15
1872 .....	25	16	41

(4.)

AN account in detail of Needlework performed by the Girls in 1871 and 1872.

1871.	1872.
12 bags.	20 aprons.
10 bed-ticks.	44 bags.
10 bed-quilts.	7 bed-ticks.
152 blouses (boys.)	32 bed-quilts.
13 capes (girls.)	143 blouses (boys.)
72 chemises.	108 chemises.
12 flannels.	146 collars.
18 frocks.	29 frocks.
102 handkerchiefs.	182 handkerchiefs.
58 hoods.	60 hoods.
66 night-gowns.	102 night-gowns.
124 petticoats.	165 petticoats.
183 pillow-cases.	78 pillow-cases.
22 pillow-ticks.	17 pillow-ticks.
280 pinafores.	329 pinafores.
149 sheets.	97 sheets.
142 shirts.	70 shirts.
40 towels.	83 towels.
57 trousers, pairs.	3 trousers.

NOTE.—The girls also mend for the establishment.

(5.)

3

(5.)

RETURN showing a detailed account of any work or labour performed by the Boys.

[Nil.]

NOTE.—The boys keep the whole of their side of the building clean, including dormitories, dining, bath, reading, and school rooms; and also work in the garden or elsewhere when required to do so. The majority of the boys are very young, and can do but little or no work.

(6.)

RETURN showing the total cost in detail of the whole establishment for the years 1871 and 1872, to be given under the several headings as follows:—Amount paid for salaries, maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, furniture, crockery, &c., fuel, light, and forage, and all other miscellaneous expenses not included under the above heads.

Year.	Salaries.	Maintenance.	Clothing, &c.	Medical Attendance.	Furniture.	Crockery, &c.	Fuel.
1871 .....	£ s. d. 1,075 11 9	£ s. d. 1,371 18 10	£ s. d. 690 14 9	*	†	£ s. d. 54 19 4	£ s. d. 82 2 6
1872 .....	1,067 5 0	1,325 15 2	710 12 8			34 14 4	90 5 3

Year.	Light.	Forage.	Incidental Expenses.	Allowance to Schoolmaster.	Allowance to First Teacher.	School Books.	Medicines.
1871 .....	£ s. d. 33 0 9	£ s. d. 30 7 4	£ s. d. 144 13 5	£ s. d. 35 0 0	£ s. d. 35 0 0	£ s. d. 48 4 0	£ s. d. 22 0 2
1872 .....	27 16 10	43 18 2	151 14 7	‡35 0 0	§35 0 0	46 9 11	15 16 1

\* The Visiting Surgeon also attends at the Parramatta Gaol, Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, and Roman Catholic Orphan School, and receives a salary of £250 per annum.

† This return will be supplied by the Minister for Public Works.

‡ In lieu of quarters.

§ In lieu of rations and quarters.

(7.)

A RETURN of all other charges or expenditure of whatsoever kind, in connection with the establishment, entered in detail.

[Nil.]

THE REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY TO ACTING PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,

3 December, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose reports from the Roman Catholic Orphan School for the years 1871 and 1872, as required by your letter of the 19th ultimo, to lay before the Legislative Assembly. All the information demanded is, I believe, given, except the amount of the medical officer's salary and of repairs, which we do not know.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY.

[Enclosures.]

Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta—Return for the year 1871.

No. 1. Average daily number of children, 318.

No. 2. Number of children who died, 1.

No. 3. Number of girls apprenticed, 15.

Do. boys do., 11.

No. 4. Needlework done by the girls:—200 sheets, 100 counterpanes, 4 dozen towels, 50 pillow-slips, 100 pocket handkerchiefs, 5 dozen dress shirts, 60 petticoats, sew the buttons on all their clothing, and assist with the general repairing of house linen and clothing. Every girl over 8 years assists in the housework out of school-hours.

No. 5. Four boys assist in the farm work; changed weekly. All the boys over 8 years assist in cutting wood, keep the grounds in order, and have the entire charge of their dormitories, school, and halls, under the supervision of the drill-master.

No. 6.

Salaries .....	£ s. d. 1,088 0 0
Maintenance .....	1,793 1 0½
Clothing .....	792 11 1
Medical comforts .....	70 9 1
Drugs .....	16 12 2
Furniture .....	Nil.
Crockery .....	4 15 0
Fuel .....	88 17 3
Light .....	40 0 0½
Forage .....	21 3 6
Stationery and school books .....	80 0 0
Postage stamps .....	5 0 0

Ironmongery

	£	s.	d.
Ironmongery and household utensils .....	41	2	7
Brushware .....	8	10	5
Matting and door-mats .....	6	0	0
Saddlery .....	4	5	5
Blacksmith and iron-work .....	22	2	2
Carpenter .....	7	18	1
Coffin and grave for one child .....	1	2	6
Paint and glass .....	5	6	3
Plumber and repairing tin-ware .....	12	0	2
Musical instruments (by Government sanction) .....	35	0	0
Boot for cripple child ( do. ) .....	3	0	0
Matron's bill for freightage, &c. ....	10	1	11
<b>Total cost .....</b>	<b>£ 4,156</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>

27 November, 1873.

M. A. ADAMSON,  
Matron.

## Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta—Return for the year 1872.

No. 1. Average daily number of children, 332.

No. 2. Number of children who died, 2.

No. 3. Number of girls apprenticed, 18.

Do. boys do., 17.

No. 4. Needlework done by the girls:—250 sheets, 100 counterpanes, 60 towels, 50 pillow-cases, 100 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 dozen underclothing, 60 petticoats, sew the buttons on all their clothing, 100 bags for clothes, assist with the general repairing of house-linen and clothing. Every girl over 8 years assists with the house work out of school-hours; two girls in the dining-hall changed weekly; four in the laundry.

No. 5. Four boys assist in the farm work; twenty, once a week during the Summer months, to assist in clearing the farm. All the boys over 8 years assist in cutting wood, keep the grounds in order, and have the entire charge of their donitories, school, and halls, under the supervision of the drill-master.

	£	s.	d.
No. 6. Salaries .....	1,088	0	0
Maintenance .....	1,928	12	11
Clothing .....	774	7	5½
Medical comforts .....	63	9	2
Furniture .....	Nil.		
Crockery .....	6	10	7
Fuel .....	88	15	9
Light .....	36	9	0
Forge .....	21	5	11
Stationery and school books .....	80	0	0
Postage stamps .....	5	0	0
Ironmongery and household utensils .....	34	19	6
Brushware .....	10	15	3
Tinware .....	20	7	1
Matting and mats .....	6	0	0
Blacksmith and iron work .....	28	8	9
New bottoms in 68 bodsteads .....	19	16	0
Paint and glass .....	2	15	5
Plumber and repairing tinware .....	3	6	3
Carpenter .....	1	18	0½
Coffins and grave for 2 children .....	2	5	0
Saddlery .....	0	18	0½
Matron's bill for freightage, &c. ....	12	14	11
<b>Total cost .....</b>	<b>£ 4,226</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9½</b>

27 November, 1873.

M. A. ADAMSON,  
Matron.

## STATEMENT showing cost of Repairs, Building Improvements, &amp;c., Protestant Orphan School, 1871-2.

Nature of work.	Amount.
1871.	
Additions .....	£ 4,609 12 10
Painters, repairs, &c. ....	157 11 6
Repairs to old buildings .....	76 14 4
Supply of furniture .....	15 0 9
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1871 .....</b>	<b>4,858 19 5</b>
1872.	
Painters, repairs, &c. ....	58 11 1
General repairs .....	60 2 1
Clocks .....	6 11 0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1872 .....</b>	<b>£ 125 4 2</b>

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 22nd November, 1873.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing cost of Repairs, Building Improvements, &c., Roman Catholic Orphan School,  
1871-2.

Nature of work.										Amount.		
1871.										£	s.	d.
General repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	0	0
1872.												
General repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	0	8
Painters, repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	16	11
Cooking stove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1872										£		
										817	7	7

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 22nd November, 1873.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1873.

[6d.]

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

(STATISTICS RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1874.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 February, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return of the average daily number of children in the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, in the year 1873.
- “(2.) The number of children who died in 1873.
- “(3.) The number of boys and number of girls apprenticed from the institution in 1873.
- “(4.) An account in detail of needlework performed by the girls in 1873.
- “(5.) A detailed account of any work or labour performed by the boys.
- “(6.) The total cost in detail of the whole establishment for the year 1873, to be given under the several headings as follows:—Amount paid for salaries, maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, furniture, crockery, &c., fuel, light, forage, and all other miscellaneous expenses not included under the above heads, costs of repairs, building improvements, &c., made for and on account of the establishment, under the order of the Minister for Works or of the Colonial Architect.
- “(7.) All other charges or expenditure, of whatsoever kind, in connection with the establishment, entered in detail.
- “(8.) The like Returns, for the year 1873, of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.”

(*Mr. Raphael.*)

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## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

THE MATRON, PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Protestant Orphan School,  
Parramatta, 17 February, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I do myself the honor to enclose the Return called for by the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,  
M. BETTS,  
Matron.

### (No. 1.)

RETURN of the average daily number of children in the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, in the year 1873.

Boys.	.....	Girls.	.....	Total.
148		92		240

### (No. 2.)

RETURN of the number of children who died in 1873.

Boy.	.....	Girls.	.....	Total.
1		Nil		1

### (No. 3.)

RETURN showing the number of boys and number of girls apprenticed from the institution in 1873.

Boys.	.....	Girls.	.....	Total.
20		8		28

### (No. 4.)

AN account in detail of needlework performed by the girls in 1873.

57 chemises.	159 sheets.
179 petticoats.	40 towels.
340 pinafores.	67 pillow-cases.
25 nightgowns.	3 do. ticks.
24 hoods.	15 bed do.
8 frocks.	11 do. quilts.
14 aprons.	10 blinds.
56 handkerchiefs.	13 table-cloths.
147 collars.	23 bags.
75 shirts.	3 pair trousers.
82 blouses.	
	1,351

### (No. 5.)

DETAILED account of any work or labour performed by the boys.

2 boys	employed as pupil-teachers.
1 boy	" " boatman.
4 boys	" " attending on officers.
2 "	" " daily in garden.
21 "	" " in cleaning dormitories, dining-room, schoolrooms, lavatories, &c., &c.
20 "	" " in garden every Friday.
10 "	" " weekly, washing verandahs, &c., girls' side.
30 "	" " cleaning about grounds.
1 boy	" " daily, as messenger.

NOTE.—The elder boys have each a plot of ground belonging to themselves, in which they work during their leisure time.

(No. 6.)

## 3

(No. 6.)

THE total cost in detail, of the whole establishment for the year 1873, to be given under the several headings as follows:—Amount paid for salaries, maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, furniture, crockery, &c., fuel, light, and forage, and all other miscellaneous expenses not included under above heads.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries ... ..	1,080	7	2
Maintenance ... ..	1,274	19	9
Clothing ... ..	712	17	8
*Medical attendance ... ..			
Furniture (unknown) ... ..			
Crockery, ironmongery, &c. ... ..	57	18	7
Fuel ... ..	98	9	3
Light ... ..	30	15	5
Forage ... ..	29	0	2
School books ... ..	48	19	5
† Allowance to Schoolmaster ... ..	35	0	0
‡ Do. First Teacher ... ..	35	0	0
Under authority from the Government—			
Building wall, river frontage ... ..	55	0	0
Gratuity to Pupil-teacher ... ..	20	0	0
Do. do. ... ..	6	0	0
Towards Picnic for children ... ..	10	0	0
Incidental expenses ... ..	148	5	5
Medicines ... ..	3	16	4
Sewing-machine ... ..	7	10	0
	<u>£3,643</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>

\* The Visiting Surgeon of this institution attends three other Government establishments, and receives a salary of £250 per annum.

† In lieu of quarters.

‡ In lieu of rations and quarters.

(No. 7.)

ALL other charges or expenditure, of whatsoever kind, in connection with the establishment, entered in detail.

Nil.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE, R. C. ORPHAN SCHOOL, to THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Vicar-General's Office,  
4 March, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Returns concerning the Roman Catholic Orphan School asked for in your letter of the 11th February, for the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,

(For the Very Rev. S. J. A. SHEEHY.)

THOS. MARINSON.

*Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta—A Return for the year 1873.*

- No. (1.) Average daily number of children, 301.
  - (2.) The number of children who died, Nil.
  - (3.) The number of girls apprenticed, 17.
  - „ The number of boys apprenticed, 7.
  - (4.) Needlework done by the girls—
    - 120 counterpanes.
    - 140 kerchiefs.
    - 170 sheets.
    - 40 pillow-slips.
    - 50 towels.
    - 100 yards of lace tatting.
    - Assisting with the general repairing of the house linen; also buttoning and repairing the clothing.
    - 113 girls assist in the housework, kitchen, and laundry, out of school hours.
  - (5.) Four boys assist daily in the farm-work, changed weekly.
- All boys over eight years assist in cutting wood, keep their play-grounds in order, and do the entire cleaning, &c., of their dormitories, school, and passages, under the supervision of the drill-master.

*Expenditure*

## Expenditure for the year 1873.

Nos. (6 and 7.)	£	s.	d.
*Clothing, boots, household linen, and blankets ... ..	828	10	9
Stationery and school books ... ..	80	0	0
Postage stamps ... ..	5	0	0
Crockery and tinware ... ..	11	13	7½
*Ironmongery and household utensils ... ..	74	15	0½
Brushware ... ..	7	14	11
Blacksmith and ironwork, ... ..	18	16	6
Paint and glass ... ..	8	1	7
New sash lines throughout buildings ... ..	10	0	0
Plumber and repairs to tin-ware ... ..	11	13	8
Carpenter ... ..	1	8	6
Mangle ... ..	13	10	0
Bath (plunge) ... ..	4	0	0
Drugs ... ..	14	4	2
Rations ... ..	1,702	9	7
Medical comforts ... ..	29	6	8
Fuel ... ..	91	7	6
Light... ..	35	11	5
Forage ... ..	19	16	4
Matron's bill for freightage, &c. ... ..	15	18	6
Salaries ... ..	1,100	0	0
Repairs and improvements to building ... ..	300	0	0
Total... ..	£ 4,383	18	9½

S. J. A. SHEEHY.  
M. A. ADAMSON.

18 February, 1874.

\* The cost of stores, clothing, ironmongery, &c., is this year 10 per cent. above the usual cost, on account of changes in the kind of some articles.

STATEMENT of amounts expended in repairs, building, improvements, furniture, &c., at the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools at Parramatta, during the year 1873.

	Amount expended.		
	£	s.	d.
<b>PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL—</b>			
Repairs .....	19	2	0
Additions, &c. ....	329	14	7
Furniture .....	25	11	6
Total.....£	374	8	1
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL—</b>			
Repairs, &c. ....	9	16	0
Painting, &c. ....	223	16	2
Force-pump, &c. ....	25	19	6
Furniture .....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....£	259	11	8

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 17th February, 1874.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**HOSPITALS.**

(PATIENTS IN DUBBO, MUDGEE, MAITLAND, GULGONG, AND BATHURST, DURING THE YEARS 1872 AND 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 April, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of Patients treated during the years 1872 and 1873 in the following Hospitals, viz. :—Dubbo, Mudgee, Maitland, Gulgong, and Bathurst.”

*(Mr. Buchanan.)*

A RETURN showing the number of Patients treated during the years 1872 and 1873, in the following Hospitals, viz. :—Dubbo, Mudgee, Maitland, Gulgong, and Bathurst.

Hospital.	Number of Patients treated in 1872.	Number of Patients treated in 1873.	1872 and 1873.
Dubbo ... ..	85	72	157
Mudgee ... ..	151	119	270
Maitland ... ..	183	251	434
Gulgong ... ..	110	97	207
Bathurst ... ..	211	223	434

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 18 May, 1874.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1873.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, N.S.S. "VERNON," TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

N.S.S. "Vernon,"  
15 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a Report of this Institution for the past year, ending 30th June.

The general health of the boys has not been so good as in previous years; this I attribute in a great measure to our present anchorage. Scarlet fever was in the ship several months, which I have every reason to believe travelled from Balmain to us, as the boy who steered the boat to and from that place was the first to take it. The number sick during the past twelve months was 72; the cost of medicines, £27 10s. Table 16 gives a comparative statement of sick and cost at our present and former moorings off Garden Island. It affords me great satisfaction to be enabled to state that no death has taken place during the past twelve months, and that at present we are quite clear of sickness; the great attention and care of the sick by Mr. James Gorman, officer-in-charge of the lower deck, that was specially reported and commended, I think is worthy of notice here, for it was no doubt to his skilful nursing that many of them recovered so speedily.

When the weather permitted, on Sunday, all the well behaved boys were landed and marched to their respective churches under the charge of officers, but when detained on board, through boisterous, wet weather or sickness, the Church of England Service was read by myself to all the Protestants. They were also visited during the week by clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian persuasion, for imparting religious instruction. Table 12 contains a record of their visits. Mr. Whytlaw's visits are included with the Presbyterian; he conducts the Protestant Sunday School and has been so doing for more than six months past, by the joint wishes of the Reverends Mr. Langley, C.E., and Mr. Cosh, Presbyterian, Ministers of Balmain. From the statement of these reverend gentlemen the answers given by the boys in this school have been very good, and the improvement in their singing is worthy of mention.

The educational return (table 13) gives a general view of their attainments. They have been attentive in school, and made good progress since the appointment of our present schoolmaster; the whole tenor of the school has improved greatly.

In pulling in boats, trades, gun-drill, and general work about the ship, they have all made good progress in seamanship; they have improved upon the last year; but it is still far short of what it should be, and to make any marked improvement in this profession we should either be in sight of the shipping, or what will be better, have a small vessel for exercising and cruising outside the Heads, such as I formerly recommended in my letter of the 3rd May, 1869.

Table 10 will show a list of the articles made, and their estimated value. Among these is a steam launch, 52 feet over-all, 46 feet keel, 6 feet 11 inches beam, and 3 feet 9 inches deep, built on the lines of the fast model yacht "Miranda." This boat is now entirely planked and timbered, and only requires the internal fittings, caulking, coppering, and launching, to be ready for the engines and use, when she will be a very valuable acquisition to the Government,—be useful for any purpose that may be required of her in the harbour, or even outside in ordinary weather, and worth £850 finished; this is taking her at the English rate. A boat-shed and cow-shed has also been erected by the carpenter, seamen, and boys; these will always be useful for any Government purpose if the vessel should be hereafter removed from her present anchorage.

The admissions during the year have been 65; discharged and apprenticed, 67; passed though the books since inauguration, 408; apprenticed to 30th June, 233.

Table 11 shows a statement of their conduct, so far as I can obtain a report and trace the career of the boys. One gentleman reports: "On the 30th of this month my apprentice, M. O'B., will have completed his term of three years, during which time he has conducted himself with the greatest propriety in all things; and it affords me the greatest pleasure to testify to his general good conduct, which must reflect the greatest credit on his original training on board the 'Vernon.' One thing I must state and that is, he has studiously avoided all low associates, and I think will become both a respectable and useful member of society." Another, from the Clarence, writes, that the boy T.M. has conducted himself very well for the last

last twelve months. Another writes, regarding the boy W.J. :—"He is still the same good boy, faithful and honest, and will be a first-class tradesman when out of his apprenticeship." The master of another says: "My apprentice, R.T., is well behaved, of good habits, honest and upright in every way." Another master from the Clarence says: "My apprentice is conducting himself very well. Accept my thanks for sending me such a good boy." Another says: "My apprentice, J.D., is doing very well. I am quite satisfied with him, and he likes his place very well." A gentleman, who has two boys, writes: "Since my last report both the boys have improved, especially J.B., who is now beginning to be very useful; and I have no doubt in another year I shall be able to say the same of W.; but on the whole I am much more satisfied with them than when last I wrote. Another, from the same district, writes: "My apprentice, J.C., has conducted himself very well during the time he has been with me." Another writes: "My apprentice, E. M'E., is now conducting himself very well, and appears very contented; he has a bad temper, but think he will make a useful lad in time if properly treated." A lady, who had two boys (one now out of apprenticeship), writes: "J.S. has conducted himself very well. I am pleased to say there is a decided improvement in the boy in all respects. M.C. has been at service near me for the last six months; he is a most useful servant and seems to be doing well, being mounted and dressed like a gentleman." A gentleman near Grafton writes: "It affords me great pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the whole tenor of J.S.'s behaviour during the time he has been apprenticed to me, and should he remain long enough after his apprenticeship I feel sure I can raise him superior to his class. The boy M. has also conducted himself very creditably. In fact I have no fault to find, nor have I heard any; he is willing and obedient, and for such a little fellow does all that can be expected." Another, from about the same locality, reports: "T.E. has conducted himself fully to my satisfaction. He is obedient and trustworthy. I have not known him to say a bad word or tell a lie since he came to me, and I consider he is a credit to your noble institution. I may remark that this last boy was apprenticed to a person near Sydney, but did not please his master; the indentures were cancelled, and he was apprenticed afterwards to the master near Grafton, thereby proving what can be done with boys under different treatment. A gentleman from along the line writes: "My apprentice, G.W., is conducting himself with credit and giving us satisfaction; indeed he is so favourably known in the district that several residents speak of applying to you for apprentices." Capt. Towns wrote, just before his demise, that his experience of the "Vernon" boys was so good that he wished to get several more for the two whalers that he was then fitting out. One Saturday morning, a few months back, when about to step into a cab on the Circular Quay, a well dressed respectable looking young man came up to me, touched his cap, and requested permission to visit the ship, to see the officers and boys. I did not recognize him until he told me his name. He was one of our old boys, who had been to sea, just returned, and paid off, and was about to go to a northern port to see his father. A more respectable decent looking young person could not be found among the officers of the merchant vessels in harbour.

Three other youngsters finished their apprenticeship with Capt. Towns in two of his whalers; one went back to the same ship as second mate, and one of the others I believe before the mast; John M'G., a boy who had been working for himself, wrote to me last April thus: "Dear friend,—I hope you will excuse my long silence. I was often thinking about writing to you, and I used to keep putting it off from time to time. I suppose you thought I had forgot you. I shall never forget your kindness to me. I have done well since I left the 'Vernon.' It was the best job ever happened to me to be sent there. I have been on the diggings and done well. I am going to get married very soon. I think I will be going to Sydney; then I will go and see you"—&c. Since the above letter was received I have heard from him again, in reply to one of mine, thanking me for writing him.

I could give many more extracts from letters, speaking favourably of boys from this ship, but perhaps these few, taken at random, may be considered more than enough to prove the good that this Institution has done for the stray youths of this Colony.

It would be better for all those who are apprenticed, if it were possible that I could get to see, and have speech with them and their masters. I think if this could be managed it would prevent many from absconding. I would then be able to ascertain from personal observation if the masters were fit persons to have charge of the boys, for I am aware by report that some persons have obtained boys, through the recommendations of Magistrates, who are quite unfit to have charge of children.

At present we have forty applications, and it will be quite impossible to supply them all this year.

The cost per head is less than it was last year, the daily average being 107 and the work done by everyone greater than any year yet. Everything that is worn by the boys is made on board, and all the internal work and fittings done by ourselves, boats repaired, and also vegetables grown on the Island. A copy of the gardener's report is appended; by it you will notice that many of the vegetables were gathered by others not connected with this establishment. Altogether, for the moral tone and welfare of this Institution it would be better if we had a place distinct to ourselves, for indeed if a party of boys are sent to work at anything on Cockatoo Island it is almost impossible to keep them quite clear from coming in contact with dock labourers and others not connected with this Institution, over whom we have no control, from whom they hear most filthy and shocking expressions. Dock labourers are proverbially noted for having their conversation interlarded with frightful oaths and obscene expressions. If any of our boys make use of language of this description they are punished. I therefore think they should be removed from coming in contact with such demoralizing examples. On the whole, notwithstanding the many disadvantages, this Institution is doing a vast amount of good to the destitute and unfortunate children that pass through it, and I think the before-mentioned extracts from some of their masters will bear out this statement; but a greater amount of good might be done if we had a more efficient number of men to instruct them. We should at least have two more seamen, that the boys may at all times have an instructor with them. As we are now, if a man falls ill the others have to do double work and the children necessarily suffer for the want of proper supervision and instruction. Again, if the three seamen are required to work at the rigging, the children have to be put to some work not of much use, to keep them quiet and in order, whereas if we had two other men they could be put to the ordinary routine work.

I do not think of any further suggestions to offer just now, otherwise than to refer you to my former reports.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. V. MEIN.

## 3

## (1.)

RETURN of the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," showing the Admissions and Discharges for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Particulars.	Numbers.	Particulars.	Numbers.
Admissions—		Discharges—	
Committals .....	60	To relatives or otherwise .....	10
Re-committals .....	1	Apprenticed .....	56
Returned, indentures cancelled .....	4	Absconded and not captured .....	1
Remaining on board on the 30th June, 1873,—99.			

## (2.)

RETURN showing the Ages of Boys admitted on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Admitted during the year.	From 2 to 3.	From 3 to 4.	From 4 to 5.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	Total.
60	2	1	1	2	Nil.	4	2	6	7	10	9	5	5	6	60

## (3.)

RETURN showing the Religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon" during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Total.
25	27	4	4	60

## (4.)

RETURN showing the Religion of Boys remaining on board the "Vernon" on the 30th June, 1873.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Total.
49	38	8	4	99

## (5.)

RETURN showing particulars relative to Parentage of Boys admitted into the "Vernon" during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Number of boys admitted.	One parent living.	Both parents living.	Neither parents living.	Unknown.
60	29	25	4	2
Circumstances as stated in Record Sheet.				
Parents dead.....	4	Father Chinaman, mother British, unable to control.....	1	
Parents unable to control .....	12	Father dead, mother prostitute and drunkard .....	1	
Parents unable to support or control.....	4	Father dead, mother unable to support or control .....	1	
Parents drunkards .....	2	Father dead, mother married again .....	4	
Parents unknown .....	2	Father dead, mother deserted.....	1	
Parents unable to control, mother a drunkard .....	2	Mother dead, killed by father.....	2	
Parents unable to control, father a drunkard .....	1	Mother dead, father deserted .....	4	
Parents living separate, unable to control.....	1	Mother dead, father married again.....	2	
Parents unable to control, mother a prostitute, deserted .....	2	Mother dead, father unable to control or support .....	4	
Father dead, mother's whereabouts unknown .....	1	Mother dead, father unable to control .....	1	
Father dead, mother married again and separated.	1	Mother in gaol, father dead.....	1	
Father dead, mother unable to control .....	2	Mother dead, father drunkard .....	1	
		Mother prostitute, father unknown .....	3	

## (6.)

## COMMITTING Benches.

Araluen .....	1	Hill End .....	1
Bathurst.....	1	Liverpool .....	1
Bombala.....	1	Muswellbrook .....	3
Burrows.....	1	Newcastle .....	1
Central Police Court .....	14	Tumut .....	1
Grenfell .....	1	Water Police Court .....	26
Gulgong.....	6	Wagga Wagga .....	3

4

(7.)

TABLE showing the Number, Professions, and Trades of the Boys on board the "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1873.

Sailors.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Carpenters.	Sailmakers.	Too young for choice.	Total.
44	15	26	6	2	6	99

(8.)

RETURN showing the Number of Boys apprenticed from the "Vernon" during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Mariners.	Farmers.	General Servants.	Tailor.	Shoemakers.	Mason.	Total.
4.	17	31	1	2	1	56

(9.)

TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Boys remaining on board the "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1873.

Number of Boys on board.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	Total.
99	1	1	1	1	2	10	10	15	21	12	11	6	8	99

(10.)

LIST of Articles manufactured on board the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1873, and the estimated labour employed in their manufacture.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Awning, head repaired .....	...	20/-	1 0 0	Towels .....	15	-/1	0 1 3
Awning, gig .....	...	30/-	1 10 0	Uppers closed .....	401 prs.	1/-	20 1 0
Awning, quarter deck .....	...	...	20 0 0	CARPENTERS' WORK.			
Awning, main deck repaired .....	...	40/-	2 0 0	Repairs, boats .....	...	...	2 10 0
Hammocks, repairing .....	...	...	8 0 0	Cutters repaired .....	2	50/-	5 0 0
Mast covers .....	3	5/-	0 15 0	Boat-shed (material, £58/5) ..	65 dys.	10/-	90 15 0
Royal made .....	...	...	2 0 0	Cow-shed (material £13 14/10) ..	30 dys.	5/-	21 4 10
Smokesail .....	...	...	1 0 0	Mizen gaff .....	1	50/-	2 10 0
Screens, head .....	...	...	1 0 0	Office shelves .....	...	...	1 10 0
Top-gallant-sail repaired .....	...	...	0 10 0	Steam launch .....	150 dys.	10/-	75 0 0
Topsail repaired .....	...	...	1 0 0	Wages, P. Williams on launch ..	...	...	114 3 7
Belts .....	158	3d.	1 19 6	£49/5; material, £64/18/7 ..	...	...	30 0 0
Boots .....	309 prs.	5/6	84 19 6	Side ports, 4 men .....	28 dys.	...	3 0 0
Boots repaired .....	212 prs.	2/6	26 10 0	Rabbit hutches .....	...	...	1 10 0
Caps .....	121	1/-	6 1 0	Reducing yards .....	3 dys.	10/-	...
Coats, oilskin .....	13	3/-	1 19 0				
Clothes repaired (29 days) .....	...	10/-	14 10 0				
Aprons .....	13	1/-	0 13 0				
Beds .....	50	2/-	5 0 0				
Flannels .....	259	1/-	12 19 0				
Fenders .....	3	-/6	0 1 6				
Shirts .....	380	3/-	57 0 0				
Trowsers .....	456	2/9	62 14 0				
				Total .....	...	...	£ 680 7 2

(11.)

TABLE showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the "Vernon," and particulars of their conduct.

Number Apprenticed.	Very good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Absconded.	Out of apprenticeship, and working for current wages.
223	44	40	9	8	21	18
Out of apprenticeship and whereabouts unknown.	Drowned and killed at service.	Cancelled indentures.	No Report.	Total.		
30	2	10	41	223		

(12.)

TABLE showing the visits of Clergymen to the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Total.
23	16	33	72

5

(13.)

TABLE showing the Educational state of the Boys on board the "Vernon," for year ending 30th June, 1873.

	Reading.				Writing.				Ciphering.			
	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1872 .....	31	68	2	101	16	20	56	101	17	28	56	101
Admitted to 30th June, 1873 .....	14	20	26	60	5	25	30	60	5	24	31	60
Total .....	45	88	28	161	21	54	86	161	22	52	87	161
Discharged to 30th June, 1873 .....	20	40	7	67	20	42	5	67	15	45	7	67
Remaining on 30th June, 1873 .....	35	63	1	99	20	78	1	90	20	78	1	99

(14.)

TABLE showing the Revenue collected from the undermentioned sources during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Contributions from parents of Boys .....	£	s.	d.
Sale of boots .....	23	0	0
Repairs of boots .....	15	0	0
Repairs of boots .....	39	0	0
Total .....	£	77	0 0

(15.)

TABLE showing the cost per head of the Boys on board the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Daily average strength, 187.	Amount expended out of Vote.	Cost per head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions .....	847 8 4	7 19 4½
Clothing and bedding .....	285 4 11	2 13 3½
Fuel and light .....	77 2 6	0 14 4½
Stores .....	362 6 9	3 7 8
Salaries .....	1,549 3 6	14 9 6½
Stationery .....	27 1 11	0 5 0½
Sundries, including repairs to boats, medicines, &c. ....	327 13 8	3 1 2½
Gross cost .....	3,476 1 7	32 10 7½
Deduct maintenance .....	23 0 0	0 4 3½
	3,453 1 7	32 6 4
Sale of boots .....	50 0 0	0 9 4
Net cost .....	3,403 1 7	31 17 0

(16.)

TABLE showing the comparative state of health of Boys on board the "Vernon," with cost of Attendance and Medicines for twelve months.

Off Garden Island.		Off Cockatoo Island.	
Cases of sickness .....	35	Cases of sickness .....	72
Cost of medicines .....	£ s. d. 8 4 4	Cost of medicines .....	£ s. d. 27 1 10
Salary of medical officer .....	Nil.	Salary of medical officer .....	50 0 0
Total cost .....	£ 8 4 4	Total cost .....	£ 77 1 10

The Gardener to The Superintendent, N. S. S. "Vernon."

Cockatoo Island,  
17 June, 1873.

Sir,

I beg to hand you the following report of the gardens under my charge: The last twelve months has been very favourable for light soils, having had a good deal of rain during the summer. I have been enabled to fully supply the ship with all kinds of vegetables in excellent condition; the most of the gardens are under crop at the present time, and are offering to be very productive, as they are looking strong and healthy.

The gardens on the south side of the Island are now being put under root crops, such as turnips, parsnips, carrots, and onions. The gardens that are lower down (that is Johnson's gardens as we call them) I have cropped with lucerne as in those gardens the vegetables are stolen by wholesale, and puts me to great inconvenience. Sometimes a crop disappears in one night, such as turnips, broad-beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, and onions. I have known a whole crop of beans disappear in one night, and I have known 160 full grown store onions disappear in the same space of time. Indeed, all my watching cannot save them, and I have been obliged to sow some of the ground with fodder for the cows.

On the other side of the Island, that is, on the north side, I do not suffer from such depredations. The middle garden that was cropped with *Sorghum saccharatum* last spring has done well and is a very excellent feed for milch cows during the hot days of summer. I have cut it twice, and some of the first sowings three times.

The boys that have been under my charge work very well, are tractable and obedient, and as I am with them the whole of the time that is allotted for working hours, I can watch them pretty correctly, and act accordingly.

The trees that we planted last season have done well,—most of the "ficus" first rate; having made a shoot between two and three feet, all have done well from the jetty to the steamer's wharf, but on the dock side the fence got knocked down, and the cattle got in, and eat the heads off some of the trees, but they are all breaking again.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
Gardener.

1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1873.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lunacy Department,  
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville,  
30 March, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, for the year 1873, with the usual Statistical Tables.

On December 31st, 1872, the number of patients in hospital was 474, of whom 215 were males and 259 females.

The admissions during the year have been 189 males and 107 females—a total of 296.

The total number under care during the year was 770—404 males and 366 females—and the average daily number resident was 525. The number discharged was 179, of whom 100 had recovered, 22 were relieved, and 57 were forwarded to other institutions for the insane as “not improved.”

The deaths during the year were males 20, females 10—a total of 30.

The number of patients in hospital on December 31st, 1873, was males, 267, females, 294. Total, 561; showing an increase during the year of 87.

These results are summed up in Appendix A, table 1.

The admissions during the year have been more numerous than during any previous year in the history of the institution, and are in excess of those during the year 1872 at any of the English Asylums, with the exception of those for the populous Counties of Middlesex, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Kent. The reception and classification of this number of patients has in itself involved a very large amount of trouble and anxiety.

It has for a long time been a matter of observation that a very large proportion of the cases coming from the up-country districts do not reach the hospital until the malady has existed for such a time as to leave little hope of recovery. In a certain number of the cases the mental aberration does not appear to have been recognized in its early stages, the patients leading very often a solitary life, and having few social or family relations. Even after the insanity has become so declared as to bring the patients under supervision or confinement, weeks and months elapse before they are sent to hospital. In the meantime they are, owing to difficulties as regards conveyance and escort, kept in the up-country gaols, under circumstances and with surroundings which are decidedly antagonistic to mental restoration. A few of the milder cases recover, but the greater number come to Gladesville incurable.

The patients from Sydney and the immediate neighbourhood are generally of a more hopeful class, but even these, owing to defects in the Lunacy statutes, are some days or weeks before reaching the hospital, and the chance of early, continued, and systematic treatment, at the time it is most likely to be of service, is lost.

The character of the cases admitted during the past year has been, from causes of which I am not cognizant, singularly unfavourable. Of the total number of 296, 25 were epileptics, 17 were idiotic or congenitally imbecile, 16 were suffering from general and 3 from special forms of paralysis, and 20 were upwards of 60 years of age. In addition to this, in 49 cases the disease had existed upwards of a year, and in 18 there was very pronounced hereditary tendency. All these, with an occasional exception, might have been pronounced hopeless when admitted. The cases received within three months of the outbreak of the disease were 47 only.

The number of re-admissions during the year is a large one, but as previously pointed out it is drawn from the discharges of many former years, the institution having now entered on the thirty-fifth year of its existence. A considerable proportion of the cases had been discharged to the care of friends as still insane,—the present Lunacy statutes not permitting absence on trial,—and others were transfers or re-transfers from other institutions.

In the relapsed cases the average time of absence from the hospital was two (2) years and eleven (11) months.

Of the admissions, 190, or about two-thirds of the total number, came to the hospital through the Reception House,—the larger number having spent some days in that institution, and the remainder having stayed there for one or two nights on their journey from Newcastle, Maitland, Wollongong, or some other out-lying districts. The total number of admissions to the Reception House was 214, and of these 8 were discharged recovered—11 to the care of friends; and 5 remained on December 31, 1878.

By a reference to table 11 it will be seen that the number of native born among the admissions is becoming gradually larger, but the majority are still drawn from the United Kingdom.

As to the causes of insanity I have but little to add to opinions expressed in former reports.

In the Appendix, table X, will be found a succinct statement of the causes, apparent or assigned, of the malady in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year. Considerable care has been taken in the preparation of this table, and in many cases, information has been specially obtained to supplement or correct the vague or peculiar statements sent with patients.\* It must, however, be received as only an approximation to the truth; because, in many cases trustworthy information was unattainable whilst in others it was purposely withheld or falsified; and because the causation of insanity is often beyond the reach of ordinary observation, can seldom be packed into a word or sentence, and is due in many cases to a lowering in the mental and bodily vigour, or a change in mental directness which has gone on for generations. The exciting and apparent cause, the last strain which has weighed down the mind, would have been powerless in a healthy organism, or even in one without a strong predisposition in this direction.

As will be seen from this table—confessedly imperfect and inaccurate, but still far removed from the stigma of being a “tabulated falsehood”—the most powerful causes in the production of insanity in this Colony during the past year have been *mental anxiety, isolation, hereditary taint, congenital mischief, intemperance, sunstroke, injury to the head, epilepsy, fever ill-health and destitution, and old age.*

By *mental anxiety* is meant as a rule all the worries and struggles of life, the cares which far more than work disarrange and put out of tune the many strings which go to make up the instrument of the mind. No stronger proof of the power of the cause in the production of insanity can be adduced than the enormous increase of insanity in the Negroes in the Southern States of America since the abolition of slavery. The number of insane Negroes in the Northern or free States has always been considerable, and such as to excite the astonishment of those living in the slave States where insanity among the negroes was almost unknown. Dr. Green, superintendent of the State Asylum of Georgia, after a most careful inquiry, conducted with a view to make provision for their care, failed in 1851 to find more than forty out of a population of 400,000; whilst in 1873, with a population which had not increased, the number was estimated at upwards of 300—100 of whom were under treatment, whilst 200 further applications for admission were on record. In the State of Virginia, prior to emancipation, Dr. Stebbing reports that there were at no time more than forty under care out of a population of 400,000, whilst at the present time—the coloured population having somewhat diminished in numbers—the number in the Richmond Asylum is 200, and 300 more are said to exist in the State.

The opinion of American psychologists is that the striking increase is due in great part to the anxieties of life. Their wants in childhood, manhood, and old age, in sickness and in health, were formerly supplied by their owners. They are now left to their own resources for food and raiment, for all the comforts and necessaries of life, and for attention and care during sickness.

*Isolation*—on which I especially remarked in the Annual Report for the year 1871—again figures as a large factor of insanity in this Colony. By isolation is meant not only the lonely life of the shepherd, and the isolation of homesteads far in the bush and from which the husband is often absent, but the isolation from family ties, from friendship, and from the closer and better feelings of sympathy, which is experienced not only by the mining and labouring populations in up-country districts, but even by the dwellers in our towns. It is most painful to notice the number of utterly friendless people who come into this institution in the course of a year; the number who have no relatives nearer than the old country, no family ties in this, no settled home, and no permanent interest. The class is peculiar, and the form of insanity bred of much introspection, suspicion, and selfishness, is almost distinctive.

*Hereditary taint* is only given as a separate cause in cases where the immediate or exciting cause is not known, but the number tabulated under this head is still a large one, and together with the cases arising from *congenital mischief* make up a total of thirty-three during the year. This, however, does not represent one-third of the cases due more or less to hereditary influence, and every year serves only to strengthen a belief—in holding which I am by no means singular—that a large part of the insanity which now burdens our asylums is due to moral and physical causes, generally of a debilitating kind, acting through several generations; and that in no small number of cases the immediate progenitors of our patients were people whose mental energies had been sapped and whose brains had been damaged.

The increase of insanity from distinctly hereditary causes, even if such increase is not greatly out of proportion to the population, is a question of the gravest consideration. The Inspectors of Asylums in Ireland in their elaborate report for the year 1872, after pointing out that there is now quite as large, if not a larger, aggregate of insanity among a population of little more than five millions as there was in the year 1864, when the population was over six millions, go on to remark that “in reference to the future a grave question arises as to the result which might ensue from a restricted intellectual development of a country through the spread of insanity, for it is idle to disguise the fact that it is an affection of progressive tendency, and to no inconsiderable extent, through imbecile females, particularly in the humbler classes of society.” And a thoughtful writer,† in an essay on the “Non-survival of the Fittest,” has pointed out the downward tendency, both as to mental and physical status of our home population, as the indisputable effect of the state of social progress reached. “With us” he writes “thousands with tainted constitutions, frames weakened by malady or waste, brains bearing subtle and hereditary mischief in their recesses, are suffered to transmit their terrible inheritance of evil to other generations, and to spread it through

\* The causes given in the papers sent with patients vary considerably, and range from those as definite as “fall from a window on the head,” “loss of sight,” “an unexpected legacy,” “one of the Revd. Mr. ———’s alarming sermons,” and “three glasses of rum”—to vague statements as “fright,” “grief,” “cold,” “excitement,” and “jealousy.”

† W. R. Gregg. *Enigmas of Life.*

through a whole community." "Whilst the prudent and the resolute, those with the soundest constitutions and the most resourceful minds—those most qualified and deserving to continue the race—are precisely those who do so in the scantiest manner."

At this time there are in hospital two out of five brothers, who have at various times been inmates, and whose mother died in the institution; a brother, sister, and two children of the former; a brother and two sisters; a brother and sister, and, seven pairs of sisters, besides a number of other patients whose near relatives have been formerly inmates, or are now in the Parramatta, Newcastle, or other Asylums.

*Intemperance* is stated as the cause in seventeen of the cases admitted during the year, and I believe that this fairly represents the number of cases due to alcoholic drink as an immediate and exciting cause. It must be remembered however that intemperance is a pre-disposing cause in a number of the hereditary and congenital cases, and that many, if not all, of the milder cases of insanity directly excited by alcohol or its compounds do not reach the hospital, but recover before being sent. In many of the cases in which alcoholic drink is an exciting cause of insanity, I am convinced that the mischief is due to the quality rather than the quantity taken, and as Dr. Paley\* has pointed out, it is a significant fact that few concerned in the sale of intoxicating drinks become insane. During the past five years, from 1869 to 1873, inclusive, out of a total number of 1,256 admissions in this institution, seven only had been connected with the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Twenty cases among the gross admissions were attributed to *sunstroke*, and although some of these were no doubt due to a combination of causes of which the sun or heat was one, still there is abundant evidence to show that heat or sunstroke is a fertile source of cerebral mischief in this Colony, and that the population generally are by no means sufficiently careful to avoid undue exposure. The enormous power of the sun's rays is well shown by the observations recorded daily at the Observatory by Mr. Russell, the Government Astronomer. The thermometer with a black bulb in a black box with a glass top, by which the whole of the sun's rays are collected, frequently reaches the boiling point. The sun's heat actually burst one thermometer made expressly for the work, and recorded to 234° 5; a temperature of 237° 2 has been recorded with another.

*Injury to the head* is said to have been the cause in thirteen cases, but in very few did the insanity follow closely upon the accident. It is, however, in cases where injury to the brain has been received that causes of insanity, otherwise powerless, are sufficient to light up the mischief, and in which intemperance and exposure to heat should expressly be avoided.

To *epilepsy* twenty cases are attributed, and it is sad to think that all these go to swell the large number of cases in which some alleviation is all that can be hoped for. In the population in the asylums in this Colony on the 31st December, 1873, eighty males and forty-two females were epileptics (a total of 122), forming a per centage of 7·99, or 1 in every 12·5 patients.

The number of cases attributed to *fever, ill-health, and destitution* was twenty-five, and the failure consequent on *old age*, contributed fourteen as its quota.

The discharges include 100 who had recovered, giving a per centage on the admissions of 33·78, a result less satisfactory than that for the preceding year. For the first time for five years the proportion of recoveries among the female patients has been less than among the males.

The per centage of recoveries for the last five years has been as follows:—

1869	...	...	...	...	...	40·36
1870	...	...	...	...	...	38·57
1871	...	...	...	...	...	33·57
1872	...	...	...	...	...	44·44
1873	...	...	...	...	...	33·78
				Average	...	38·14

This average compares favourably with the recoveries in the English asylums during the five years ending December, 1872, up to which date returns have been received; the proportion being 33·80 on the numbers admitted. It is only fair to remark also, that owing to the large numbers of admissions and the consequent over-crowding, it has been necessary to transfer as many quiet patients as possible to other institutions. During the past four years, 474 patients have been forwarded to Parramatta, and of these such a proportion were curable as would have materially raised the proportion of recoveries had they remained in this institution until they got well.

The discharges to the care of friends have as in former years been few—no alterations have been made in the Lunacy statutes, which will permit of absence on trial; and the regulations bearing date 17th July, 1869, and intended to facilitate the discharge of harmless patients, have proved altogether a failure.

Of the number discharged "not improved" forty-seven were sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, six to the Asylum for Imbeciles at Newcastle (the patients in which have as a rule been first admitted here and passed a probationary period), and four to the licensed House for Lunatics at Cook's River.

The deaths during the year show a per centage of 5·71 on the average number resident; and to show that this per centage is not due to the transfer of the more feeble and sickly patients it may be advisable to state that the death-rate at the Parramatta Asylum, to which the majority of the patients were transferred, was below that in this institution; and that the death-rate for the whole of the asylums has been during the past year only 6·85 per cent. on the average number resident.

The average proportion of deaths in English asylums for the last fourteen years has been 10·24 per cent.

The comparatively low rate of mortality among the insane in this Colony (in itself satisfactory, although it assists in swelling the number to be maintained) is, I believe, mainly due to the mild climate. Cold acts most injuriously on the insane, many of whom have feeble circulations, whilst others unwittingly expose themselves, both by day and night, to its influence. The causes of death are shown in Appendix—table V. Inquests were held in two cases, in which the decease was sudden. In both death was due to apoplectic seizure.

The

\* Report on Lunatic Asylums. Victoria, 1870-71.

The general health of the patients has not been satisfactory, although the average number confined to bed has been small. Epidemics of diarrhoea have been frequent; idiopathic erysipelas appeared in an epidemic form in the female division, and was very troublesome; and throughout the year there have been numbers of cases of purpura, due mainly to the vitiated atmosphere of the overcrowded dormitories, requiring not only medical treatment but a large amount of extra diet and stimulants.

At the close of the year 1872 there were 474 patients in hospital, and these served to fill every single room, and to crowd every associated dormitory far beyond what was compatible with health and comfort. At the close of the year 1873 the number had increased by eighty-seven; every corridor and passage had been filled with beds; the rooms set apart for reading, amusement, and divine service had been occupied as dormitories, and there was no possibility of transfer to other institutions, since both the Parramatta and Newcastle Asylums contained the full number of patients, which could be accommodated with safety. No one without being intimately acquainted with asylum management can imagine the difficulties, the dangers, the relaxation of order and discipline, caused by overcrowding; and it is only persons who have been in charge of institutions of this character, who can understand how disheartening it is to a Superintendent to see his means of restoration and cure gradually curtailed, until he is left with little or no resources beyond food and physic. The overcrowding during the present year has not only taxed the energies of the officers and staff to the utmost but has seriously interfered with the comfort, the health, and the recovery of the inmates.

The following resolutions bearing on the question of the overcrowding of Hospitals for the Insane were passed at a meeting of the Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held early in the year 1873, and have been forwarded to me by the Secretary:—

“Resolved,—That this Association regards the custom of admitting a greater number of patients than the buildings can properly accommodate, which is now becoming so common in Hospitals for the Insane in nearly every section of the country, as an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline, and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane.”

“Resolved,—That this Association having repeatedly affirmed its well-matured convictions of the humanity, expediency, and economy of every State making ample provision for all its insane, regards it as an important means of effecting this object, that these institutions should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the difference in condition of patients treated in them, and those kept in alms-houses, gaols, or even private houses, be thus most clearly demonstrated.”

“Resolved,—That while fully recognizing the great suffering and serious loss that must result to individuals by their exclusion from hospitals when labouring under an attack of insanity, this Association fully believes that the greatest good will result to the largest number, and at the earliest day, by the adoption of the course now indicated.”

“Resolved,—That the Boards of Management of the different hospitals on this Continent be urged most earnestly to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent more patients being admitted into their respective institutions than, in the opinion of their Superintendents, can be treated with the greatest efficiency, and without impairing the welfare of their fellow-sufferers.”

“Resolved,—That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Boards of Management of the different Hospitals for the Insane in the United States and the British provinces.”

The increase in the number of insane persons under care in this Colony, during the past two years, has been 139. All these have been received into the old buildings, and during this period no additional accommodation has been provided. The increment of another year in the same ratio will render the existing institutions perfectly unmanageable unless additional accommodation is afforded.

It is with great satisfaction that I have learned that the Government has purchased a site for a new hospital. The estate at Callan Park possesses many of the requisites for the site of such an institution. Its proximity to Sydney, its ready accessibility both by land and water, the fine and varied view to be obtained from it, and the facilities for water supply and drainage are all great advantages, and the main drawback, that the quantity of good and cultivated land is small, is perhaps less important when the character of the population for whom the new hospital is destined, that drawn largely from Sydney and neighbouring towns, and unused to agricultural avocations, is considered.

I trust that before very long a hospital on the most modern principles, thoroughly substantial in structure, possessing every requisite for the successful treatment of insanity, and every means of economising labour and expense, will be erected; but I would deprecate all expenditure in mere architecture or ornamentation. “Such a house of refuge from sorrow and disease cannot be too quiet and unpretending in its externals,” and a “staring structure of gaudy Gothic or Lombardo Venetian is a painful burlesque on the pain and suffering within its walls, and on the care fretting those whom business brings to its gates.”\*

The efforts of the Government for the amelioration of the condition of the insane by the provision of adequate accommodation should not, however, be limited to the establishment of a new metropolitan hospital which the increase of a few years will suffice to fill almost as soon as it is completed. In my Report on Asylums in the year 1863 I strongly recommended the establishment also of institutions for the insane in some of the towns in the interior, and the experience of the past five years has only served to strengthen me in the opinions then expressed.

The following table, showing the number of insane in this Colony, and the proportion to population in each year since 1863, and further, the proportion in England and in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, is interesting as showing that although the number of insane in New South Wales has increased at the rate of about fifty-four annually, the proportion to population has not very greatly risen, and is not now greater than in Victoria and in the United Kingdom.

\* On a Middle Class Asylum in Sussex. By C. L. Robertson, M.D.

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Total number of Insane in New South Wales on 31st December.	Proportion of Insane to population in New South Wales.	Proportion of Insane to population in Victoria.	Proportion of Insane to population in England.
1863	378,034	931	1 in 407	1 in 670	1 in 464
1864	392,589	984	" 399	" 604	" 457
1865	411,388	1037	" 396	" 595	" 445
1866	431,412	1114	" 387	" 541	" 436
1867	447,620	1155	" 387	" 515	" 424
1868	466,765	1230	" 379	" 439	" 411
1869	485,356	1226	" 395	" 416	" 403
1870	502,861	1289	" 389	" 392	" 400
1871	519,182	1387	" 374	" 369	" 394
1872	539,190	1440	" 374	" 310	" 387
1873	560,275	1526	" 367		

The proportion of insane to population in Ireland on December 31st, 1872, was 1 in 297, and the proportion for the three kingdoms at that date (the latest for which returns have been received) was 1 in 340.

The total number of insane persons under official cognizance on December 31st, 1873, was distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	267	294	561
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	499	205	704
{ Free ... ..	29	7	36*
{ Convict ... ..	42	3	45†
{ Criminal... ..	100	32	132
Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle ... ..	5	43	48‡
Licensed House for Lunatics, Cook's River... ..			
Total ... ..	942	584	1,526
Total number on December 31, 1872... ..	894	546	1,440
Increase during the year ... ..	48	38	86

A few insane persons live with friends, and are maintained from private resources. The number of these cannot be ascertained, but there is reason to think that they are fewer in proportion to population than those similarly situated in Great Britain.

In the middle of the year contracts were taken, through the Colonial Architect's Department, for building the new laundry, kitchen, and store, which have been so long and so urgently required. The works are still in progress, and are not likely to be completed for some months. Various minor alterations and repairs have been completed, and the main building is now in good repair throughout. The stables and out-houses, built of wood many years ago, are, however, in a ruinous condition and require renewal. Extra rooms for picking hair, mattressing beds, &c., are much needed, some additions are required at the engine-house, and cottages are necessary for the gatekeeper, engineer, and chief attendant, who should be, but are not now resident, and whose absence from the institution is a frequent inconvenience.

Care has been taken that the services of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches should be conducted every Sunday with all decorum and solemnity. A large number of the patients are always present, and form an attentive and appreciative congregation. In many minds, far alienated on other subjects, religious impressions still remain, and I have for a long time remarked that on Sundays the patients are throughout the hospital more quiet and orderly than at other times. The convalescent often regard the religious services as the greatest boon, and ask and receive permission to attend long before they are fit subjects for a return to the active duties of life. The chaplains have not confined their attention to the Sunday services, but have frequently visited the hospital at other times, and have been prompt to answer every call for their services. During the year we have had to regret the death of the Rev. Charles Archdall, who continued to attend at the hospital when too ill to undertake other duty, and who took the deepest interest in the welfare of its inmates.

By means of the annual vote for the purpose, by gifts placed in my hands to supplement the amount granted by Parliament, and by the personal assistance of many kind friends, the amusements have been as frequent and varied as in former years, and have been most beneficial in promoting the contentment, the happiness, and the recovery of the patients. Towards the close of the year, however, the overcrowding of the hospital seriously infringed on the rooms used for this purpose, and the continuance of associated amusements will soon be only possible by such arrangements as will disturb the order of the establishment and sacrifice the comfort of the patients.

In the course of the year the Morton Amateur Dramatic Society gave a most amusing performance at the Hospital. Mr. Newman, Mr. Craven, and Mr. Webster, with a party of ladies, gave an excellent concert, in which the operetta of Box and Cox was performed. The Hunter's Hill Mutual Improvement Society, Mr. Delaney, Miss Clara Lee, Mr. Packer, Mr. Hazeland, Mr. Blanchard, and others have at various times assisted at musical and other entertainments. Messrs. Lees and Webster have again given a sleight-of-hand and musical performance. Mr. Alfred Cane and Mr. Beaver have rendered kindly help with our magic lanterns, and to the former and the Messrs. Flavell I am indebted for the loan, on several occasions, of magic lantern slides.

The

\* British convicts still at the charge of the Imperial Treasury.

† Confined under Criminal Lunacy Act, 24 Vict. No. 19, N.S.W.

‡ Thirty-two of these are maintained at the public expense.

The proprietors of the Australian School Review, Burrangong Argus, Bathurst Free Press, Bathurst Times, Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Deniliquin Chronicle, Dubbo Dispatch, Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, Grafton Observer, Illawarra Mercury, Kiama Independent, Maitland Mercury, Monaro Mercury, Newcastle Chronicle, Queanbeyan Age, Social Reformer, Southern Argus, Wagga Wagga Express, Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Western Examiner, Western Post, and Yass Courier, have, as in former years, forwarded to me, free of charge, a copy of every issue for the use of the patients, and I cannot too warmly thank them for their thoughtful generosity.

Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, has given me a number of young trees and shrubs. The Board of Management of the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute have passed on to me, through Mr. Frederic King, 100 volumes of library books; Mr. William Buchanan, of the General Post Office, has given me a large quantity of unclaimed newspapers; and the Directors of the Sydney Infirmary very courteously supplied me with samples of wine and brandy.

To Mrs. Isler I am indebted for a large quantity of fruit, for a number of books, and for the use of a paddock for cricket and other games; and from Mrs. Darvall, who has always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the institution, I have received several cart-loads of oranges and other fruits on Her Majesty's Birthday and other occasions.

I have also received the following gifts during the year, and beg to record my appreciation of the kindness of the donors:—Mrs. D. G. M., 35 guineas; a Near Neighbour, as a Christmas Box, £10; Mr. J. Stuart, 2 guineas; the Honorable Lady Robinson and Mrs. St. John, 2 kangaroos and a parrot; the Honorable H. Parkes, 2 emus, 2 kangaroos, a donkey, and a spur-winged plover; the Honorable Thomas Holt and the Honorable H. Parkes (conjointly), 3 llamas; Mr. T. Lee, a llama; Mr. Arthur Betts, 6 swans; Captain Truscott, 2 Island ducks; Mr. Samuel, game fowl; Mr. Cleaves, rabbits; Mr. Fullagher, flying-squirrel; Sir William Macarthur, case of plants; Mr. Thomas Salter, gold-fish and several packets of illustrated newspapers; Union Club, illustrated and other papers (monthly); Australian Club, illustrated and other papers (several packages); Mr. Ernest O. Smith, illustrated papers (monthly); Mr. Justice Hargrave, illustrated papers; Mrs. and Miss West, dolls, books, &c.; Lady Stephen, Mrs. Edye Manning, Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. M'Carthy, Mrs. Charles Thorne, and Mrs. John Hughes, large parcels of illustrated papers; Mr. John Fairfax, a large case of magazines, &c.; Mr. C. Wilson, bound volumes of the British Workman, Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, and copies of every issue of the Sydney Mail and Punch; Mr. J. Clark, illustrated papers and magazines; Mr. George Barney, illustrated papers; Mr. Sloper Cox, magazines, &c.; Mr. Thomas Walker, magazines, books, &c.; Mr. Thomas Hodgson, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. T. Small, Mr. Howard Reed, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Henry Wager, Mr. F. Tooth, and Mr. H. Cornwell, illustrated and other papers; Mr. W. M'Donnell, the Athenæum for two years; Anonymous illustrated papers, several packages.

From the staff of the hospital generally I have received the most loyal and efficient support. The officers, attendants, and nurses have on several occasions voluntarily undertaken extra duty, with a view of sparing me anxiety and trouble, and Dr. Joseph and Mr. Betts, my more immediate collaborators, have spared no pains to lighten my labours, and to carry out the great objects of the institution.

At the close of the year Mrs. Jane Manson, to my exceeding regret, resigned the office of Matron, which she had held for a period of twenty-five years. During all this long period no suicide and no fatal accident had taken place in the division of the hospital under her supervision, a fact, I believe, almost unparalleled in the history of an institution of this character. My predecessor, Dr. Campbell, has borne testimony to her services by writing of her as "one of the most faithful, constant, and useful officers that ever served a Government." His testimony I most cordially endorse.

I desire very gratefully to acknowledge the promptness with which all my recommendations for expenditure within the limit of the vote for the institution have been acceded to during the past year; and I have pleasure in stating that whilst the authorized expenditure has been liberal, the maintenance rate has, notwithstanding the general increase in prices, been lower than during the preceding year.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

## APPENDIX.

THE tables in this Appendix consist of,—(1st) those recommended by the Medico-Psychological Association for general use in Institutions for the insane, and approved by the English Commissioners in Lunacy; (2nd) those having a domestic character, or a more immediately local interest. The revised series of statistical tables, recommended by the Medico-Psychological Association, and which have been already adopted in most of the English and Scottish, and in some Colonial Institutions, are ten in number. They are confined to medical statistics, and include the main and more important facts required for statistical comparison.

Table I gives the number of admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the average numbers resident during the year, the sexes being distinguished under each head.

Table II gives the same results for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation.

Table III furnishes a history of the yearly results of treatment since the opening of the asylum.

The table also embraces a column for the mean population or average numbers resident in each year. In other columns are shown for each year the proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions, and the mean annual mortality, or the proportion of deaths, calculated on the average numbers resident. It is of the first importance that these two principal results under asylum treatment, when given, should be calculated on a uniform plan, and according to the methods here pointed out.

Table IV gives a history of each year's admissions: how many, for example, of the patients admitted (say) in 1855 have been discharged as cured, how many have died, and how many remained in the asylum in 1865.

The value of this table, in regard to the vexed question of the increase of insanity, is evident. The table is adopted from the Somerset Asylum Reports.

Table V shows the causes of deaths, classified under appropriate heads. This form is adopted from the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, with some addition and modification. It appears sufficiently detailed for statistical purposes.

Table VI gives the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered and of those who died during the year.

Table VII shows the duration of the disorder on admission, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, according to the four classes recommended by Dr. Thurnam in his work on the Statistics of Insanity.

Table VIII shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, in quinquennial periods.

Table IX shows the condition, in reference to marriage, of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.

Table X shows the causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.

As stated in my Report for the year 1869, in which the first six of the tables were given, it has been found impossible, owing to the form in which the records of this Institution have been kept, to make the returns retrospective, without an amount of labour altogether out of proportion to the value of the result. The statistics therefore commence with the year 1869.

TABLE I.—Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.											
In the Hospital on 31st December, 1872 .....	215	259	474											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admitted for the first time during the year .....</td> <td>157</td> <td>78</td> <td>235</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Readmitted during the year .....</td> <td>32</td> <td>29</td> <td>61</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Male	Female	Total	Admitted for the first time during the year .....	157	78	235	Readmitted during the year .....	32	29	61
Male	Female	Total												
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	157	78	235											
Readmitted during the year .....	32	29	61											
	189	107	296											
Total under care during the year .....	404	366	770											
Discharged or removed—														
Recovered .....	64	36	100											
Relieved .....	12	10	22											
Not improved .....	41	16	57											
Died .....	20	10	30											
Total discharged and died during the year .....	137	72	209											
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1873 .....	267	294	561											
Average numbers resident during the year.....	246	279	525											

† TABLE II.—Showing the admissions, readmissions, and discharges from the 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.																							
Admitted during the period of five years .....	677	344	1,021																							
Re-admissions.....	122	113	235																							
Total admissions .....	799	457	1,256																							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharged or removed—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Recovered .....</td> <td>284</td> <td>192</td> <td>476</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Relieved .....</td> <td>56</td> <td>33</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Not improved .....</td> <td>466</td> <td>136</td> <td>602</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died .....</td> <td>154</td> <td>38</td> <td>192</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Male	Female	Total	Discharged or removed—				Recovered .....	284	192	476	Relieved .....	56	33	89	Not improved .....	466	136	602	Died .....	154	38	192
Male	Female	Total																								
Discharged or removed—																										
Recovered .....	284	192	476																							
Relieved .....	56	33	89																							
Not improved .....	466	136	602																							
Died .....	154	38	192																							
Total discharged and died during the five years .....	960	399	1,359																							
Remaining, 31st December, 1873 .....	267	294	561																							
Average numbers resident during the five years .....	288	245	533																							

† Table No. 2 was framed by the Psychological Association to show the movement of patients for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation. The records of this institution extend over thirty-five years but are not sufficiently perfect to afford the information in question.



TABLE VI.—Showing the length of residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died during the year 1873.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
From 1 to 3 months .....	18	6	24	5	.....	5
" 3 to 6 " .....	26	16	42	6	1	7
" 6 to 9 " .....	7	8	15	2	1	3
" 9 to 12 " .....	7	2	9	1	1	2
" 1 to 2 years .....	4	2	6	1	1	2
" 2 to 3 " .....	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 3 to 5 " .....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
" 5 to 7 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 7 to 10 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 10 to 12 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 to 20 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	64	36	100	20	10	30

TABLE VII.—Showing the duration of the disorder on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1873.

Class.	Duration of disease on admission, in four classes.											
	Admissions.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First Class— First attack, and within three months on admission .....	30	17	47	26	14	40	7	4	11	2	2	4
Second Class— First attack, above three and within twelve months on admission .....	28	14	42	8	4	12	6	3	9	2	1	3
Third Class— Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission .....	34	27	61	14	9	23	6	1	7	2	2	4
Fourth Class— First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission .....	58	36	94	4	2	6	18	12	30	7	4	11
Fifth Class— Not ascertained .....	39	13	52	12	7	19	16	6	22	7	1	8
Total .....	189	107	296	64	36	100	53	26	79	20	10	30

TABLE VIII.—Showing the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1873.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 10 to 15 " .....	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 15 to 20 " .....	14	10	24	6	5	11	2	1	3	1	...	1
" 20 to 30 " .....	45	27	72	14	9	23	20	7	27	4	3	7
" 30 to 40 " .....	54	21	75	21	10	31	12	4	16	3	3	6
" 40 to 50 " .....	34	25	59	13	7	20	7	5	12	6	1	7
" 50 to 60 " .....	20	10	30	5	4	9	7	3	10	3	2	5
" 60 to 70 " .....	19	7	26	5	1	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
" 70 to 80 " .....	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
" 80 and upwards .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total .....	189	107	296	64	36	100	53	26	79	20	10	30

TABLE IX.—Conditions as to marriage in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1873.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.			M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Single .....	115	41	156	32	12	44	34	9	43	9	3	12
Married .....	60	48	108	25	19	44	18	10	28	7	6	13
Widowed .....	12	18	30	7	5	12	1	7	8	3	1	4
Unascertained .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total .....	189	107	296	64	36	100	53	26	79	20	10	30

TABLE X.—Showing the probable causes, apparent or assigned of the disorder, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, for the year 1873.

Causes.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.			Male.	Female.	Total.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
<b>Moral—</b>												
E.G. Mental anxiety* .....	10	4	14	12	3	15	2	...	2	2	...	2
Domestic troubles .....	4	2	6	4	1	5	2	4	6	...	...	...
Religious excitement .....	4	1	5	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Disappointment in love .....	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Isolation .....	13	1	14	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Loss of children .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nostalgia .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grief at loss of sight .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Physical—</b>												
E.G. Hereditary taint† .....	11	6	17	6	1	7	4	1	5	...	1	1
Congenital .....	10	6	16	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	...	...
Intemperance .....	10	7	17	7	3	10	5	...	5	1	1	2
Onanism .....	5	...	5	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Sunstroke .....	17	3	20	3	1	4	2	...	2	2	1	3
Injury to head .....	13	...	13	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1
Puerperal‡ .....	...	10	10	...	9	9	...	2	2	...	1	1
Chimacteric .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Epilepsy .....	12	8	20	...	...	...	4	2	6	5	1	6
Cancer and other diseases of the brain .....	10	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Fever, ill-health, and destitution .....	10	15	25	8	5	13	1	3	4	...	1	1
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excess of opium .....	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age .....	7	7	14	...	1	1	2	5	7	1	...	1
Unascertained .....	46	27	73	14	9	23	18	5	23	5	1	6
Totals .....	189	107	296	64	36	100	53	26	79	20	10	30

\* Including mental excitement in mining speculation, &amp;c.

† Given as a separate cause only in cases where the immediate cause was not known.

‡ Including over-lactation, &amp;c.

The difficulties still experienced in obtaining trustworthy information concerning patients on their admission have prevented any increase in the number of the statistical tables having a social or domestic interest.

The three following—XI, XII, XIII—are a continuation of those in the Report for the year 1872.—

TABLE XI.—Showing nativities of patients remaining on the 31st December, 1868, and admitted since that date.

Year.	British Colonies.						Great Britain.									France.			Germany.			China.			Other Countries.								
	New South Wales.			Other Colonies.			England.			Scotland.			Ireland.			M.			F.			Total.			M.			F.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1868	45	22	67	12	1	13	169	68	236	35	12	47	126	132	258	8	1	4	13	2	15	18	...	18	17	...	17						
Admitted during 1869	28	17	45	5	4	9	58	25	83	12	4	16	33	24	57	...	1	1	4	...	4	3	...	3	5	...	5						
Do. 1870	16	18	34	6	1	7	64	14	78	10	7	17	30	26	56	1	...	1	7	...	7	4	...	4	3	...	3						
Do. 1871	34	26	60	1	4	5	59	36	95	9	1	10	40	38	78	2	...	2	7	...	7	4	...	4	7	...	7						
Do. 1872	27	23	50	2	...	2	70	33	103	13	6	19	40	41	81	1	...	1	5	...	5	2	...	2	4	...	4						
Do. 1873	52	35	87	4	...	4	63	27	90	8	9	17	39	35	74	...	...	...	9	...	9	6	...	6	8	...	8						
Totals .....	197	141	338	30	10	40	403	201	604	87	89	176	317	296	613	7	2	9	45	2	47	37	...	37	44	...	44						

TABLE XII.—Showing the previous occupation of those admitted during the year 1873.

Males.		Females.	
Architect.....	1	Domestic servants .....	30
Bakers .....	3	Dressmakers and needlewomen .....	7
Billiard-marker .....	1	Governess .....	1
Blacksmiths .....	3	Laundresses .....	8
Bootmakers.....	3	Wood-cutter .....	1
Butcher .....	1	Wife of clergyman .....	1
Carpenters, joiners, &c.....	6	Wife of constable.....	1
Cartors .....	2	Wives and daughters of farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, &c. ....	27
Civil engineers .....	2	Wives and daughters of labourers, shepherds, &c. ....	20
Clergymen and missionaries.....	3	Wife of postman .....	1
Clerks .....	4	Wife of sailor .....	1
Coachmen, cabmen, &c.....	1	Widows (not employed) .....	2
Compositor .....	1	No occupation .....	11
Cooks .....	3	Not ascertained .....	1
Cutler .....	1		
Coalminer .....	1		
Dealers and hawkers .....	3		
Drapers .....	2		
Farmers and graziers.....	15		
Gold-diggers .....	16		
Labourers .....	59		
Masons, bricklayers, &c. ....	3		
Medical practitioner .....	1		
Miller .....	1		
Painters .....	2		
Plasterer .....	1		
Poet.....	1		
Publicans .....	3		
Railway contractor.....	1		
Saddler .....	1		
Schoolmasters and teachers .....	2		
Seamen and boatmen.....	12		
Shepherds and stockmen .....	11		
Shingler .....	1		
Storekeepers .....	2		
Squatter .....	1		
Tailors.....	3		
Tinsmith .....	1		
Weaver .....	1		
No occupation.....	8		
Not ascertained .....	2		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>107</b>

TABLE XIII.—Showing the religious profession of those admitted during the year 1873.

Religious Profession.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Protestant—			
Church of England .....	79	38	117
Presbyterian.....	15	10	25
Wesleyan .....	13	8	21
Lutheran .....	7	...	7
Other Protestant Denominations .....	3	1	4
Roman Catholic .....	63	48	111
Pagan .....	6	...	6
Hebrew .....	...	...	...
Mahomedan .....	...	...	...
Unascertained .....	3	2	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>296</b>

A.

RETURN showing the number of Patients received at the Lunatic Reception House during the year 1873, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Received.			Sent to Gladesville Hospital.		Sent to Parramatta Asylum.		Discharged, of sound mind, by order of His Excellency the Governor.		Discharged to the care of friends.		Remaining on the 31st December, 1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sydney .....	76	47	123	65	37	...	...	5	3	6	4	...	3
Goulburn .....	16	7	23	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Maitland .....	10	8	18	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newcastle .....	10	5	15	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mudgee .....	11	1	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta.....	8	3	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale.....	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama .....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood .....	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong .....	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan .....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor .....	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulgong .....	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

## B.

RETURN of Produce from the Garden of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1873.

Description of produce.	Total quantity.	Description of produce.	Total quantity.
Asparagus .....	65 lbs.	Potatoes .....	2,763 lbs.
Beans, broad .....	171 "	Parsnips .....	35 "
Beans, French .....	896 "	Radishes, artichokes, and boet .....	2,129 "
Cabbage .....	27,725 "	Turnips .....	2,405 "
Carrots .....	4,600 "	Vegetable marrows .....	69 "
Cauliflowers .....	1,044 "	Watercress .....	4,178 "
Cucumbers .....	725 "	Fruit—Oranges and lemons .....	592 dozens
Herbs .....	897 "	" Peaches, grapes, &c. ....	1,980 lbs.
Lettuces .....	2,486 "	" Strawberries .....	420 pints
Leeks .....	4,371 "	Melons .....	446 lbs.
Onions .....	1,895 "	Eggs .....	811 dozens
Pumpkins .....	4,763 "	Fowls .....	61 "
Peas .....	256 "		

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

(REPORT ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1873.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Medical Adviser's Office,  
8 September, 1873.

SIR,

On many occasions the Board of Visitors have in letters drawn the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the state of the buildings at the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, and to circumstances connected with Queen's-pleasure men and criminal lunatics.

In July, 1870, a deputation waited on the Colonial Secretary, urging the necessity for great additions and alterations for the accommodation of the insane. The Government being aware of the want of proper accommodation, and having the erection of buildings to afford it under consideration, it has not been thought proper to repeat these representations frequently, yet the necessity became so pressing that in July, 1873, a letter was addressed calling the attention of the Government to the bad effects of the yearly increase of patients, and the necessity for immediate action.

The Board have recently received from Mr. Alfred Roberts a communication, a copy of which is enclosed for perusal, containing observations made during his recent visit to Europe, particularly with reference to Broadmoor and Dunderum Asylums, and on the treatment of criminal lunatics. This communication was read by the Board with great interest, containing as it does the account of the course pursued at Broadmoor, from the reports of that institution. The observations of Mr. Roberts on the Asylums at Broadmoor and Dunderum are particularly valuable to the Board, as he is aware of the defects at Parramatta, which it has been our endeavour to see remedied. Appendix  
marked A.

In England the criminal lunatics, before being sent to an asylum, are sent to Millbank, and detained there for observation for three months, and if insane, forwarded to Broadmoor. In this Colony, criminal lunatics are sent either to Darlinghurst or to Parramatta Gaols. Since 1871, they have been examined by a Board appointed for that purpose, and if reported as insane by that Board are forwarded to the Parramatta Asylum. The establishment of this Board has been of great benefit; feigning has been much checked, the admissions from the gaols to Parramatta are fewer, and the attempts at combination that did take place are, I believe, at an end. This plan should be continued, but it would be desirable to have one rather than two gaols for observation. The next point is the treatment of criminal lunatics in an asylum. It is quite right that in asylums criminals should be treated as patients; beyond the safety of retention the whole treatment should be to restore the patient if possible to sanity, without any reference to punishment for crime. There is one class of patients in asylums (Queen's-pleasure men) who although they may require treatment as patients, it must be remembered, may be of unblemished character—perhaps of refined habits, but who must be kept for observation after the recovery of their senses, as in cases when murder has been committed.

These people should be quite separate from the criminal class, and everything done for their well-being consistent with safe custody.

With regard to the discharge of criminal lunatics: in England, when sane, they are discharged on certificate to the gaol from which they came; if they remain insane after the period for which they are sentenced has expired, they are moved from Broadmoor Asylum to the Lunatic Asylum of the county to which they belong. In this Colony a patient can only be removed from the criminal yard to another part of the same asylum.

The discharge of the Queen's-pleasure men is not at all defined.

In England the course seems to be to discharge females who have committed murder during attacks of puerperal fever, after the age of child-bearing, if sane; in other cases, on special report; but when murder has been committed a long period of probation is required. It is most desirable that the Board of Visitors should be the persons to report upon the fitness for discharge of such persons.

Seeing the course pursued in the treatment of the insane at Broadmoor and Dundrum, it is necessary to annex an account of the state of accommodation at Parramatta, to show that in that Criminal Lunatic Asylum no such system can be carried out.

And, while entirely agreeing with the plan pursued in England, brought before us in Mr. Roberts's remarks, it being of the character we have hoped to see established here, it is only necessary to point to the state of the building at Parramatta to show the impossibility of doing so, and that that has alone prevented any proper system being adopted with the particular class of patients now referred to.

I have, &c.,  
E. S. P. BEDFORD,  
President of the Board of Visitors.

[Appendix marked A, referred to in letter of Board of Visitors, 8 September, 1873.]

Alfred Roberts, Esq., to The Board of Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, New South Wales.

Phillip-street, 28 July, 1873.

Gentlemen,

We have experienced so much anxiety in dealing generally with the question of criminal lunacy, as well as with individual cases of "Queen's pleasure-men," that I felt it my duty, during a recent visit to Europe, to examine the system which experience has developed in Great Britain.

Lord Belmore was kind enough to provide me with an official introduction to the Colonial Office, and I am much indebted to the very kind and courteous manner in which Mr. Herbert promoted my inquiries into this and other social questions. I first visited the Milbank Penitentiary, the system of which appears to be very efficiently carried out, as far as the somewhat ancient and limited nature of the accommodation permits.

I subsequently visited the Chatham Convict Prison, the Portsmouth Convict Prison, the Government Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, the Government Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dublin (Dundrum), and a private Lunatic Asylum, at Bow, near London, where criminal lunatic soldiers are sent, who as a class are very dangerous.

Although my scheme of inquiry would have been imperfect without including the prisons alluded to, it will be unnecessary to make further mention of them in this report. For the same reason, I append reports of the Asylums of Broadmoor and Dundrum only, as they afford full special information upon the present system of managing criminal lunatics in Great Britain.

Upon the important question of the mode in which criminal lunatics are observed in Milbank Penitentiary should be dealt with, after the cure of their mental disease has been attained, I thought it desirable to obtain the necessary information in the form of official replies to questions. I append copies of the questions which the Governor and Surgeon of the Milbank Penitentiary and the Superintendent of the Broadmoor Asylum were good enough to permit me to put to them, with the replies thereto; also of a letter from the Superintendent of the Broadmoor Asylum, and one from Godfrey Lushington, Esq., to R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., the latter of whom was kind enough to submit a question referred by Mr. Orridge to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to Mr. Lushington. Should my efforts tend in any degree to remove the difficulties hitherto surrounding this question in the Colony, and to harmonize the condition and fate of our patients in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta with the ends of humanity and justice, I shall be rewarded.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED ROBERTS.

H. M. Convict Room,  
Milbank, July 31, 1872.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to forward replies to your questions, which appear to include every point of importance.

Dr. Roberts.

I am, &c.,  
R. M.

*Question I:* Are all convicts under long sentences who are seized with symptoms of insanity, or who feign that disease, sent to the Milbank Penitentiary for observation: if not, what proportion of them? *Answer:* All are sent to Milbank, unless at once detected to be impostors.

*Question II:* For what period are they detained in the penitentiary after admission? *Answer:* This depends on the number of vacancies which occur from time to time at Broadmoor.

*Question III:* What are the comparative numbers of those detained for three, six, twelve, or twenty-four months respectively? *Answer:* About 5, 30, 40, and 15 per cent. respectively. The period would be much shorter if the accommodation at Broadmoor were sufficient.

*Question IV:* What is the shortest period which, in your opinion, it is safe to detain such persons, having in view the great desirability of a sound opinion being arrived at? *Answer:* On the average, three months.

*Question V:* What is the proportion of those who come under observation, and are proved to have feigned insanity? *Answer:* The number is very small,—less than 5 per cent.

*Question VI:* When such are returned to the prison from whence they came, are they specially punished? *Answer:* Yes, by loss of the whole or part of the remission of sentence to which they would otherwise be entitled.

*Question VII:* What is the proportion of those who, being sent for observation, are cured during the period of its continuance? *Answer:* About 5 per cent.

*Question VIII:* Are all cases proved by your observation to be insane sent to the Broadmoor Asylum if there is room in that institution? *Answer:* Yes.

*Question IX:* Do you endeavour to form so clear an opinion of all cases that, in the event of their return to prison, they may safely be treated strictly as convicts, or if sent to Broadmoor be detained as lunatics for life? *Answer:* Decidedly so, in every case.

*Question X:* Are convicts sent by you to Broadmoor as insane ever discharged from that asylum as cured or otherwise? *Answer:* Yes; those who are cured, if on the point of completing their sentence, are returned to Milbank for discharge, in order that they may be photographed, inspected by the Metropolitan Police, &c.; while those who continue of unsound mind are forwarded, on expiration of their sentences, to the counties to which they belong.

*Question XI:* What term of experience have you in the working of this department in the Milbank Penitentiary? *Answer:* twelve years.

*Question XII:* What is your opinion as to the necessity for and the advantages of this system? *Answer:* It simplifies and facilitates the proper management and disposal of mental cases, whether real or feigned.

*Question XIII:* Can you form any opinion as to whether the present system has tended to lessen the habit of feigning insanity? *Answer:* I am of opinion that it has done so, and there is no doubt that it has diminished the numbers of impostors sent to asylums.

*Question XIV:* Has the present system been one of gradual development or otherwise? *Answer:* Of gradual development.

Question

*Question XV:* Will you be kind enough to explain the details of the system as at present carried out at Milbank, specially as to the various forms of accommodation, means of observation, the special provisions to ensure safety and attain due knowledge of symptoms, diet, treatment? *Answer:* A prisoner sent for observation, as a rule, is, in the first instance, placed in an ordinary cell. If of suicidal tendency, he is placed in a strong cell or in association, according to the nature of the case. If, on the expiration of an interval, varying from one month to three months, he is found to be insane, he is certified, and removed at the first available opportunity to Broadmoor.

*Question XVI:* Will you be kind enough also to suggest what modifications you would propose if you had to establish a new place for the same purpose? *Answer:* I should compose a few cells provided with inspection apertures at different points, or other means, by which the whole of the cells could be commanded by the attendant on duty.

W. Orange, Esq., to A. Roberts, Esq.

Broadmoor Asylum,  
Wokingham, 11 October, 1872.

My dear Sir,

I now send answers to three of your questions, and, with reference to the fourth, as it is a matter which rests entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, I have thought it better to refer you to him. I may however say in this note, as expressing only my own private opinion, that I do not think that any inmate whom the Superintendent might believe to be perfectly cured, and not more than ordinarily liable to relapse, would be debarred from the hope of release sooner or later.

The circumstances usually taken into consideration are the previous history, whether the first attack or not. If not the first attack, whether in previous attacks the delusions or propensities have been dangerous.

If the insanity appears to have been due to intemperance, and a craving for drink still manifests itself from time to time, although the patient may be rational and free from delusions, he would scarcely be recommended for discharge if he had committed a grave offence, such as murder. Another question which is considered is, whether the patient whom it is proposed to discharge has any friends to take care of him or not. I may add, that every facility is afforded to the Superintendent for bringing to the notice of the Secretary of State the case of any patient whose discharge he may believe should be considered.

If I have left any point unanswered, I shall be happy to supply the deficiency if you will kindly write again.

Believe me, &c.,  
W. ORANGE,  
Broadmoor.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum,  
12 October, 1872.

*Question I:* What are the classes admitted into the Broadmoor Asylum? *Answer:* Criminal lunatics. This term is defined by the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867, 30 Vic., cap. 12, sec. 2.

*Question II:* Where do they come from, and under what certificates and authorities are they admitted? *Answer:* From all parts of England and Wales, and by the authority mentioned in the section of the Act above referred to.

*Question III:* Of those who have been tried for murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, are any discharged as cured; and if so, what proportion; under what circumstances; and by whose authority? *Answer:* Since the opening of the Asylum in 1863, 139 male and 75 female patients have been admitted, charged with murder; of these, 4 male and 15 female patients have been discharged. The following table shows the matter in detail:—

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

	Admitted.			Discharged as cured.			Died.			Remaining.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Found insane before trial, or on arraignment.....	48	26	74	...	4	4	6	5	11	42	17	59
Acquitted, on the ground of insanity	82	44	126	4	11	15	8	4	12	70	29	99
Convicted and sentenced, but certified to be insane after conviction..	9	5	14	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	3	11
Total .....	139	75	214	4	15	19	15	11	26	120	49	169

The discharges are much greater in proportion amongst the female than amongst the male patients, and this arises from the fact that the women charged with murder consist largely of persons who have taken the lives of their own children whilst suffering from puerperal mania, and from which condition recovery occurs in a large proportion of instances.

The fifth section of the Act above referred to renders it lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to discharge any criminal lunatic.

*Question IV:* Is every patient believed by the Superintendent to be cured discharged; if not, what are the circumstances which guide the Government in the respective instances? *Answer:* This question, it is suggested, should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

21 October, 1872.

Dear Herbert,

The practice of the Home Office is to discharge Broadmoor prisoners who are reported cured, if there is no doubt that they were really insane when they committed the crime, and if there is good reason to expect that they are not likely to offend again under similar impulses. Much, therefore, must depend upon the circumstances of the particular case. Murderers, whose premature discharge would be especially dangerous to society, are not let out until after a long period of probation and they are considered perfectly safe.

Women who have committed infanticide (these form a large proportion of the prisoners) are detained till past the age of child-bearing.

Some, again, may be let out earlier than others, because assurance is given that they will be well taken care of by their friends.

I hope this will be sufficient for your purpose; if not, pray let me know.

Truly yours,  
GODFREY LUSHINGTON.

THE Criminal Asylum of England is situated at Broadmoor, and contained, in 1870, 463 male and female patients; in 1871 there were 456, and in 1872, the period of my visit, 494.

In respect to the class of patients as compared with those in the asylum at Dundrum, it has to be borne in mind that, whereas the latter receives all the lunatics of the criminal class, the former takes no case in which mental disease is not confirmed, or which has not been subjected to some months of close observation in one of the general convict prisons or in the special prison at Milbank; and further, as Broadmoor Asylum has not accommodation for all of these, the worst and most dangerous cases are selected from Milbank to be sent there, the others remaining in the lunacy department of the Milbank Penitentiary.

The

The following tables will supply all the statistical information which is necessary for the purpose of this report:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Admitted	45	25	79
Re-admitted after escape	3	...	2
Recovered and discharged	6	10	10
Removed to other asylums after expiration of sentence	12	10	15
Died	15	12	14
Escaped	5	...	2

The following extracts from the reports of the Commissioners for the years 1869-70-71-72, upon the points to which I have chiefly directed my attention, speak for themselves.

#### 1869.

The state in which we found the wards everywhere in regard to order and cleanliness was uniformly good, and though the painting noticed at the last visit as having been commenced in the blocks occupied by the less favourable class of patients has not been carried far in the way of cheerfulness, there is yet an improved aspect about these portions of the building; otherwise they remain, in structural defects, in scantiness of furniture and comfort, and in prison-like arrangements for their inmates, substantially the same as when objection was first made to them. They are a marked contrast to the other parts of the asylum.

Of the violent and even dangerous propensities of some of the patients placed in these wards and of the generally unfavourable character of the rest there is no doubt, but it is matter of the gravest doubt whether insane persons of the criminal class having this disposition should be treated differently from other patients suffering under mental disease.

The experience of the Commissioners has led them to the conclusion that patients of the most refractory class are amenable to the influences which by general consent are now employed in the treatment as well of the most acute as of the mildest forms of mental disorder; and that it is both expedient and safe to extend to them, under vigilant and incessant supervision, the same kind of advantages. If, indeed, the withholding of all indulgence were more likely than the concession of it to have a beneficial effect, there is nothing in the class of cases in this Asylum that should intercept on any ground of personal consideration or sympathy an application of the repressive system to the fullest extent; but in other times there has been sufficient trial of that system on all descriptions of patients, and in every conceivable state of circumstances, and it has uniformly failed as completely as the other has succeeded in a more or less degree. It has been found all but invariably that, by association with others,—by some occupation, as far as practicable,—by the prospect, from time to time, of some recreation or amusement,—above all, by regular daily out-door exercise, improvement has been made in habits the most inveterate and in the most evil dispositions. No attempts of the kind are now made at Broadmoor. If a patient exhibits violent conduct, he is for so many days, or portions of days, put into seclusion. If he is supposed to be, or has given proof of being dangerous, he is isolated altogether. To none set apart as refractory are the arrangements applied which make judicious and satisfactory provision for the bulk of the inmates by suitable accommodation and considerate treatment. The excepted class occupy cheerless rooms, have neither occupation nor amusement, are subject to the unrelieved and continued presence of gloomy and dispiriting influences, have no opportunity at any time of associating with patients in the other blocks, are confined for exercise to narrow airing courts within high walls, and in some six or seven instances marked out for special example even in the class they form part of, are required to take such exercise alone.

That this is not, in our opinion, an efficient way of dealing with mental disease, however complicated with criminal habits and even dangerous violence, we conceive it our duty once more to put on record.

#### 1870.

It will be remembered that, on the occasion of their last visit, the Commissioners commented in strong terms upon the system of treatment of the violent and refractory patients referred to, their frequent and prolonged seclusion or constant isolation, the cheerless character of their rooms, the absence of occupation or amusement, and their confinement for exercise to narrow airing courts with high walls. The condition of this class of patients has since been much improved.

In addition to other means of amusement, these patients are all now taken out twice a week to walk for two hours on the principal terrace, the inmates of No. 1 Tuesdays and Fridays, and of No. 2 Mondays and Thursdays, and no male patients are any longer restricted for exercise to their high-walled exercise courts.

In reference to the seven men specially noticed at the last visit as having been isolated for many months, rarely even walking, under the restrictions imposed, in the airing courts, we were glad to find five of them quiet, associated with others, and apparently contented. The other two were, at the time of our visit, secluded, one in a single room in block No. 1, and the other in the barred-off portion of a gallery in No. 6.

We regret that it has been deemed expedient since the last visit to bar off the end of a fourth gallery. These barred-off portions of galleries contain each some single rooms. The holes in the walls of a few single rooms in Blocks No. 1 and 6 are still considered by Dr. Meyer as required in some cases of very violent and dangerous patients, with a view to the protection of the attendants and in order to avoid personal conflicts. We cannot but think that this exceptional mode of treating even such patients is not only unnecessary, but calculated prejudicially to affect the relation between attendants and patients.

In the improved arrangements to which we have adverted for out-door exercise and recreation, of which the male patients generally, including the most untractable, violent, and dangerous, have now regularly the benefit, and in the consequent great diminution in the amount of seclusion in the male division, we recognize with satisfaction the adoption of the views and principles advocated from time to time by the Commissioners, and strongly expressed on the occasion of their last visit.

#### 1871.

It will thus be seen that the amount of seclusion in this Asylum still continues to be very large, but a careful examination of the returns shows that within the last four months the duration of the individual instances of seclusion has been generally reduced,—no instance of mechanical restraint is recorded in either division. It is satisfactory to find that the system formerly pursued of restricting the more violent and refractory patients for exercise to their high-walled gloomy airing courts has been discontinued, and during the past year all but one patient in No. 1 block have had the advantage of exercise beyond their precincts.

More attention seems to have been given to matters of amusement and recreation, and apparently the result has been beneficial to the patients. There have been cricket matches, in which as many as 111 patients have taken part, exhibitions in the hall, attended by both sexes, but where they were not present at the same time, and a flower show was held on the estate at which 120 men and thirty-five women were present.

A brass band, composed partly of patients and partly of attendants, plays once a week in each division.

Many of the wards have been repapered and painted, and the rooms thus rendered more cheerful and important.

Structural additions and improvements are in progress; new day rooms are being constructed in connection with the male blocks numbered 1, 3, and 4. The day rooms thus to be added to No. 1 block, in which the most refractory class are placed, will have a very important bearing on the accommodation now provided, as, instead of the windows opening upon the confined and gloomy airing courts, an extensive view over the country will be obtained. Blocks 3 and 4, which form the right and left wings of the main building, are being enlarged on each floor by the addition of spacious day rooms, projecting towards the south. These rooms are cheerful and well lighted; their use will allow of two of the existing apartments being appropriated for associated dormitories, whereby the total accommodation will be increased from eighty-six to 100 in each block.

No. 5 ward of No. 2 block, for women, is not in a satisfactory state; the patients were disorderly, and the aspect of the place cheerless, and the same changes are necessary here which have proved advantageous with a similar class in the male division. The attendance at divine service in the chapel is still very small, the number present last Sunday being only seventy-four men and twenty-nine women. There are in the Asylum eighty-five males and seven females who are Roman Catholics; of the former, twenty have attended mass.

The

The staff of attendants continues to be large, being in the male division in the proportion of two to eleven patients. The changes amongst them have been fewer than formerly, resulting, no doubt, from the continued efforts made to provide them with all reasonable comforts, and with various advantages when not on duty.

## 1872.

The comfort of the female infirmary has been considerably increased by fresh curtains and carpets, and the addition of a large fireplace.

There are now also enlarged means and opportunities for recreation; greater attention is given to that important subject; and there is better provision for out-door exercise for the inmates of the worst blocks. Many of the wards were in a most quiet and orderly state at the time of our visit, and this remark will apply to the most part of the female division. The exceptions on the male side, which were considerable and very strongly marked, will be better understood by the information supplied to us in the very carefully classified lists of patients subjected to seclusion since the last visit, still very large (notwithstanding the reductions effected in the last year or two) which we received from Dr. Orange; nor should the evidence thus presents, notwithstanding improvements lately effected of the continued troublesome and disorderly habits of a large part of the population of the Asylum, be unaccompanied by a mention of the fact that the medical staff, so essential for its adequate supervision, has been in an incomplete state during the greater portion of the last and a large part of the present year.

This peculiarity is to be noted,—that if the secluded patients are divided into the two classes of which the inmates generally of the Asylum consist, those, namely, who have been proved to be insane before or at the time of trial, and those who have been certified as insane while undergoing various terms of penal servitude, it will be found that, while thirty-one men of the first-named class have been secluded 372 times, sixty-eight men of the second class have been secluded 2,152 times, the instances being between nine and ten times as frequent in the second class as in the first; and applying the same comparisons to the female division, it is seen that the occasions of seclusion for violence have been twenty times as many in patients of the second as in those of the first class.

It is our opinion, many times strongly expressed in these reports, that all the bad qualities of such inmates are exaggerated by excessive seclusion; but we freely admit the difficulty of dealing with them in the present circumstances of the Asylum, so restricted as it is in the amount of accommodation necessary to afford proper facilities for a more equable distribution of cases, with suitable regard to the general comfort of the wards. We have spoken of the greater attention lately given to the provision of means of recreation, and we saw evidences of this not before noticed by us in the wards themselves.

The numbers attending divine service are still a very small proportion of the inmates, consisting of no more than eighty-three men and twenty-four women, at the Asylum Chapel, and of twenty-seven men, in nearly equal numbers, at the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic services.

Of the completeness and efficiency of the staff of attendants at this Asylum, and of the liberal and indeed generous provision made, not alone for their adequate personal remuneration and due recreation, but for the comforts of their homes, and for opportunities of education to their children, we cannot speak too highly; and the last year has been no exception to the rule naturally resulting from such treatment of infrequent changes in the staff. Of the seventy-two male and nineteen female attendants of which it consisted at the last visit, all but five of the former and three of the latter continue in the service of the Asylum, and upon the increase of the number of male patients one principal and four assistant attendants were added.

## 1871.

Numbers employed on 29 October, 1871.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In farm garden .....	25	.....	25
As ward-cleaners .....	46	4	50
In laundry .....	11	9	20
In kitchen .....	3	3	6
In stores .....	1	.....	1
Shoemakers .....	9	.....	9
Tailors .....	6	.....	6
Carpenters .....	2	.....	2
Painters .....	5	.....	5
Gasfitter .....	1	.....	1
Upholsterers .....	7	.....	7
Baker .....	1	.....	1
In reading and writing .....	84	.....	84
Needlework .....	.....	25	25
Sundry work .....	12	.....	12
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>218</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>254</b>

These extracts afford information upon most of the leading points of this important establishment.

The hospital ward struck me as appropriately arranged. The walls were painted, and besides the beds there were suitable plain couches and arm-chairs.

In the female department a spacious room was well fitted and devoted to the purposes of an Associated Recreation Hall—it was said to be of material use.

On the male side there was a good reading room, in which I noticed that the tables were covered with green baize cloths. A large aquarium formed a prominent and pleasing object. Writing tables with books upon them offered amusement, and one penny paper was supplied to every thirty patients. These, I was informed, were seldom mutilated.

In one day-room I noticed a billiard-table, also cages containing canaries.

There was also on the men's side a large recreation room fitted at one end with a full stage for theatrical performances, a band stand, grand piano, &c.; patients were allowed to smoke in the corridors.

Patients convicted of murder but found to be insane on trial were amongst the most quiet of the patients, and many were allowed to be in associated sitting-rooms (of which, generally speaking, there was one to each twenty-five patients) and dormitories.

The cubic space of the dormitories varied from 700 to 1,100 feet.

The single cells were lined with Parian cement, and in addition to the furniture had each a piece of carpet.

In this as in all the English Asylums the mattresses were stuffed with horsehair. The cost of each patient was 21s. per week exclusive of his labour.

The kitchen garden occupied 7 acres, and was well cultivated.

## CENTRAL ASYLUM AT DUNDRUM, NEAR DUBLIN.

This asylum was opened in 1850 for the reception of lunatics charged with grave offences and acquitted on the plea of insanity, and for convicts becoming insane during the period of penal confinement. Up to the year 1869 it had received an aggregate of 381 inmates within its walls, and has been satisfactory in its working. During the first twenty years of its existence 131 patients were discharged, and eighty died. Of those discharged, eleven capitally convicted or indicted were liberated through the clemency of different Lords-Lieutenant, while sixty-seven convicted of grievous assaults, arson, larceny, &c., were sent out cured, and forty-five were sent to other asylums, when their penal servitude ceased.

In 1870, seventeen patients were admitted and fourteen discharged. In 1871, twelve were admitted and five discharged.

During the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, there was only one escape and one attempt to escape. One serious attack upon a warder has been made during the period of twenty-two years.

With

With regard to the discharge of patients, whether fully recovered or still continuing mentally afflicted but quiet and amenable, such cases are brought from time to time, with the particular circumstances attending each, under the notice of the Executive and its decision.

No unfavourable reports have been made of the after conduct of those unconditionally liberated. The utmost caution is always exercised, but more especially in patients guilty of homicide or violent assault. Unbroken good conduct and obedience to the rules, without manifestation of mental infirmity by word or deed—sometimes for years, constitute the reasons for the favourable interposition of the Commissioners. The employment of the patients, both in or out of doors, has always been and continues to be very large. Upon an average, a total of 126 of both sexes are said to be employed.

During my visit I found thirty-two men at work in the garden, with whom were four attendants in charge. The latter were in uniform, but not working. Each of them had a black-thorn walking-stick in his hand. This is allowed for protection against a sudden attack. The daily average furnished to me was as follows:—

Garden labourers .....	30	Tailors .....	3
Smith .....	1	Farm labourers .....	3
Carpenter .....	1	Miscellaneous .....	67
Shoemakers .....	4		

The only paid tradesman is a tailor, who gets 12s. 6d. a week, with rations.

The four tailors make all the patients' clothes and the attendants' uniforms.

"It is gratifying to find from the reports for 1871 and 1872, that, notwithstanding the great amount of freedom enjoyed by the patients throughout the premises, and the comparatively small number of attendants in connection with a class of persons looked upon by the public generally as predisposed to mischief, no accident of any kind has occurred nor any attempts at personal violence; neither have any injuries to the Asylum property been recorded, except the breaking of a few panes of glass, scarcely to the value of twenty shillings."

The grounds attached to the Asylum are uniformly enclosed (the boundary walls average not quite 9 feet in height), and are of a park-like character. The walls around the airing courts do not exceed 5 feet. It is found that the less the restraint and the less the prison appurtenances, the less the disposition among the patients to do gratuitous injury or to attempt to escape. The grounds contain 11 acres under grass, and 8 under cultivation; the clear profit upon which was, in 1871, £319 4s. 4d.

Both garden and farm are well kept. A racket court is provided for the patients. The Commissioners for Ireland appear always to have advocated that every facility should be given for religious worship, and to report favourably of its beneficial effect upon the patients. The Protestant Church and Roman Catholic are both very nice.

The dormitories are comfortable and well furnished, each contains eight or nine beds; the day rooms are suitably furnished, and well supplied with magazines, books, games, &c. A few good ornaments are hung about the walls.

The female side is in admirable order.

[Appendix marked B, referred to in letter of Board of Visitors, 8th September, 1873.]

THE GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS establishment consists of a single yard, within the general Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta. Its size is 147 feet by 99 feet, and it is surrounded by a stone wall 16 feet high. In this space stands the building in which the patients are accommodated; it is three stories high, and measures 85 feet by 34½ feet. It appears, therefore, that the total surface area of the yard is 14,553 square feet, of which 2,890 are occupied by the building. There is no verandah in the yard to shelter the inmates from the heat of the sun, except one which covers the entrance and measures 22 feet by 14 feet. Each floor of the building consists of a central oblong space, surrounded by nineteen cells and one attendants' room, which opens into it. The whole structure is substantially built of stone, and well kept.

In wet weather the patients are necessarily detained in the central spaces of the building. All the beds are made upon the floors of the cells; and a few benches in the yards are the only articles of furniture in the department.

In this branch of a general lunatic asylum are received and detained all the criminal lunatics of the Colony—Aboriginals and Chinamen, English, Scotch, and Irish men, Queen's-pleasure men, convicts in whom mental aberration has been developed during their period of sentence, men of education who have committed crime during a sudden and perhaps brief attack of mental illness, and the brutish savage-minded criminal, in whom it would be difficult to distinguish between insanity and bestial impulse. There is no possibility of classification in any degree; all the patients are of necessity together in one dreary, high-walled, most limited space. In the summer the stone walls and building render it intensely hot; in winter the same causes make it draughty and cold.

In wet weather, the condition of the patients is changed, though not for the better. They are then huddled together in the limited central spaces in the building around which their cells open; they have no furniture except some benches, neither are they provided with any recreation, occupation, or amusement except one bagatelle-board. Thus they are left to dwell upon their morbid delusions, erratic fancies, or miserable crimes.

The department is under the control of the Superintendent of the General Asylum, in which are 783 patients. A practitioner in the town visits the entire establishment daily, to conduct the medical treatment of the patients.

No measures are legally available for dealing in any special manner with individual cases of Queen's-pleasure men whose insanity has passed off, and who may have proved themselves to be well conducted and capable of self-control.

There has been no record kept of the assaults upon officers and attendants, but it has to be recorded that, some few years since, a highly esteemed and most humane Superintendent of high mental cultivation was murdered in this department, and that more recently an instance of combined insubordination occurred in which two experienced and valued warders escaped loss of life by accident alone. Since this catastrophe, however, no serious accident has occurred. The proportion of attendants is 1 to 7.

The annual cost of each patient is £24 8s. 7d. The number of patients in January 1871 was thirty-six; in January 1872, was forty-five; at present the number is thirty-eight, of whom twenty-three are Queen's-pleasure men, and fifteen are convicts in whom insanity showed itself during the period of imprisonment. The cleanliness of the building, the general order maintained, with so small a proportion of attendants, and the general health of the patients, reflect great credit upon the Superintendent and other officers of the establishment. There is no special department for female criminal lunatics, but the women's side of the general asylum in which they are placed is in some respects more painfully repulsive, and quite, if not more unfavourable, to comfort and recovery, as the department in which the male criminal lunatics are confined.

Such, I fear, is a candid but simple and truthful description of this Asylum. It is probable that those who know it best will most readily realize the picture.

E. S. P. BEDFORD,  
President of the Board of Visitors.

1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(STATISTICS OF, FOR 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1874.*

RETURN showing number of Patients in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst, during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1873, together with the number of Officers and Attendants in each Establishment, the cost of Salaries, Provisions, Clothing, Stores, and other Expenses, and the amount collected for Maintenance of Patients during the same period.

Name of Institution.	Total Number of Patients during 1873.	Average daily Number of Patients.	Number of Officers.	Number of Attendants, Nurses, Servants, &c.	Cost for Salaries and Allowances.	Cost for Provisions, Medical Comforts, and Fuel, &c.	Cost for Stores, Clothing, &c.	Incidental and other Expenses.	Amount collected for Maintenance of Patients.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville .....	770	525	*8	63	5,662 12 9	7,486 9 4	4,022 7 5	623 11 4	614 18 6
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .....	856	784	*9	†82	5,672 4 11	9,323 3 3	8,240 11 8	251 12 8	234 1 0
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst	214	4	2	‡4	532 10 0	196 13 5	40 14 5	68 10 7	Nil.

\* Including two chaplains.

† Including seventeen minor attendants, paid at the rate of 9d. per diem.

‡ Extra attendants, at the rate of 5s. per diem, are employed when necessary.

F. NORTON MANNING,  
Inspector of the Insane.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CASE OF CHARLES GALONSKI.**

(PETITION OF W. H. BEDELL, RELATIVE TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 November, 1873.*


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To the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

**HUMBLY SHOWETH:—**

That in the year 1869, one Charles Galonski, a storekeeper, carrying on business in the town, of Grenfell, became of unsound mind; and the authorities were made cognizant thereof, but took no steps for the care of either the person or property of Galonski.

That an unwarrantable and unlawful method, certain parties in no way related to the insane Galonski, did convey away and become possessed of a large and valuable iron store and a large and valuable stock of goods therein, contrary to law; the unfortunate owner was induced to proceed to Sydney by mail coach, and was within a few hours of his arrival found in Hunter or Bridge-street by the police, and taken into custody as being a person of unsound mind at large, and sent to Gladesville Asylum, where he has since been maintained at a heavy cost to the Country, although the estate of the inmate was ample to reimburse the charges of his keep for years, had such estate been properly taken possession of by the Crown.

That your Petitioner is in a position to prove by competent witnesses the truth of the above premises, and prays that your Honorable House may, for the due security of liberty and property, cause such inquiry into the matter set forth as to your Honorable House may seem fitting.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. H. BEDELL.

Grenfell, 20th November, 1873.

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1873-4.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR

1873.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of Act 30 Vict. No. 22, sec. 27.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1873.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, 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, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Schools Act, section 27, we have the honor to submit the following as our Report upon the condition of the Public Schools during the year 1873, and to append a General Statement of Accounts.

I.—COUNCIL.

At the commencement of the year the Council consisted of the undermentioned Members:—

George Wigram Allen, Esquire, M.L.A.  
William Augustine Duncan, Esquire.  
The Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C.  
The Honorable Henry Parkes, M.L.A.  
John Smith, Esquire, M.D., President.

Mr. Parkes and Mr. Allen having resigned their offices, were succeeded by Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, C.B., and Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire, M.L.A., on the 29th November and 12th December, who hold office respectively for the unexpired portion of the statutory four years period for which their predecessors were appointed. The undermentioned gentlemen, therefore, now constitute the Council:—

Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire, M.L.A.  
William Augustine Duncan, Esquire.  
The Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C.  
John Smith, Esq., M.D.  
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Professor Smith was unanimously re-elected President for the year 1874, at a meeting of the Council held on the 5th January.

II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

From the following tables the progress made during 1873, as regards schools and pupils, may readily be perceived:—

1.—SCHOOLS.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Public .....	288	318	336	359	378	396	400
Provisional .....	31	103	146	164	181	194	216
Half-Time .....	6	38	61	82	96	101	117
Denominational .....	317	289	264	241	223	211	209
Totals.....	642	748	807	846	878	902	942

2.—PUPILS.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Public .....	28,434	34,284	37,593	39,731	43,494	46,458	48,831
Provisional .....	733	3,113	4,788	5,185	5,633	6,673	7,466
Half-Time .....	267	593	1,242	1,415	2,267	1,792	2,209
Denominational .....	35,306	35,930	37,026	36,460	35,919	38,564	33,512
Totals.....	64,740	73,920	80,649	82,821	87,313	88,487	92,018

## 3.—FEES.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Public .....	14,404	0 10½	17,588	8 11	20,658	19 7	21,118	8 10½	24,824	0 8	27,048	18 11	28,579	15 11½
Provisional .....	162	12 5	1,099	14 11	1,981	9 9	2,077	10 6	2,154	2 3	2,701	4 6	3,430	15 11
Half-Time .....	18	9 7½	77	15 11	174	13 8	234	0 10	284	4 3	456	9 3	529	16 1
Denominational .....	16,134	5 10	15,398	3 9	16,803	10 11	16,158	3 2½	16,240	14 6	15,787	9 11	16,406	18 0
Totals .....	30,719	8 9	34,164	3 6	39,618	13 11	39,583	3 5	43,503	1 8	45,994	2 7	48,947	5 11½

A net increase of forty schools is observable from the first of these tables, but the actual number of entirely new schools brought into operation in 1873 was eighty-seven. Besides these, several existing schools were removed from one class to another, and upwards of forty were permanently or temporarily closed. Among those finally closed were a few Public Schools situated in localities which were formerly occupied by persons engaged in railway construction, but which were deserted on the completion of the works. The removal of population from other causes led to the closing of a large number of Provisional Schools. Of schools temporarily closed, some were Public Schools in which the necessity for providing new buildings led to the suspension of the work of teaching. A striking example of this kind is afforded by the case of the Pyree Public School, in the Shoalhaven district. The land in this locality being private property, and the owner refusing to alienate a site for a school, the Council was precluded by the provisions of the Public Schools Act from contributing to the cost of erecting suitable school buildings, although those in use had become so dilapidated as to be altogether untenable. After repeated applications to the owner of the property, who had as frequently promised to erect a schoolroom, the Council was compelled, on the 31st March, 1872, to close the school; and the large number of children residing in the vicinity have ever since that date been altogether deprived of the public means of instruction. The difficulty and delay in procuring school sites are further alluded to in a subsequent paragraph of this Report.

The aggregate number of pupils enrolled in 1873 was 92,018, being an increase of 3,531 upon the number attending in the previous year. Of the number thus added, 2,373 went to Public Schools, 793 to Provisional, and 417 to Half-Time, Schools. A slight decrease is observable in the attendance at Denominational Schools. While it is satisfactory to record the gradual yearly increase in the number of children brought under instruction, there is some ground for regret on account of the large number who appear to attend no school whatever. From inquiries instituted through the Council's Inspectors in 1873, it appears that, exclusive of the great pastoral districts of the interior, upwards of 25,000 children attend no school; and, as far as could be ascertained, receive no systematic instruction. Of these about 3,000 reside in localities in which no schools at present exist; 5,000 will be provided for by schools in course of establishment; and the remaining 17,000 do not avail themselves of facilities for education placed within their reach.

Appendix A.

A decline, which cannot easily be accounted for, took place in 1873 as regards regularity of attendance. The proportion of pupils in daily attendance to the total number enrolled was for all schools, and for the whole year, 66 per cent. only, and at no part of the year did the proportion rise above 68·5 per cent. In each of the larger classes of schools the decline was about 2 per cent., the proportions being for Public Schools, 67, and for Denominational Schools, 65·7 per cent., as against 69·3, and 67·5, per cent. respectively in 1872. It should be borne in mind, however, that in making these calculations the attendance for every school day\* in the year is included, even though the number of pupils present might, on various occasions, in some schools, have been diminished almost to zero by rain, floods, sickness, or other causes.

The amount paid as school fees in 1873 was £48,947 5s. 11½d. Although this exceeds the sum paid in the previous year by £2,953 8s. 4½d., there is still ground for complaint on the score of non-payment of fees due. It is calculated that not less than £6,000 per annum is lost by the neglect or refusal of parents to pay. This sum if paid would go to increase the remuneration of teachers who are thus unjustly deprived of a portion of their incomes to which they are legally and on every other ground entitled. The loss to teachers thus occasioned has induced the Council to make inquiries in the more flagrant cases, with a view to obtain information on which to take action hereafter in such manner as is provided by law. The Public Schools Act however is defective in not providing simpler and more easy means for enforcing payment. The teacher, suing under the direction of the Council, ought to be enabled to recover all unpaid fees by the most summary and inexpensive process.

The number of free scholars during the past year was 6,573, being a decrease of 638 upon the number returned in 1872. It is believed that the effect of the inquiry instituted by the Council will be still further to reduce the proportion of free scholars, and to restrict the privilege of free education to those, and those only, who are unable to pay—the class for whose special benefit it was conferred by the Statute. Some glaring instances have come under the notice of the Council, where parents in good circumstances have evaded the payment of fees, to the serious loss of the teachers who ought rather to be stimulated by additional remuneration.

## III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Appendix B.

During the year 1873 the Public Schools in operation numbered 400, with an average quarterly enrolment of pupils, amounting to 35,114. Six schools returned as Public Schools in 1872, were classed as Half-Time in 1873, and four others were temporarily closed pending the erection of suitable buildings. In the case of nine schools it seems improbable that the population will, within a reasonable time, so far increase as to warrant the expectation that they will be re-opened. The number of entirely new Public Schools opened in 1873 was 15; one school temporarily closed in the previous year was re-opened; nine Provisional Schools had increased in numbers to such an extent as justified their conversion into Public Schools; and one Half-Time and one Denominational School were converted into Public Schools.

Out

\* The average number of school days in the year is 230.

Out of thirty-two applications received in 1873 for the establishment of Public Schools, seventeen were agreed to, six were declined, and nine remained undecided at the close of the year. Two of the applications were made by the Local Boards of Certified Denominational Schools, and others emanated from the promoters of Provisional and Half-Time Schools. Excluding these ten cases, the new applications, signed by 558 parents or guardians, were intended to provide the means of education for 1,698 children. Appendix C.

Allusion has already been made to the difficulty of obtaining sites, and consequently of providing schools, even where they are urgently required. In further illustration of this fact, it may be mentioned that from this cause five of the schools applied for in 1872, and which the Council agreed to establish, have not yet been brought into operation, and in some instances the sites have not yet been granted. For many years past this serious hindrance to the institution of new schools has existed, and by wearying the patience of the promoters, has in numerous cases produced such indifference or dissatisfaction as to lead them to abandon their project of erecting the necessary buildings.

#### IV.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

The Provisional Schools in operation in 1873 numbered 216. Of these, forty-seven had not been previously in existence under the Council's superintendence, and five were originally in operation as Half-Time Schools or Denominational Schools. Thirty of the Provisional Schools existing in 1872 were closed in 1873, or transferred to the list of Public or Half-Time Schools. Appendix D.

That schools of the Provisional class continue to be favorably regarded by the public generally, is shown by the fact that forty-eight applications for aid were made in 1873; and though some of these were necessarily declined, yet they afford evidence that 525 parents or guardians were desirous of providing the means of education for 1,384 children. The applicants of the different religious denominations were—Church of England, 240; Roman Catholic, 200; Presbyterian, 46; Wesleyan, 27; others, 12; total, 525. Thirty-five applications were agreed to, and seven others were under consideration at the end of the year. From various causes, great difficulty was experienced in completing the organization of the schools to which aid was granted, and bringing them into operation during 1873. The most important of these causes was the disinclination of properly qualified teachers to undertake the management of such schools, chiefly on account of the meagre emoluments to be derived from them, and the circumstances of discomfort which they in general present. Means were adopted, however, to remove this difficulty which before the end of the year had to a considerable extent diminished. Appendix E.

#### V.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

The number of Half-Time Schools in operation was 117, being sixteen more than in the previous year; and applications were received from twenty-eight localities for the establishment of such schools. Twenty of these applications were granted, and four were reserved for further consideration, the remainder being declined. Five Public Schools were included in the number for which aid was sought as Half-Time Schools. Appendix F.

Schools of this class still continue to effect much good in remote and thinly peopled districts, where the number of children is too small even for Provisional Schools. Appendix G.

#### VI.—INSPECTION.

No alteration in the inspectoral staff took place in 1873. On the whole the past year was favourable to the work of inspection, three schools only having been found inaccessible on account of floods. These were in the Armidale District. Notwithstanding this fact, a larger number of schools was left uninspected than in 1872. For the purposes of inspection, the schools in existence in 1873 were divided into 1,032 departments requiring to be separately reported upon. Of these, 876 were inspected. In explanation of the large number of schools, 156, which were deprived of the advantages of inspection, the Inspectors report that seventy-nine were closed at the date of their visits; and that want of time prevented them from examining seventy-four others. Appendix H.

As in former years, the inspection has been minute and searching. While faults and defects have thus been discovered, it is pleasing to find from the Inspectors' reports that, with hardly an exception, suitable remedies were suggested, and assurances given that efforts would be made to apply them vigorously and effectively.

The following table shows the number of schools visited and unvisited in each Inspectoral District.

AMOUNT OF INSPECTION, 1873.

Districts.	Number of Schools or Departments existing.	Number fully inspected.	Number not inspected.
Albury .....	57	52	5
Armidale .....	92	73	19
Bathurst .....	111	73	38
Braidwood .....	109	94	15
Camden .....	103	87	16
Cumberland .....	88	81	7
Goulburn .....	107	97	10
Maitland .....	93	67	26
Mudgee .....	65	51	14
Newcastle .....	97	91	6
Sydney .....	110	110	...
Total .....	1,032	876	156

#### VII.—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

Of the 876 departments or schools examined, 60 per cent. were reported to be below the standard, about 27 per cent. up to the standard, and 12 per cent. above it. In some respects these figures show a decided improvement on the condition of schools in 1872; especially if the fact be kept in view that the establishment of upwards of eighty new schools must necessarily tend to lower the average merit by the influx of pupils,

pupils, for the most part previously untrained. It may further be necessary to explain that the standard above-mentioned is intended to denote a certain measure of efficiency not only as regards the instruction imparted, but taking cognizance also of the discipline and organization. As in former years, the standard by which the schools were judged was designedly fixed as high as good teachers could reasonably be expected to reach. To have succeeded in reaching the standard is, therefore, creditable to the ability of any teacher, while the fact that the standard has been excelled by any teacher marks him out as standing in the front rank of his profession.

The following table exhibits the per centage of each class of inspected schools meeting the standard or being above or below it:—

Schools.	Below the standard.	Equal to the standard.	Above the standard.
Public .....	44.7	36.8	18.4
Provisional .....	84.1	9.3	6.6
Half-Time.....	80.4	9.8	9.8
Denominational .....	63.7	29.1	7.2
All Schools .....	60.4	27.2	12.4

The proficiency of the pupils examined may be estimated from the accompanying table:—

**ESTIMATED PROFICIENCY OF THE PUPILS.**  
**ALL SCHOOLS.**

Subjects taught and number of children examined in them.					
Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.				
	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate or Indifferent.	Totals.
<i>Reading—</i>					
Alphabet .....	620	1,627	1,864	2,097	6,208
Monosyllables .....	2,800	5,129	3,572	2,287	13,788
Easy narratives .....	2,921	5,588	3,592	1,664	13,765
Ordinary prose .....	3,819	4,372	2,052	779	11,022
Totals .....	10,160	16,716	11,080	6,827	44,783
<i>Writing—</i>					
On slate .....	4,379	7,525	4,358	2,736	18,998
In copybooks and on paper .....	8,128	9,771	4,195	1,517	23,611
Totals .....	12,507	17,296	8,553	4,253	42,609
<i>Arithmetic—</i>					
Simple rules .....	3,144	6,888	6,974	7,785	24,791
Compound rules .....	1,194	1,984	2,264	2,811	8,253
Higher rules .....	755	987	988	701	3,431
Totals .....	5,093	9,859	10,226	11,297	36,475
<i>Grammar—</i>					
Elementary .....	2,371	4,609	3,201	3,116	13,297
Advanced .....	2,211	3,416	2,056	2,210	9,893
Totals .....	4,582	8,025	5,257	5,326	23,190
<i>Geography—</i>					
Elementary .....	2,723	5,596	4,230	3,450	15,999
Advanced.....	2,928	3,089	2,193	2,099	10,309
Totals .....	5,651	8,685	6,423	5,549	26,308
<i>Other Subjects—</i>					
Scripture and Moral Lessons .....	2,357	3,339	1,437	847	7,980
Object Lessons .....	7,245	14,069	9,982	9,028	40,324
Drawing .....	3,849	7,905	5,691	2,073	19,518
Music .....	5,925	11,160	7,278	4,548	28,911
Euclid .....	354	517	483	246	1,600
Algebra .....	179	180	271	134	764
Mensuration .....	112	84	36	51	283
Latin .....	184	202	177	189	752
Trigonometry .....	23	7	.....	.....	30
Needlework.....	4,385	4,030	2,588	823	11,829

Comparison of these figures with those contained in the report for 1872, will show that during the past year (1) a larger number of children was examined in the various subjects of instruction; (2) that the number in the advanced grades of the different subjects is steadily increasing; and (3) that the proficiency attained in the several grades is also improving. In the subject of reading, for example, out of 44,783 children examined, 37,956, or nearly 85 per cent., may be considered to have satisfied the standard; while more than 37 per cent. passed with credit, and 22 per cent. with great credit. Considering the large number of very young children attending the schools, the early age at which in general the pupils leave, the addition of untaught children in eighty-seven entirely new schools, and the inferior appliances met with in Provisional Schools, the statistics above given show a very substantial advance in the work of primary instruction. Some further allowance might also be made, on account of the interruptions to a systematic course of instruction, caused by the frequent closing of schools for want of teachers, and by the irregular attendance of the pupils themselves.

The Inspectors' reports continue to speak in favourable terms of the discipline maintained in the schools.

## VIII.—TEACHERS.

The question as to the supply of competent Teachers for schools of all classes has occupied much attention during the past year. Although fewer applicants for the office of Pupil Teacher presented themselves for examination in 1873 than in the previous year, the number of those who succeeded was about the same. The numbers were,—

	1873.	1872.
Applicants examined .....	179	216
Applicants successful .....	94	97
Applicants unsuccessful.....	85	119

These figures seem to show that candidates were better prepared for examination in 1873. Of the successful candidates, seventy-two were appointed to situations.

Considerable improvement was also manifest in the examinations of appointed Pupil Teachers, as may be seen from the following statement of the number promoted:—

From Class IV to Class III .....	76
"    "    III to "    II .....	42
"    "    II to "    I .....	40
"    "    I to the Training School .....	38

Only fifty-six failed to pass, being a little more than 21 per cent. of the whole number. In the two preceding years the failures were 31 and 27 per cent. respectively. Notwithstanding the improvement thus evidenced, there still remains some ground for dissatisfaction which, however, may be expected to disappear as soon as the measures devised for the benefit of the Pupil Teacher staff have had time to operate. These consist of (1) arrangements for exercising greater stringency in the selection of candidates wherever the opportunity of making a choice is attainable; (2) defining, with more precision than heretofore, the relative duties and privileges of Teachers and Pupil Teachers; and (3) the institution of classes for their instruction in the subjects which they are required to learn. These classes, which at present are of necessity confined to Pupil Teachers employed in and near Sydney, are held on Saturday mornings; so that the ordinary school-work may not be interrupted.

The Training School was open for two sessions of six months each during 1873. The extended course of instruction introduced in the previous year was continued in this, and seems to have produced very satisfactory results, as far as can be judged from so short a period of trial. The number of applicants for admission was seventy-five, of whom fifty-eight were successful in passing the preliminary examination. That the number of failures should be so small as seventeen may be explained on the supposition that the requirements of the Training School are now better understood, and that the applicants came up better prepared for the test.

The classifications gained by candidates after training may be seen from the following table:—

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Class II.			
Section A .....	1	3	4
"    B .....	6	10	16
Class III.			
Section A .....	13	4	17
"    B .....	6	4	10
"    C .....	...	4	4
Probationers .....	...	4	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55</b>

One candidate died during the first session, and another withdrew from the Training School; four failed to gain any classification; and the examination of another was not completed by the end of the year.

On the whole, the operations of the Training School during 1873 may be pronounced decidedly successful; and the value of the institution, as a means of raising a supply of qualified Teachers, becomes yearly more evident.

It has been found, however, that the Training School is not adapted to provide Teachers for small country schools—Public, Denominational, Provisional, and Half-Time. In the early part of 1873, about forty schools of this kind were vacant on account of the difficulty of procuring suitable persons for such appointments, and the need for Teachers was becoming daily more urgent. Even when persons applied for such situations it was frequently found that their knowledge of the colony was limited to Sydney and its vicinity—that they were so habituated to city life as to be almost helpless when removed from it—and that their distaste for bush life and ignorance of bush ways interfered greatly with their success as Teachers. When trained Teachers are appointed to these situations the evil is aggravated, for such Teachers naturally expect higher emoluments and greater consideration than the circumstances of the localities could afford. It seemed desirable, therefore, that an effort should be made to procure candidates for the office of Teacher in small schools from residents in country districts, who, being accustomed to the usual mode of living in the bush, its advantages and its privations, and being familiar with the views and feelings of the people, would know how to secure their own comfort, and turn their position to the best account both for themselves and their pupils. At no distant date, however, we may hope to induce residents in the interior to make suitable provision for competent Teachers selected from the Training School.

These considerations induced the Council very reluctantly to sanction for a limited time, and as an experiment, the following arrangements:—

- I.—Inspectors were authorized (1) to invite applications from persons resident in country districts and accustomed to the usual mode of living in the bush; (2) to direct suitable applicants, after the necessary inquiries had been made, to attend some good school conveniently situated, for the purpose of receiving instruction of an elementary kind, and acquiring some practical knowledge of school keeping.

II.—

- II.—Applicants so admitted were to be paid £4 monthly during such attendance, subject to the Inspector's certificate that their conduct, attention, and progress were satisfactory.
- III.—A small bonus was to be awarded to the master or mistress of the school in which such persons were trained.
- IV.—In filling up vacancies in small schools of every kind preference was to be given to persons who had undergone the course of instruction herein indicated, and the prospect of admission to the Training School was held out as a reward for successful teaching for three years in a bush school.

So far as carried out this experiment has proved highly successful. In the districts in which the Inspectors acted the most energetically upon their instructions—Braidwood and Goulburn—no schools were closed at the end of 1873 for want of Teachers; and due provision had been made for vacancies anticipated in the early part of the current year.

Examinations of Teachers under the 37th regulation, and of those who voluntarily submitted themselves for the purpose, were duly held, the results being exhibited in the following statement:—

Failed to gain promotion ... ..	208
Promoted to Class III, Section C ... ..	23
"          "          "          B ... ..	17
"          "          "          A ... ..	19
"          Class II,          "          B ... ..	9
"          "          "          A ... ..	3
"          Class I,          "          B ... ..	1
	72
Total ... ..	280

While the large number of failures proves that much remains to be done, it is encouraging to find that some improvement has been made upon the result of the previous year's examinations. In 1872 the per centage of failures was 82; in 1873 it fell to 74.

The promotions of Teachers under article 39 of the Regulations were:—

From Class III, Section C, to Class III, B ... ..	1
"          III,          "          B, to          "          III, A ... ..	7
"          III,          "          A, to          "          II, B ... ..	14
"          II,          "          B, to          "          II, A ... ..	5
"          II,          "          A, to          "          I, B ... ..	1
"          I,          "          B, to          "          I, A ... ..	2
	30

At the close of 1873 there were in the service of the Council 950 Principal Teachers, 167 Assistants, and 272 Pupil Teachers—in all 1,389. Their aggregate emoluments for the year were:—

From salaries ... ..	£82,414 17 2
From school fees ... ..	£48,947 5 11½
Total ... ..	£131,362 3 1¼

This amount, divided among the whole number of Teachers, gives £94 11s. 5½d. as the average payment of each for the year, £59 6s. 8d. being derived from salary, and £35 4s. 9d. from fees. But as Pupil Teachers do not participate in the school fees, it follows that by excluding them in the calculation of income from that source, the sum of £43 16s. 4½d. would accrue to each Teacher as his share of fees, making the total emoluments £103 3s. 0½d. per annum. Even under this view, however, a fair estimate of the remuneration of trained Teachers cannot be formed; inasmuch as in the foregoing calculation the emoluments of Provisional and Half-Time Teachers are taken into account. Excluding these, as well as Pupil Teachers, the average salary paid to Public and Certified Denominational School Teachers amounts to £84 6s. 2d. for 1873, and the average income from fees to £53 8s. 6½d., making a total of £137 14s. 8½d. In a large number of instances a residence is also provided. The highest salary paid to any Teacher during the year was £200, and the maximum amount of school fees received by one Teacher was £434 19s. 6d., and the smallest 15s.

The following table contains additional information as to the remuneration of Teachers:—

AVERAGE income of Teachers in 1873.

Schools.	From Salary.	From Fees.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public .....	65 8 10½	41 14 5½	107 3 4
Provisional .....	38 5 0	15 17 8	54 2 8
Half-Time .....	53 12 8	8 19 7	62 12 3
Church of England .....	59 11 9	41 2 11½	100 14 8½
Roman Catholic .....	62 7 3½	33 6 4	95 13 7½
Presbyterian .....	66 16 11½	45 14 7½	112 11 7
Wesleyan .....	63 0 7	45 1 0	108 1 7

The Council does not consider that the rates of payment disclosed in this table are adequate to the value of the services rendered, especially when compared with the wages now earned by artisans, and with increased cost of the means of subsistence. Impressed with this view, the Council, in the month of October, passed a regulation by which the salaries of principal Teachers, excepting those of the first class, were increased in Public and Certified Denominational Schools. The rate of increase thus awarded varied from 5 per cent. upon the highest salaries affected by the regulation, to 10 per cent. upon the lowest.

lowest. Simultaneously with these additions, the Council augmented the salaries of Teachers in Provisional Schools, the rate of increase varying with the number of pupils, but being about 25 per cent. on the average. Having been made at so late a period, these increases did not materially affect Teachers' incomes for 1873, but a marked improvement will probably be visible in the course of the current year. Some further improvement may also be expected from the steps already taken to ascertain the cause of non-payment of school fees.

But with the emoluments now accruing to Teachers, it is evident that few are enabled to make suitable provision for their own maintenance when incapacitated by old age or sickness from discharging the duties of their office, or for their dependent families after their own decease. There are cases in which it would be an advantage to the Public Service if Teachers were to relinquish the profession, but the Council has hesitated to recommend that course, from the circumstance that such Teachers would, in the event of their retirement, be wholly deprived of the means of living. On these grounds the Council resolved in the month of May, 1873, to encourage and assist the Teachers in its service to make some provision for their old age, or for their dependent families, by contributing in a certain proportion towards these objects. The limit was fixed at 2½ per cent. upon the Teacher's gross income, and the grant was made payable upon the following conditions:—

1. That the Teacher invested a certain sum in Life Assurance, Government, or Sydney Savings' Bank Deposits, or made some similar provident arrangement.
2. That Assurance policies were placed in the custody of the Council's Secretary for the time being.
3. That deposits in Savings' Banks were made in the joint names of the Secretary and of the Teachers making such provision.
4. That the Council should contribute to the extent of one half a Teacher's investment, subject to the limitation above mentioned.

The effect of these arrangements was to induce twenty-two Teachers to effect assurances upon their lives to the extent of £5,275, and fifty-one others to make deposits in Savings' Banks to the amount of £190 7s. 3d. When the working of the system becomes more fully understood, still greater advantage will doubtless be taken of the encouragement which it affords in providing for such contingencies as death and disability on the part of Teachers. Already the Council has had the satisfaction of learning that through this arrangement a Teacher long in the service but now deceased, was induced to increase the provision made for his family who are thus relieved from the fear of want, and placed in circumstances of comparative comfort.

#### IX.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

In the Albury District the Inspector reports that "for no period during the past four years were the duties prescribed for Local Committees and School Boards so faithfully performed or productive of such beneficial results."

Improvement is also said to be manifest in the Cumberland District, and still greater improvement is expected. The Public School Board at Burwood is specially deserving of honorable mention for attention to its duties and efficiency in discharging them. In the Bathurst District the Boards at Young and Grenfell are also entitled to credit on the same grounds. Several Boards in the Goulburn and Mudgee Districts display laudable activity in the performance of their duties; and the same is to be said of the Public School Boards at Morpeth and Marrickville. There may be some other cases in which their duties have been more or less satisfactorily discharged; but we reluctantly add, that in very many instances the supervision of the schools by the Local Boards during the past year has been nominal only.

#### X.—FINANCE.

The following sums were at the Council's disposal, for the purposes of Public Instruction, during 1873, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1872 ... ..	5,151	13	10
Parliamentary vote for 1873 ... ..	120,000	0	0
Church and Schools Estates Revenue ... ..	1,285	3	5
Refund of payments on account of buildings, Graf- ton Public School ... ..	2,000	0	0
Local contributions in cash ... ..	4,058	9	5
Total... ..	£132,495	6	8

A further sum of £48,947 5s. 11½d., derived from school fees, must be added in order to ascertain the whole amount recorded as available for the establishment and maintenance of schools. The total sum expended upon schools under the Council's supervision, as far as known, was £181,442 12s. 7½d.

The following statements, gathered from the Return of Receipts and Disbursements, appended hereto, show how the sums abovementioned were expended.

The expense of the general management, including the cost of providing the books and other articles necessary for school records, amounted to £7,541 14s. 8d.

The inspection of schools, and transaction of other business connected therewith, necessitated an outlay of £7,467 16s. 9d.

The sum of £2,506 13s. 3d. was expended upon the training of Teachers.

There were paid to Teachers the following sums:—

	£	s.	d.
For salaries ... ..	82,414	17	2
For travelling expenses ... ..	1,206	0	0
For text books... ..	25	1	4
Total... ..	£83,645	18	6

In the establishment of new schools, and for the support of those already in existence, the under-mentioned expenses were incurred:—

	£	s.	d.
For building schools and expenses incidental thereto...	12,154	17	4
For books and apparatus ... ..	2,846	17	2
For sundries ... ..	83	12	9
	<hr/>		
	£15,035	7	3

The whole amount expended upon buildings, including local contributions, was £16,678 10s. 6d.

We submit this as our Report upon the Public Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1873; and in testimony thereof we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[L.S.]

J. SMITH, President.  
S. C. BROWN.  
W. A. DUNCAN.  
THOMAS HOLT.  
ALFRED STEPHEN.

W. WILKINS, Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT of Returns from Public, Provisional, and Half-Time Schools, under the Council of Education, 1873.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	£	s.	d.
March, 1873—															
Public Schools .....	18,731	15,811	34,542	15,590	5,777	4,719	4,977	3,479	34,542	12,592-94	10,205-36	22,798-3	6,701	12	0
Provisional Schools .....	2,945	2,863	5,808	2,458	2,325	502	442	80	5,808	1,916-83	1,904-94	3,821-77	758	7	3½
Half-Time Schools .....	731	732	1,463	742	520	121	78	2	1,463	518-31	517-34	1,035-65	112	8	10
	22,407	19,406	41,813	18,790	8,623	5,342	5,497	3,561	41,813	15,028-08	12,627-64	27,655-72	7,572	8	1½
June, 1873—															
Public Schools .....	19,145	16,004	35,149	15,923	5,879	4,739	5,089	3,519	35,149	12,707-52	10,104-80	22,812-32	7,045	11	0½
Provisional Schools .....	2,759	2,760	5,519	2,301	2,261	471	405	81	5,519	1,875-85	1,878-36	3,754-21	864	17	11
Half-Time Schools .....	735	764	1,499	743	540	138	70	8	1,499	516-33	543-96	1,060-29	109	18	4½
	22,639	19,528	42,167	18,967	8,680	5,348	5,564	3,608	42,167	15,099-7	12,527-12	27,626-82	8,020	7	4
September, 1873—															
Public Schools .....	19,144	16,210	35,354	16,001	5,855	4,876	5,117	3,505	35,354	13,488-28	10,837	24,325-28	7,257	7	1
Provisional Schools .....	2,917	2,906	5,823	2,384	2,359	540	458	82	5,823	2,065-05	2,035-01	4,100-06	850	14	7
Half-Time Schools .....	906	921	1,827	878	655	160	120	14	1,827	652-04	688-63	1,340-67	130	5	9½
	22,967	20,037	43,004	19,263	8,869	5,576	5,695	3,601	43,004	16,205-37	13,560-64	29,766-01	8,238	7	5½
December, 1873—															
Public Schools .....	19,072	16,340	35,412	16,033	5,938	4,812	5,167	3,462	35,412	13,427-85	10,929-56	24,357-41	7,575	5	9½
Provisional Schools .....	3,005	2,990	5,995	2,480	2,401	556	483	75	5,995	2,095-78	2,111-01	4,206-79	956	16	1½
Half-Time Schools .....	962	1,005	1,967	964	687	182	121	13	1,967	665-82	716-85	1,382-67	177	3	1
	23,039	20,335	43,374	19,477	9,026	5,550	5,771	3,550	43,374	16,189-45	13,757-42	29,946-87	7,809	5	0½

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Public Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Public School Boards, for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1873, or for the last Quarter of that year in which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.										Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby-terians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.		
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	
Aberdeen	25	25	50	17	12	20	1	8	50	15.9	15.9	31.8	73	0	1 3 6	.....	.....	17 16 6	02 0 0	
Aberglasslyn	35	26	62	17	33	2	2	8	62	20.5	11.6	32.1	70	17 6	2 18 2	5 0 0	.....	9 15 9	88 11 5	
Adelong	90	71	161	72	21	14	4	54	161	63.7	48	111.7	149	8 0	4 7 1	3 16 0	5 14 0	174 13 0	337 18 7	
Ardlong Crossing	19	16	35	16	13	4	2	.....	35	12.8	12.8	25.4	51	16 8	0 6 2	.....	.....	28 16 0	80 18 10	
Albion Park	36	39	75	34	23	19	.....	.....	75	26.5	22.4	48.9	151	8 3	6 12 8	6 0 0	.....	42 5 0	206 5 11	
Albury	186	156	342	160	23	82	58	22	345	141.7	114.3	255.4	394	16 7	12 12 2	9 0 0	40 13 4	351 19 8	809 8 5	
Aldavilla	40	23	63	13	32	8	5	5	63	29.5	15.1	45.6	97	0 0	0 15 6	.....	.....	45 1 6	145 1 6	
Alumny Creek	27	18	45	16	7	8	14	.....	45	21.1	13	34.1	97	0 0	1 23 6	.....	.....	36 19 1	135 11 0	
Appin	25	14	39	24	12	2	2	1	39	16.8	10.2	27	103	1 6	.....	.....	.....	25 3 0	129 4 7	
Araluen	117	70	187	98	42	23	16	8	187	86	45.1	132.1	267	18 8	6 6 0	.....	.....	160 6 0	434 10 8	
Araluen, Upper	25	39	64	14	6	1	.....	.....	64	18.4	18.8	37.2	61	0 0	2 14 4	.....	.....	51 0 9	114 15 1	
Araluen, West	73	83	156	61	64	15	.....	16	156	59.2	57.2	116.4	126	10 0	7 8 11	3 18 5	14 10 0	83 7 1	237 19 5	
Armidale	136	106	242	143	38	24	25	2	242	105.9	73.2	179.1	272	4 2	6 2 6	6 11 0	13 0 0	242 1 11	539 19 7	
Ashfield	36	26	62	13	6	4	30	7	62	25.9	18.4	44.3	148	18 6	1 1 6	20 0 0	.....	46 10 0	216 10 0	
Avondale	33	27	60	20	21	.....	19	.....	60	20.7	17.9	38.6	92	0 0	2 9 10	.....	.....	27 7 3	121 7 1	
Ballina	38	27	65	40	6	6	1	.....	65	20.8	14.4	34.2	97	0 0	1 3 5	.....	.....	31 5 11	129 9 4	
Balmain	334	272	606	293	94	177	68	74	606	231.5	186.7	418.2	400	11 2	11 4 6	17 15 4	.....	558 2 0	987 14 0	
Bairnald	27	18	45	25	12	5	2	1	45	23.2	16.1	39.3	73	18 6	13 6 8	30 0 0	6 13 4	57 13 6	181 12 0	
Bandon Grove	23	16	39	29	5	3	2	.....	39	15.8	9.2	25	3	2	.....	.....	.....	17 9 7	75 12 9	
Bangalore	17	19	36	8	14	7	7	.....	36	11.5	13.1	24.6	25	0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 16 0	32 12 0	
Banksdown	11	3	14	5	3	.....	6	.....	14	10.4	2.8	13.2	42	0 0	1 15 7	10 0 0	.....	8 14 6	62 10 1	
Barrington	18	21	39	6	.....	33	.....	.....	39	17.1	15.9	33	61	0 0	0 10 20	.....	.....	1 19 0	63 9 10	
Bateman's Bay	22	14	36	10	11	6	1	.....	36	16	9.2	25.2	55	0 0	1 12 10	.....	.....	24 17 9	81 3 0	
Bathurst	197	140	337	104	6	35	108	33	343	140.6	104.1	244.7	288	11 11	9 10 9	4 2 0	13 6 8	302 18 9	625 3 5	
Batlow	31	22	53	38	8	7	.....	.....	53	23.7	15.5	39.2	56	0 0	.....	.....	.....	58 8 0	81 8 0	
Bega	46	51	97	61	9	23	4	.....	97	34.1	31.8	65.9	115	12 3	3 13 6	168 0 0	.....	76 15 0	364 0 9	
Bellinger	21	17	38	11	3	11	.....	.....	38	16.9	13.6	30.5	95	0 0	0 12 4	.....	.....	17 13 0	242 15 4	
Belmore River	34	25	59	27	20	8	4	.....	59	22.9	13.9	36.8	85	0 0	1 9 1	39 3 4	19 11 8	32 17 1	179 4 7	
Bendemeer	16	5	21	10	9	.....	2	.....	21	8.1	2	10.1	28	0 0	0 13 9	1 8 0	.....	7 11 0	37 12 9	
Bergalla	29	38	67	23	19	18	7	.....	67	18.4	23.6	42	85	0 0	1 9 1	.....	.....	23 9 10	109 18 11	
Berkeley	26	14	40	13	19	.....	7	.....	40	16.8	9.4	26.2	121	0 0	2 19 5	.....	.....	19 9 5	145 16 5	
Berrima	41	28	69	54	9	6	.....	.....	69	31.6	24.2	55.8	140	10 0	2 8 2	1 12 0	.....	89 0 6	233 10 8	
Bialong	27	20	47	8	3	1	.....	.....	47	19	13.7	32.7	51	0 0	3 13 0	4 7 6	40 0 0	23 0 0	139 13 0	
Binda	23	18	41	25	10	1	5	.....	41	16.8	15.5	32.3	47	11 5	2 16 11	4 7 6	19 6 8	9 13 4	22 4 6	
Bishop's Bridge	33	17	50	37	4	.....	.....	.....	50	23.7	10.4	34.1	84	0 0	1 16 11	1 5 0	.....	11 16 0	98 17 11	
Blandford	13	20	33	35	3	.....	.....	.....	33	13.1	13.1	26.4	51	14 11	.....	.....	.....	19 15 3	71 11 2	
Blayney	40	35	75	22	26	15	12	.....	75	29.1	27.3	56.4	95	0 0	0 18 10	14 13 4	7 6 8	56 18 10	174 17 8	
Blue-gum Flat	21	27	48	37	6	3	.....	.....	48	10	17.2	27.2	85	0 0	6 18 11	1 10 0	239 1 8	14 10 2	306 11 7	
Boggabri	35	31	66	52	3	11	.....	.....	66	21.8	19.8	41.6	53	5 1	7 9 10	22 0 0	533 6 8	260 13 4	30 9 0	
Bombala	65	43	108	66	13	8	12	9	108	44.6	26.7	71.3	141	6 8	2 13 8	4 17 6	.....	121 6 0	279 8 10	
Boolarabaye	15	21	36	11	19	.....	3	3	36	20.1	17.2	37.3	48	0 0	3 11 8	.....	.....	6 14 6	58 6 2	
Botany	46	41	87	43	9	13	18	4	87	33	20.7	53.7	150	4 7	6 13 1	.....	.....	76 3 5	233 1 1	
Botany Road	121	74	195	62	9	20	30	74	195	89.8	45.3	135.3	217	17 5	3 13 4	43 15 0	1 1 0	171 7 0	437 13 9	
Boolong	20	33	53	1	21	20	8	3	53	6.2	19.7	25.9	76	13 0	5 10 3	.....	.....	25 13 9	106 17 10	
Booral	30	18	48	24	16	2	4	2	48	20.9	12.4	33.3	99	15 10	1 6 10	.....	.....	24 8 0	125 10 8	
Bourke	26	22	48	29	15	.....	4	4	48	19.1	13.6	32.7	133	0 0	31 9 10	19 7 0	52 13 4	26 6 8	323 16 4	
Bourke-street	260	222	482	107	21	45	78	240	482	205.9	163.5	369.4	393	6 1	16 11 3	.....	.....	485 2 2	884 19 6	
Bowenfels	27	22	49	34	8	.....	3	4	49	16.9	11.6	28.5	83	0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 0 9	117 0 9	
Bowling Alley Point	33	40	73	32	16	8	17	.....	73	28	30.5	60.5	85	0 0	5 1 8	1 13 0	.....	50 13 6	142 8 2	
Bowna	13	32	45	13	17	13	.....	.....	45	5.4	20.3	25.7	47	5 1	9 0 0	.....	.....	26 4 6	82 9 7	
Bowong	20	20	40	7	25	5	3	.....	40	17.1	14.9	32	66	5 0	4 3 10	.....	.....	26 14 6	105 14 4	
Bowral	30	28	58	23	1	9	11	14	58	17.5	20.2	37.7	88	1 5	1 16 7	.....	.....	37 1 3	129 10 3	
Bradwood	72	48	120	73	12	14	17	2	120	40.9	29.9	70.8	194	0 0	7 12 9	3 15 0	16 6 8	8 3 4	114 15 0	
Brandon Hill	24	17	41	33	8	.....	.....	.....	41	20.8	15.1	35.9	7	13 6	.....	.....	.....	91 17 10	329 14 6	
Branxton	44	39	83	31	20	15	10	7	83	23.8	26.7	50.5	140	7 8	0 17 8	.....	.....	45 19 0	187 4 2	
Brokenback	17	36	53	32	.....	21	.....	.....	53	11.8	20.7	32.5	99	17 4	3 10 9	.....	.....	14 5 10	117 13 11	
Broughton Creek	44	62	106	57	24	8	16	1	106	29.1	40.3	69.4	97	0 0	4 10 11	.....	5 0 0	37 15 9	144 6 8	
Broughton Village	24	28	52	14	11	.....	.....	.....	52	20.1	23.3	43.4	87	13 9	1 6 0	175 0 0	.....	25 3 9	292 11 4	
Bruceville	14	13	27	6	11	3	7	.....	27	12.4	10.1	22.5	48	0 0	4 17 8	.....	.....	15 17 0	68 14 8	
Bulladella	15	16	31	4	1	1	7	.....	31	10.7	10.4	21.1	97	0 0	0 17 6	.....	.....	16 19 3	114 16 9	
Bulli	58	51	109	47	11	18	28	5	109	40.8	32.7	73.5	147	0 0	2 0 9	.....	.....	84 16 6	213 17 3	
Bulli, North	13	11	24	6	11	4	3	.....	24	7.4	6.5	13.9	32	5 0	1 9 0	.....	.....	14 11 0	48 5 10	
Bundarra	26	30	56	37	19	.....	.....	.....	56	16.5</										

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
Cooranbong	12	16	28	6	22	...	...	...	28	10.9	12.8	23.7	45 18 8	1 13 3	...	...	...	20 13 0	58 9 11
Coraki	19	37	49	28	9	6	6	...	49	14	10.6	33.6	38 8 4	...	13 0 0	114 0 0	18 6 8	4 0 6	187 15 6
Cowra	64	51	115	52	37	25	...	...	115	48	38.1	86.0	153 13 4	4 13 0	7 10 0	1 6 8	...	107 9 5	274 12 5
Croki	47	35	82	22	4	54	...	...	82	30.9	24.7	55.6	115 18 4	2 0 0	...	40 0 4	14 16 8	34 19 0	207 14 4
Croobyar	71	40	111	51	15	1	32	12	111	47.4	26.9	74.3	157 0 0	6 13 0	...	...	...	63 14 0	227 7 0
Croon Park	22	17	39	8	17	6	...	...	39	13.3	11.7	25	41 0 0	...	3 1 6	...	...	7 14 3	51 15 9
Cradino	18	11	29	9	7	...	...	...	29	14.7	7.8	22	19 7 1	0 10 6	...	...	...	6 17 6	26 15 1
Cudjiegong	29	19	41	36	5	...	...	...	41	22	10.9	32.9	50 0 0	0 6 10	2 0 0	...	...	26 19 0	79 5 10
Cullenbong	12	16	28	16	11	1	...	...	28	5	9	14	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 1 0	24 1 0
Cundletown	29	27	56	16	18	16	2	...	56	22.1	20	42.1	115 14 6	2 17 0	...	15 3 8	7 11 4	53 18 4	195 4 10
Cunningar	12	14	26	9	13	...	...	...	26	10.7	11.6	22.3	65 10 0	3 13 6	...	...	...	28 19 6	99 3 0
Currajong	51	62	113	79	16	16	1	...	113	23.3	33.8	57.1	73 0 0	...	...	6 14 0	...	104 0 6	200 18 6
Currawang	63	66	129	32	53	2	35	7	129	40.6	41.9	82.5	115 8 0	7 16 3	...	...	...	71 0 3	200 18 6
Dalton	34	37	71	8	20	...	...	...	71	22.8	27.3	50.1	94 0 0	2 5 8	...	...	...	34 15 0	131 0 8
Donhill-john	89	51	140	77	43	18	2	...	140	69.5	35.9	105.4	192 8 10	8 6 1	1 15 0	30 6 8	15 3 4	125 1 0	373 0 11
Donnis Island	20	20	40	6	2	32	...	...	40	12.8	12.2	25	84 12 6	4 15 0	1 2 6	130 0 0	...	31 5 10	241 15 10
Dingo Creek	16	12	28	4	21	3	...	...	28	14.3	7.6	21.9	11 10 11	1 1 7	2 10 0	...	...	19 17 10	104 17 10
Dohroyde	16	25	41	...	41	...	...	...	41	9.1	10.3	19.4	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 1 0	91 17 10
Dubbo	76	60	136	76	36	24	...	...	136	51.8	36.8	88.6	117 10 0	2 15 11	...	201 3 9	396 3 6	94 5 0	811 18 2
Dunmaroo Island	26	27	53	17	9	19	6	2	53	19	18	37	84 0 0	1 9 10	...	...	...	12 8 1	97 17 11
Dundas	51	43	94	44	23	27	...	...	94	37.2	30.7	67.9	169 0 0	4 10 11	...	19 0 0	9 10 0	52 13 0	254 14 6
Dungog	42	49	91	18	13	14	6	...	91	28.1	19.7	47.8	95 3 10	2 4 3	...	...	...	33 10 0	130 18 7
Dunmore	40	37	77	7	5	25	...	...	77	27.2	25.2	52.4	109 0 0	6 9 1	4 0 0	6 5 0	...	56 16 0	182 10 7
Dural	18	28	46	23	1	22	...	...	46	12.7	19.0	31.7	87 10 6	2 10 8	...	35 0 0	...	22 12 11	147 14 1
Eagleton	20	19	39	15	14	7	3	...	39	13.8	13.4	27.2	82 14 8	...	...	...	...	16 5 3	98 19 11
Eden	31	16	47	21	8	1	2	...	47	27.8	12.9	40.7	81 0 0	2 17 4	...	...	...	59 11 3	143 8 7
Edwardstown	28	23	51	43	3	4	1	...	51	15.7	13.3	29	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	56 4 0	84 4 0
Eglinton	35	20	55	18	11	8	12	...	55	25.7	12	37.7	80 0 0	1 5 8	...	6 14 4	2 16 8	46 2 6	136 19 2
Eling Forest	14	20	34	16	2	13	3	...	34	9.8	13.9	23.7	47 0 0	1 18 6	...	...	...	17 3 10	66 2 4
Ellalong	16	24	40	32	4	...	...	...	40	13.6	18.7	32.3	35 2 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	42 12 0
Eumoyahareenyah	16	25	41	29	1	11	...	...	41	9.7	10.8	20.5	26 11 6	8 3 0	...	...	...	15 7 3	50 1 9
Euroka	22	29	51	4	1	43	3	...	51	17.6	22.2	39.8	96 0 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	50 10 0	148 0 0
Evans' Plains	33	20	43	12	15	9	7	...	43	17	15.6	32.6	73 12 6	...	...	...	...	31 16 0	105 9 3
Fairy Meadow	49	40	89	35	18	27	...	...	89	31.6	28.2	59.8	114 5 10	2 12 8	...	...	...	41 15 8	158 14 2
Falbrook	13	13	26	15	10	1	...	...	26	7.9	9	16.9	36 10 0	1 12 11	3 17 0	...	...	12 14 5	54 14 4
Fermount	23	22	45	24	6	14	1	...	45	17.5	18.4	35.9	47 0 0	2 4 4	...	6 0 0	...	18 14 0	73 18 4
Fishery Creek	37	25	62	22	29	11	...	...	62	24.6	14.4	39	85 0 0	2 0 7	...	79 2 8	20 0 0	82 17 3	215 6 6
Five Dock	44	27	71	63	5	3	...	...	71	29.3	15.3	44.6	95 0 11	4 5 7	...	...	...	82 8 3	181 14 9
Five Islands	55	23	78	22	20	4	...	...	78	14.5	17.6	32.1	36 0 0	8 3 3	2 10 9	...	...	21 3 3	64 17 3
Forbus	82	37	119	66	20	23	...	...	119	58.1	27.1	85.2	145 0 0	...	...	...	...	112 3 0	265 4 4
Fort-street	907	715	1622	851	241	172	171	187	1622	687.4	493.3	1180.7	1052 11 9	24 2 9	...	495 15 0	2260 3 9	3832 18 3	
Four-mile Creek	11	14	25	7	1	12	5	...	25	9.9	9.7	19.6	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 8 2	50 2 4
Fredericktown	25	23	48	39	6	...	...	...	48	16.8	17.8	34.6	40 7 1	...	2 10 0	11 4 0	5 12 0	30 11 8	176 8 0
Ghiani Ghiani	24	26	50	11	9	7	23	...	50	18.8	17.9	36.7	122 15 5	5 11 8	...	...	...	43 2 7	170 12 4
Glebe	284	244	528	295	45	55	81	52	528	183.2	132.3	315.5	393 13 0	18 19 0	...	433 2 7	170 12 4	539 2 8	1535 9 8
Gledswood	27	16	37	25	7	...	...	...	37	12.8	8	20.8	47 0 0	1 11 0	1 1 0	...	...	15 5 8	64 17 8
Glen Innes	21	14	35	16	9	8	...	...	35	19	12.6	31.6	56 0 0	1 11 6	...	...	...	201 4 0	262 6 6
Gleamore	21	20	41	17	2	24	...	...	41	13.5	14.1	27.6	85 0 0	...	2 5 0	25 13 4	...	37 1 0	149 19 4
Glenwilliam	11	6	17	13	2	2	...	...	17	6.3	4.7	11	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 19 0	37 7 4
Gocup	21	27	48	11	37	...	...	...	48	14.6	22	36.6	8 1 4	9 8 6	...	16 13 4	8 6 8	3 17 6	46 7 4
Gosford	18	35	53	34	15	4	...	...	53	14.1	31.3	45.4	73 0 0	4 10 7	...	...	...	12 8 0	89 18 7
Gosforth	16	22	38	18	...	...	...	...	38	11.3	19.1	30.4	73 0 0	...	...	17 10 0	8 10 0	27 12 9	126 12 9
Goulburn	209	176	385	172	10	38	136	27	383	148.2	129.7	277.9	558 3 4	12 9 0	4 15 6	...	...	349 3 8	924 12 6
Grafton	172	149	321	158	9	49	61	14	321	133.2	101.6	234.8	294 7 10	10 5 5	...	1 0 0	...	337 4 6	642 17 9
Grafton, South	31	35	66	4	1	7	3	...	66	20.8	25.9	46.7	40 0 0	2 1 3	...	...	...	34 3 6	76 4 9
Grenfell	147	137	284	107	9	56	10	18	284	108.7	99.4	208.1	273 11 8	12 9 0	1 10 0	16 6 8	5 3 4	271 2 8	580 3 4
Grono Park	23	24	47	34	5	8	...	...	47	15.7	14.7	30.4	90 0 0	1 14 1	...	...	...	21 17 6	113 11 7
Gullen	25	42	67	26	14	5	22	...	67	17.9	30.8	48.4	73 0 0	5 11 9	1 16 0	166 13 4	83 6 8	11 5 5	341 15 2
Gundagai	70	68	138	58	7	14	...	...	138	45.6	40.7	86.6	160 4 10	3 13 0	6 11 0	33 2 2	...	157 4 9	360 13 9
Gunderoo	28	20	48	20	15	8	...	...	48	21.9	13.9	35.5	36 0 0	1 7 2	12 16 0	10 13 4	7 13 4	25 11 6	94 1 4
Gunning	44	61	105	51	24	2	28	5	105	31.1	39.5	70.6	95 18 8	9 16 7	6 0 0	...	...	80 11 6	201 6 9
Guntawang	20	29	49	34	15	...	...	...	49	11.4	19.4	30.8	97 0 0	2 16 0	...	118 10 8	...	28 14 0	247 0 8
Guyong	33	21	54	27	10	3	14	...	54	23	14	37	97 0 0	2 1 8	...	...	...	38 8 4	137 10 0
Hamilton	121	125	246	101	20	49	53	23	246	81	71.7	152.7							

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
Lochinvar	34	22	56	46	3	1	6	...	56	224	158	382	85	0 0 0	1 5 0	26 0 0	...	39 6 3	153 1 1
Lucknow	29	37	66	41	11	15	9	...	66	214	175	489	97	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	...	70 9 9	176 14 7
Loddonham	33	35	68	44	12	4	8	...	68	185	215	400	97	0 0 0	1 2 0	13 5 8	6 0 0	27 17 3	145 11 7
M'Donald R., Lower.	13	5	18	11	7	...	...	...	18	114	31	145	28	0 0 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	...	5 13 8	41 15 8
M'Donald R., Central	24	24	48	30	17	3	5	...	48	194	78	272	97	0 0 0	2 3 0	3 5 3	...	18 10 0	121 8 2
Macquarie Plains	44	26	70	30	37	...	...	...	70	276	159	435	100	0 0 0	2 18 10	4 0 0	...	94 3 3	210 2 1
Main Camp	43	34	77	40	20	...	...	...	77	311	177	488	95	0 0 0	1 14 4	...	...	51 4 0	147 18 4
Maitland, East	77	55	132	54	20	20	28	...	132	585	37	955	181	0 0 0	3 11 0	2 5 0	86 1 0	85 10 7	358 7 7
Major's Creek	42	54	96	38	36	8	14	...	96	229	317	546	145	0 0 0	2 13 5	36 6 8	16 13 4	42 3 0	242 10 5
Mangrove Creek	12	12	24	3	21	...	...	...	24	99	72	164	40	0 0 0	2 19 1	...	...	10 10 0	53 0 1
Manly	53	33	86	40	13	13	14	...	86	392	178	57	102	2 3	2 9 3	1 10 0	...	108 16 6	214 18 0
March	26	26	52	26	26	...	...	...	52	17	166	336	5	10 0	...	...	...	3 17 0	9 7 0
Marango	21	20	41	31	6	...	...	...	41	149	155	304	97	0 0 0	1 14 0	...	...	29 5 0	127 19 9
Marlee	24	18	42	33	2	...	...	...	42	179	123	282	68	0 0 0	1 3 8	2 0 0	1 0 0	8 5 0	80 8 8
Marriekville	126	91	217	46	21	11	24	115	217	97	577	1537	196	3 4	5 3 10	...	...	201 14 9	403 1 11
Marshall Mount	23	29	52	6	34	...	...	...	52	174	21	386	111	4 9	2 15 10	...	...	42 1 0	156 1 7
Marulan	12	21	33	21	12	...	...	...	33	95	155	257	47	0 0 0	1 10 0	...	...	4 0 0	52 10 0
Meadow Flat	13	10	23	10	6	5	2	...	23	107	77	177	44	0 0 0	1 15 5	...	...	15 11 9	61 7 2
Menangle	22	25	47	40	1	1	5	...	47	129	182	317	97	0 0 0	0 10 4	...	...	14 11 2	112 1 6
Menindee	26	27	53	28	2	...	...	...	53	209	241	451	72	0 0 0	1 4 9	9 16 0	...	36 0 6	119 1 3
Merimbula	21	18	39	27	4	8	...	...	39	149	124	273	82	0 0 0	3 9 4	4 9 0	66 0 0	37 0 3	102 18 7
Merou	19	24	43	7	6	...	...	...	43	103	18	28	59	0 0 0	3 0 2	...	...	17 7 5	79 7 7
Merriwa	23	22	45	14	31	...	...	...	45	195	161	358	76	0 0 0	2 12 1	...	...	49 2 0	148 14 1
Millsfield	23	27	50	30	16	...	...	...	50	146	123	248	76	0 0 0	1 16 0	12 0 0	...	7 16 3	97 12 3
Milmbah	17	19	36	24	4	...	...	...	36	146	73	279	40	10 0	...	...	...	14 7 6	54 17 6
Minmi	20	20	40	2	5	22	11	...	40	155	158	313	85	0 0 0	14 2 0	...	...	22 6 6	121 8 6
Mitchell's Creek	35	34	69	18	3	...	...	...	69	198	168	360	92	18 3	2 9 8	3 0 0	4 12 0	55 6 6	167 10 0
Mitchell's Island	24	34	58	26	7	11	14	...	58	126	213	339	111	3 2	1 17 10	...	...	28 5 7	151 6 7
Mittagong, Lower	28	19	47	37	7	...	...	...	47	211	174	345	85	0 0 0	6 0 0	278 5 5	...	38 18 0	468 3 5
Mittagong, Upper	31	22	53	35	12	6	...	...	53	21	12	33	65	15 0	0 13 11	...	...	26 10 1	69 19 0
Moana	26	23	49	28	12	9	...	...	49	143	146	289	98	0 0 0	0 9 8	...	...	22 9 9	103 19 5
Molong	59	24	74	46	10	...	...	...	74	375	195	577	87	13 4	3 16 4	16 0 0	14 5 8	45 13 3	174 12 1
Monkera	14	18	32	27	1	2	3	...	32	104	128	232	44	0 0 0	1 12 10	...	...	6 3 41	51 16 9
Monkies	19	19	38	8	29	...	...	...	38	151	98	249	47	5 5	4 5 9	1 16 0	37 12 10	11 1 2	66 2 3
Moorooloolan	35	32	67	28	22	17	...	...	67	22	163	343	85	0 0 0	4 5 9	1 16 0	37 12 10	11 1 2	66 2 3
Morpeth	73	48	121	62	5	12	41	...	121	56	323	883	207	8 0	4 2 8	1 15 0	15 1 0	100 15 6	329 2 2
Mosquito Island	22	23	45	21	9	...	...	...	45	139	15	289	90	0 0 0	1 3 8	...	...	32 10 11	123 14 7
Mess Vale	35	29	64	44	4	13	3	...	64	265	203	468	100	0 0 0	1 15 7	...	...	54 17 8	165 13 3
Mount Keira	34	26	60	7	31	4	9	9	60	194	153	347	100	0 0 0	1 9 5	...	...	33 15 3	144 4 8
Mount Macquarie	29	29	58	9	11	11	13	...	58	207	189	396	32	6 9	2 10 11	10 0 0	...	15 4 6	60 2 1
Mount Tarara	19	18	37	25	1	...	...	...	37	131	137	261	30	5 9	0 13 9	1 10 0	...	10 6 9	42 16 3
Mount Victoria	32	26	58	40	16	...	...	...	58	21	172	322	25	0 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	...	22 8 8	55 13 10
Mudgee	135	148	283	108	51	46	78	...	283	953	1079	2032	310	11 5	20 2 2	10 0 0	...	235 3 0	584 16 7
Mulgool Forest	23	18	41	20	5	7	10	...	41	174	122	216	85	0 0 0	1 0 6	1 5 0	...	12 15 6	100 1 0
Mullerjandra	17	33	50	22	8	9	10	...	50	96	221	397	87	19 2	0 19 1	...	...	45 0 6	133 18 9
Mummell	20	17	37	2	3	...	...	...	37	158	132	290	87	0 0 0	5 1 5	1 7 0	...	33 0 0	126 8 5
Mummell, East	10	17	27	11	16	...	...	...	27	62	101	163	53	0 0 0	3 7 5	2 10 0	...	12 5 3	71 2 8
Murrumbidgee	16	15	31	11	6	14	...	...	31	118	105	223	46	16 11	1 2 5	1 16 0	...	29 18 0	79 13 4
Murrumbidgee	45	42	87	28	11	10	18	...	87	299	255	554	100	0 0 0	1 6 11	...	...	55 13 0	165 19 11
Muscle Creek	36	28	64	43	21	...	...	...	64	201	117	318	61	0 0 0	3 7 7	...	...	28 10 9	92 18 4
Mutton's Falls	8	15	23	4	6	...	...	...	23	64	122	186	30	0 0 0	...	...	...	13 12 0	43 12 0
Narathere	14	17	31	26	4	...	...	...	31	72	131	203	50	0 0 0	3 18 10	...	...	13 17 0	67 15 10
Narrandera	16	19	35	33	2	...	...	...	35	14	154	294	33	0 0 0	8 6 8	30 17 3	275 0 0	50 0 0	416 0 9
Narrabri	35	21	56	37	17	...	...	...	56	219	108	327	78	10 8	1 18 7	1 2 0	...	31 7 3	126 11 6
Nelligen	23	21	44	29	10	...	...	...	44	134	114	247	85	19 6	3 6 3	...	...	14 17 3	103 17 6
Nelson's Plains	39	29	59	23	11	12	13	...	59	203	194	397	97	12 6	3 4 11	...	...	10 6 8	120 5 5
Nerrigundah	19	19	38	26	4	5	3	...	38	161	157	311	55	0 0 0	1 0 4	1 0 0	...	16 5 6	74 10 5
Newcastle	191	199	410	197	15	50	49	...	410	1702	1979	2581	363	4 0	1 0 0	...	...	454 2 7	829 15 11
Newcastle, South	191	156	347	64	25	49	43	166	347	1298	941	2539	268	17 9	8 6 2	...	...	242 9 6	519 11 5
New Sheffeld	35	29	64	25	6	...	...	...	64	257	165	424	61	0 0 0	1 17 10	...	...	39 0 6	104 18 4
Newtown	115	87	202	77	7	14	30	74	202	865	623	1488	263	19 10	4 10 6	...	...	194 10 9	458 1 1
North Sydney	32	41	73	46	6	...	...	...	73	222	228	451	103	0 0 0	2 5 10	1 1 0	...	57 3 10	163 10 8
Norwood	20	15	35	16	7	4	...	...	35	124	94	218	57	0 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	15 12 6	84 12 6
Norra	57	32	89	29	17	21	15	7	89	382	193	577	145	11 0	9 14 10	40 0 0	20 0 0	84 0 0	399 5 10
Nundle	48	38	86	26	22	31	2	5	86	355	313	668	105	0 0 0	4 15 1	...	...	80 12 3	168 10 2

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
Rocky Mouth	33	23	53	1	12	24	16	...	53	22.2	14.6	36.8	£ 97 0 0	£ 5 1 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 206 13 4	£ 103 6 8	£ 20 5 0	£ 420 1 1
Rocky River	34	42	76	34	20	16	6	...	76	19.6	27.2	47.8	80 0 0	21 0 0	12 15 0	23 17 10	11 8 11	40 5 12	165 19 2
Rose Valley	10	14	24	5	...	4	15	...	24	9	12.8	21.8	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 4 0	76 4 0
Roslyn	15	15	30	3	6	21	...	...	30	14.0	13.5	27.5	67 14 6	3 5 10	9 12 0	4 16 0	...	13 18 0	99 6 4
Roughly	37	24	61	29	33	6	...	...	61	22.8	16.3	39.1	73 0 0	2 2 10	41 1 4	16 8 8	...	37 1 4	169 14 2
Rydal	27	20	47	32	9	6	...	...	47	16.5	11.8	28.3	56 0 0	0 16 5	2 17 0	...	...	42 19 8	102 13 1
Ryde	104	84	188	101	4	70	13	...	188	70	50.2	120.2	208 16 2	10 5 8	...	...	...	178 4 0	307 6 7
Rylstone	35	23	58	28	11	1	18	...	58	26.8	17.1	43.9	97 0 0	1 12 11	...	...	...	86 6 6	184 10 5
Seaham	16	17	33	10	14	9	...	...	33	8.8	9.5	18.3	25 10 11	2 1 0	...	...	...	3 19 2	35 11 1
Sebastopol	8	7	15	7	8	...	...	...	15	5.6	3.9	9.5	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 7 6	31 7 6
Seven Oaks	29	41	70	23	20	10	14	3	70	19.8	27.8	47.6	78 14 10	1 10 3	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	24 6 1	112 6 2
Shellharbour	35	33	68	31	31	6	10	8	68	26.2	35.8	62	145 0 0	5 8 2	...	34 6 8	17 3 4	67 1 10	269 0 0
Singicton	35	25	60	37	12	25	3	3	123	40.2	41.6	81.8	196 18 8	2 10 2	...	9 10 0	4 15 0	84 11 7	292 5 5
Smithfield	35	24	59	37	12	10	...	...	59	24.3	14.7	39	112 10 0	3 19 6	...	29 10 0	14 15 0	51 12 0	212 6 6
Smith's Flat	28	23	51	29	12	10	...	...	51	22.1	27.9	50	48 17 5	6 3 11	1 2 6	...	...	19 18 0	76 1 10
Southgate	22	29	51	25	...	8	...	...	51	22.1	27.9	50	48 17 5	6 3 11	1 2 6	38 0 0	19 0 0	29 14 3	160 3 1
Spring Flat	10	25	41	17	16	...	...	...	41	12.4	15.9	28.3	59 12 10	1 2 0 0	...	...	...	21 3 0	78 17 10
Spring Grove	30	30	60	44	2	4	10	...	60	20.6	23	43.6	97 12 6	2 10 7	...	...	...	46 18 6	147 1 7
St. Alban's	22	15	37	18	8	...	11	...	37	14.4	9	23.4	68 0 0	0 4 1	1 2 0	...	...	17 0 0	113 10 11
St. Mary's South Cr.	22	25	47	32	2	5	...	...	47	16.5	16.5	33	85 0 0	2 1 11	1 2 0	...	...	25 7 0	106 18 11
Stanhope	42	25	67	21	46	3	9	4	67	30.4	18.9	49.3	73 11 6	5 5 2	1 5 0	42 6 8	19 3 4	35 7 3	166 5 4
Stoutian Park	18	27	45	29	3	...	...	...	45	11	21.1	32.1	71 0 0	1 5 4	...	...	...	24 0 0	106 5 4
Sugarloaf	25	18	43	27	...	11	...	...	43	16.7	13.5	30.2	97 0 0	6 0 5	...	...	...	30 0 8	133 1 1
Summerland	22	30	52	28	10	...	...	...	52	15.5	21.2	36.7	97 0 0	2 6 11	...	...	...	41 4 0	140 10 11
Sussex-street	66	73	139	82	13	14	16	8	133	39.2	35.9	75.1	180 0 0	2 11 3	...	31 15 6	...	74 10 6	288 17 3
Sussex-street, South	69	49	118	58	28	6	14	12	118	47.7	30.3	78.0	165 19 2	1 19 6	6 0 0	57 0 0	...	75 0 0	306 6 8
Swan Creek	21	26	47	30	...	14	...	...	47	16.4	23.6	40.0	89 2 6	0 14 6	...	...	...	1 9 6	91 6 6
Taloombi	23	24	47	21	5	21	...	...	47	13.9	13.3	27.2	72 8 2	3 5 8	1 6 6	...	...	22 9 10	99 10 2
Tambaroora	32	22	54	32	17	2	...	...	54	23.6	13.6	37.2	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	48 10 6	133 10 6
Tamworth	75	59	124	70	22	4	17	3	125	38.5	26.6	65.1	109 0 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	70 12 6	181 6 6
Tantawanglo	23	23	46	29	10	5	...	...	46	16.1	17.1	33.2	83 2 6	1 0 11	5 0 0	...	...	35 11 11	125 4 4
Tarango	20	11	31	22	...	6	...	...	31	16.7	8.2	24.9	55 0 0	0 12 3	1 5 0	...	...	25 6 6	82 3 9
Taralga	22	25	47	35	...	8	...	...	47	15.5	16.1	31.6	85 12 6	1 0 11	1 16 0	...	...	36 13 10	125 3 3
Tarce	70	40	110	31	6	5	...	...	110	53.3	28	81.3	127 0 0	3 11 11	...	...	...	47 8 3	178 0 0
Teapot Swamp	28	25	53	16	25	6	...	...	53	16.5	16.7	33.2	57 18 8	...	1 2 6	...	...	24 13 6	84 15 8
Telegerry	34	30	64	29	4	10	21	...	64	23.9	20.6	44.5	109 0 0	0 18 2	...	...	...	25 18 9	135 16 11
Tenterfield	71	47	118	68	8	6	38	...	118	47.6	29.8	77.4	192 15 10	0 13 0	11 3 0	...	...	105 11 0	310 3 4
Teralba	17	17	34	4	9	...	...	...	34	5	10.4	15.4	12 1 4	...	...	...	...	5 13 0	17 14 4
Thalaba	23	26	49	37	2	8	...	...	49	14.8	17.9	32.7	97 0 0	0 6 2	...	...	...	13 18 7	111 4 9
Thurgoona	45	31	76	33	31	4	...	...	76	33.9	23.6	57.5	107 12 6	6 11 6	...	...	...	91 0 0	205 4 0
Timonee	33	21	54	28	7	21	...	...	54	24	16.1	40.1	122 16 10	2 3 8	...	...	...	28 16 0	153 16 6
Tippary Gully	23	28	51	19	18	14	...	...	51	17.1	14.5	31.6	73 0 0	1 9 10	...	...	...	31 19 6	166 9 4
Tiranna	22	14	36	17	6	9	1	3	36	18	10.7	28.7	98 16 4	2 7 0	...	...	...	23 8 11	124 12 3
Tirranina Creek	12	16	28	17	3	...	...	...	28	6.9	6.1	13	...	...	...	...	...	3 19 2	3 19 2
Tomago	12	7	19	12	7	...	...	...	19	10	5.8	15.8	34 0 0	0 13 8	...	...	...	8 19 4	43 13 0
Tomerong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	...	1 12 6	...	...	...	...
Toolegoa	62	55	117	20	5	34	8	...	117	48	44	92	151 0 0	3 16 0	...	...	...	61 14 3	216 10 3
Towrang	17	15	32	6	4	...	...	...	32	11.8	9.4	21.2	49 0 0	...	1 8 6	...	...	10 5 6	60 14 0
Tucua	29	21	50	48	2	...	...	...	50	18.7	13.7	32.4	25 0 0	1 18 5	...	...	...	7 14 0	34 12 5
Tumberumba	27	27	54	30	20	4	...	...	54	20.7	18.3	39	85 0 0	2 2 5	...	...	...	53 4 0	140 6 11
Tumut	59	57	116	85	26	1	...	...	116	49.1	47.5	96.6	128 3 3	3 13 2	...	6 0 6	...	107 15 0	305 11 11
Turon, Upper	32	28	60	33	27	...	...	...	60	23.1	17.1	40.2	61 0 0	3 12 8	8 0 0	...	...	46 10 6	119 3 2
Turon, Lower	20	23	43	20	14	4	1	4	43	13.9	14.6	28.5	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	15 13 4	37 0 4
Tweed River	21	15	36	9	13	5	8	1	36	17.7	9.8	27.5	63 1 7	1 12 10	...	12 0 0	40 0 0	28 2 6	134 17 2
Ulladulla	23	19	42	19	8	4	...	...	42	16.5	12.4	28.9	85 0 0	2 0 11	...	...	...	14 4 9	111 5 5
Ulmara	34	38	72	35	7	14	5	7	72	24.7	25.3	50	99 17 6	2 4 3	...	...	...	56 18 6	159 0 3
Uralla	62	55	117	30	40	24	8	...	117	42.4	34.5	76.9	109 0 0	6 4 2	...	...	...	69 5 7	184 9 9
Vacy	24	19	43	30	10	...	...	...	43	16.4	13.4	29.8	85 0 0	3 0 5	...	...	...	14 5 8	102 6 1
Violet Dale	38	23	61	29	14	17	1	...	61	28.4	17.5	45.9	68 0 0	0 18 0	...	12 5 4	6 2 8	34 6 9	122 12 9
Violet Hill	26	29	55	25	16	3	11	...	55	18.2	21.7	39.9	100 2 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	30 7 3	133 17 6
Wages Wagga	211	129	340	155	75	62	48	...	340	154.8	91	245.8	328 0 0	15 9 6	9 13 6	18 8 4	6 6 8	517 11 0	895 9 0
Waichas	30	28	58	41	9	14	...	...	58	26.9	18.3	45.2	62 3 2	2 11 3	16 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	20 18 6	131 12 11
Wallabadah	41	34	75	47	25	3	...	...	75	27.9	23	50.2	72 19 3	2 2 8	14 5 6	6 3 4	...	25 6 10	120 17 7
Wallalong	39	39	78	9	22	19	8	...	78	59.5	20.7	80.2	121 12 6	2 19 4	...	52 3 1	26 1 8	37 18 6	240 15

APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE of Applications for the establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1873.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.									Number of Children promised to attend.									Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	
Alstonville	11 Miles.	32	18	50	21	6	20	3	...	50	26	21	47	20	5	15	7	...	47	7	2	4	1	...	14	Under consideration.
Batlow	2½	35	23	58	37	10	11	...	...	58	35	23	58	37	10	11	...	...	58	10	4	3	...	...	17	Agreed to.
Baulkham Hills	2½	29	22	51	41	8	...	2	...	51	29	22	51	41	8	...	2	...	51	16	2	...	1	...	19	Agreed to.
Black Range	4	19	24	43	31	5	...	7	...	43	21	22	43	31	5	...	7	...	43	10	1	...	3	...	14	Under consideration.
Burrier	8	25	21	46	26	10	9	1	...	46	25	19	44	26	8	9	1	...	44	5	3	1	1	...	10	Agreed to.
Crookwell	3½	27	36	63	6	1	4	30	23	63	27	33	60	6	...	9	23	22	60	2	...	2	10	8	22	Agreed to.
Edwardstown	4	27	24	51	40	10	...	1	...	51	38	28	66	51	10	4	1	...	66	17	3	1	1	...	22	Agreed to.
Essex Hill	2	23	22	45	24	16	3	2	...	45	17	15	32	24	8	...	...	...	32	9	2	...	...	...	11	Declined.
Forest, The	5	33	39	72	6	46	4	16	...	72	33	39	72	6	46	4	16	...	72	2	16	1	6	...	25	Under consideration.
Gerrigong	2½	69	73	142	31	34	15	48	14	142	50	54	104	31	34	6	16	17	104	10	9	2	5	6	32	Declined.
Greta	2½	40	50	90	50	20	15	4	1	90	32	39	71	39	15	13	4	...	71	14	4	3	2	...	23	Agreed to.
Hopefield	7	22	20	42	20	12	10	...	...	42	25	18	43	21	12	10	...	...	43	6	4	4	...	...	14	Under consideration.
Jamberoo Village	...	123	127	250	124	53	24	49	...	250	36	31	67	47	...	14	6	...	67	17	...	5	4	...	26	Declined.
Jew's Creek Bridge	9	15	16	31	24	4	3	...	...	31	15	16	31	24	4	3	...	...	31	7	1	1	...	...	9	Case for a Provisional School.
Junction Point	7	22	29	51	30	16	...	3	2	51	22	29	51	30	16	...	3	2	51	11	5	...	1	1	18	Agreed to.
Kellyville	3½	33	32	65	39	19	4	3	...	65	21	18	39	14	18	4	3	...	39	6	6	2	2	...	16	Agreed to.
Maryland	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	27	39	17	7	15	...	...	39	5	2	4	...	...	11	Agreed to.
Minimbah	20	23	29	52	36	11	5	...	...	52	21	20	41	25	11	5	...	...	41	8	3	1	...	...	12	Agreed to.
Mount Victoria	6	25	24	49	36	9	...	4	...	49	25	24	49	36	9	...	4	...	49	14	4	...	1	...	19	Agreed to.
Muscle Creek	7	33	23	56	37	19	...	...	...	56	48	24	72	46	26	...	...	...	72	15	10	...	...	...	25	Agreed to.
Parramatta, South	...	657	450	1,107	420	360	120	180	27	1,107	26	16	42	16	8	8	...	10	42	6	3	5	...	3	17	Agreed to.
Peakohuret	2½	47	40	87	49	5	3	30	...	87	20	26	46	29	3	...	14	...	46	13	2	...	5	...	20	Agreed to.
Rainbow Creek	12	28	27	55	18	29	8	...	...	55	28	31	59	20	25	...	8	...	59	5	6	...	3	...	14	Agreed to.
Reid's Flat	12	25	12	37	29	8	...	...	...	37	25	12	37	29	8	...	...	...	37	6	3	...	...	...	9	Under consideration.
Rooty Hill	4	20	17	37	26	11	...	...	...	37	27	18	45	34	9	2	...	...	45	14	3	1	...	...	18	Under consideration.
Solferino	40	17	20	37	9	16	9	...	3	37	17	20	37	9	16	9	...	3	37	3	5	3	...	1	12	Application withdrawn.
Sugar-loaf Hill	2	22	25	47	13	29	1	...	4	47	24	22	46	14	26	2	...	4	46	5	8	2	...	1	16	Declined.
Tingha	17	29	30	59	22	14	...	13	10	59	29	30	59	22	14	...	13	10	59	6	6	...	4	4	20	Under consideration.
Turon, Lower	3	34	36	70	22	25	10	...	13	70	23	27	50	18	19	6	...	7	50	8	6	3	...	2	19	Agreed to.
Vegetable Creek	30	25	24	49	30	11	8	...	...	49	25	35	60	37	12	9	2	...	60	13	6	4	1	...	24	Declined.
Wallendbeen	13	23	17	40	12	8	...	20	...	40	19	16	35	13	2	...	20	...	35	3	1	...	5	...	9	Under consideration.
Waratah	2½	61	41	102	61	17	3	3	18	102	61	41	102	61	17	3	3	18	102	27	6	1	1	4	39	Agreed to.
	...	1,643	1,391	3,034	1,369	842	289	419	115	3,034	882	816	1,698	880	411	161	153	93	1,698	300	136	53	57	30	576	



APPENDIX D—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.							Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses, and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.	Total.					
																				II.	III.		IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
Kentucky	14	16	30	20	7	3	...	...	30	88	116	204	32	10	10	0	0	0	5	3	0	38	11	20
Kiandra	18	10	28	22	4	4	...	...	28	101	94	255	40	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	2	72	8	7
Killennampella	16	15	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	113	88	201	24	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	31	10	0
Kimbriki	8	19	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	72	137	209	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	6	62	4	11
Kimo	16	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	89	107	189	44	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	0	68	5	7
Kirkdale	19	9	28	18	10	...	...	...	28	163	71	534	47	10	11	...	...	...	16	8	0	66	10	7
Knockfin	21	24	45	5	31	...	...	...	45	103	129	232	45	0	0	0	0	0	21	12	6	68	9	11
Kurrajong	7	12	19	13	5	...	...	...	19	49	92	141	34	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	11	48	6	8
Laemalac	12	14	26	12	11	...	...	...	26	107	116	216	50	0	0	0	0	0	34	4	0	34	14	10
Lawrence	11	15	26	21	3	...	...	...	26	79	118	197	50	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	6	64	10	2
Lagoon	11	22	33	18	15	...	...	...	33	62	164	226	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	62	17	3
Limestone Flat	13	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	114	106	221	26	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	9	39	6	10
M'Mahon Reefs	23	6	29	9	13	7	...	...	29	131	209	167	15	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	4	34	6	11
Macquarie Plains	22	13	35	13	...	...	...	...	35	142	81	223	41	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	6	61	1	5
Major's Plains	11	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	81	81	223	30	5	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	69	19	0
Malmesbury	18	19	37	23	0	...	...	...	37	117	136	246	19	16	1	...	...	...	9	14	6	69	19	0
Mandelong	9	10	19	4	15	...	...	...	19	63	67	123	31	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	33	9	5
Mangrove, Upper	10	14	24	6	9	9	...	...	24	48	12	168	32	13	0	0	0	0	16	14	4	40	0	1
Mangrove, Lower	12	12	24	17	5	...	...	...	24	82	86	168	42	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	4	47	8	6
Markdale	20	14	34	29	15	...	...	...	34	137	117	247	50	0	0	0	0	0	26	5	0	71	11	2
Merredale	20	20	40	21	5	...	...	...	40	166	137	303	32	11	7	...	...	...	27	18	0	66	11	2
Michaligo	22	8	30	4	26	...	...	...	30	185	73	258	46	0	0	0	0	0	26	5	0	73	6	10
Middle Arm	13	16	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	115	137	245	38	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	44	2	0
Middle Creek	13	18	31	2	29	...	...	...	31	97	129	219	48	0	0	0	0	0	25	17	3	76	8	11
Millamurra	17	12	29	9	9	...	...	...	29	99	78	177	36	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	3	66	13	10
Mogo	18	9	27	16	...	...	...	...	27	145	87	225	50	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	5	64	8	1
Moonanbrook	17	10	27	13	10	4	...	...	27	151	82	233	40	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	37	6	5
Moorfields	29	14	43	18	9	16	...	...	43	181	86	267	48	0	0	0	0	0	31	9	0	80	10	3
Moora	14	19	33	21	2	7	3	...	33	94	147	234	23	8	4	...	...	...	21	10	0	44	18	4
Mount Adrah	19	11	30	14	16	...	...	...	30	102	75	177	32	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	6	43	9	0
Mountaine Run	10	17	27	16	11	...	...	...	27	68	125	193	44	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	9	58	19	10
Mount Patrick	16	10	26	6	10	10	...	...	26	107	53	153	17	0	0	0	0	0	9	15	6	28	15	2
Mount Thorley	20	20	40	26	11	3	...	...	40	106	94	207	19	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	0	31	18	2
Mount Wills	5	13	18	10	2	5	1	...	18	46	105	151	36	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	6	48	13	2
Mulgoa	17	14	31	20	10	...	...	...	31	139	97	233	60	0	0	0	0	0	33	16	3	95	0	3
Mulgoa Forest	10	16	26	14	8	3	1	...	26	65	124	189	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	34	15	2
Mulwala	25	20	45	14	31	...	...	...	45	242	193	437	50	0	0	0	0	0	37	7	0	87	17	2
Mummell	22	12	34	5	29	...	...	...	34	181	83	264	42	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	8	52	12	3
Munmarra	8	14	22	19	3	...	...	...	22	75	124	199	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0
Nerriga	14	18	32	23	4	...	...	...	32	104	132	236	50	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	68	19	9
Newington	26	17	43	22	9	11	...	...	43	147	93	238	50	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	4	77	10	11
Newport	13	15	28	19	4	5	...	...	28	105	86	191	47	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	55	1	11
New Run	11	5	16	4	8	...	...	...	16	82	38	121	31	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	55	0	9
Newstead	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	118	87	205	33	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	6	53	19	9
Nimitybelle	18	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	114	66	168	18	1	3	...	...	...	10	6	0	26	10	9
Oakdale	10	18	28	8	20	...	...	...	28	57	118	168	37	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	0	49	5	1
Oakendale	14	16	30	14	1	8	3	4	30	102	119	221	48	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	65	13	1
Parkview	9	16	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	77	126	197	32	7	3	...	...	...	11	10	0	46	9	10
Peelwood	33	18	51	28	8	2	13	...	51	191	137	321	49	0	0	0	0	0	23	18	0	78	1	6
Pejar	11	15	26	8	18	...	...	...	26	67	98	158	33	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	42	1	7
Ponto	18	17	35	22	21	...	...	...	35	139	154	293	50	0	0	0	0	0	47	3	0	99	18	5
Pyramul	17	19	36	6	14	...	...	...	36	131	112	243	50	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	0	74	1	0
Quipolly	21	12	33	25	6	2	...	...	33	148	107	248	33	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	0	54	14	4
Quorobolong	16	17	33	17	...	...	...	...	33	111	115	226	50	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	58	1	9
Raglan	23	17	40	27	4	...	...	...	40	174	137	304	38	0	0	0	0	0	19	6	0	58	8	2
Redground	15	19	34	1	33	...	...	...	34	111	122	233	38	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	8	46	5	8
Regentville	7	26	33	17	5	1	9	1	33	57	189	239	50	0	0	0	0	0	17	10	11	69	12	0
Rosebank	9	17	26	10	16	...	...	...	26	63	137	193	48	0	0	0	0	0	10	19	6	63	8	5
Runnymede	18	15	33	13	10	6	...	...	33	97	124	214	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	60	3	6
Run of Water	15	26	41	18	19	4	...	...	41	151	165	296	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	6	19	3	6
Sackville Beach	26	7	33	17	...	...	...	...	33	153	48													

APPENDIX E.

SCHEDULE of Applications for aid to Provisional Schools, received during the year 1873.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.									Number of Children promised to attend.									Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	
Antonia Creek	6	16	7	23	19	4	...	...	...	23	16	7	23	19	4	...	...	...	23	8	2	...	...	...	10	Agreed to.
Appin Road	2	50	53	103	47	17	6	2	31	103	16	17	33	21	1	2	...	9	33	8	1	2	...	3	14	Declined.
Belmont	11	14	12	26	...	...	12	2	12	26	13	11	24	...	...	12	2	10	24	...	...	4	1	3	8	Under consideration.
Blackgoler	...	12	10	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	11	10	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	5	Agreed to.
Blackwood Valley	15	33	46	79	38	36	...	6	...	79	20	43	63	36	25	...	2	...	63	10	7	...	1	...	18	Agreed to.
Breeza	18	17	10	27	22	5	...	...	...	27	17	10	27	22	5	...	...	...	27	7	1	...	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Chambers Creek	7	10	15	25	9	8	5	3	...	25	10	15	25	9	8	5	3	...	25	3	3	2	1	...	9	Agreed to.
Coldstream, Lower	5	14	18	32	15	2	8	4	3	32	14	18	32	15	2	8	4	3	32	5	1	4	2	1	13	Agreed to.
Dairy, The	...	14	12	26	3	23	...	...	...	26	14	12	26	3	23	...	...	...	26	2	10	...	...	...	12	Agreed to.
Dandaloo	80	9	7	16	6	...	11	...	...	16	9	7	16	5	...	11	...	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	4	Agreed to.
Demondrille	2½	20	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	16	3	19	13	6	...	...	...	19	6	2	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Dirty Swamp	3½	16	7	23	4	16	3	...	...	23	16	7	23	4	16	3	...	...	23	1	7	1	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Emu Valley	3½	24	15	39	19	20	...	...	...	39	20	13	33	16	17	...	...	...	33	4	5	...	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Ernia	4	18	15	33	23	5	...	...	...	33	18	15	33	28	5	...	...	...	33	11	3	...	...	...	14	Agreed to.
Ferdale	7	16	21	37	27	10	...	...	...	37	10	13	23	16	7	...	...	...	23	7	3	...	...	...	10	Granted.
Gegullalong Creek	5	14	7	21	5	16	...	...	...	21	14	7	21	5	16	...	...	...	21	2	10	...	...	...	12	Agreed to.
German Hill	6	26	29	55	10	42	3	...	...	55	19	22	41	7	33	1	...	...	41	2	14	1	...	...	17	Agreed to.
Glendon Brook	3½	10	16	26	5	5	10	...	...	26	10	16	26	5	5	10	...	...	26	1	3	4	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Glen Morrison	18	23	27	50	18	13	6	8	5	50	21	24	45	18	13	6	8	...	45	7	4	3	2	...	16	Agreed to.
Goodrich	6	25	32	57	20	12	5	20	...	57	14	12	26	18	2	1	5	...	26	6	2	1	1	...	10	Declined.
Gostwyck	7	...	...	...	23	6	...	...	...	29	14	15	29	23	6	...	...	...	29	9	2	...	...	...	11	Under consideration.
Jacqua	12	16	12	28	6	15	5	...	2	28	19	16	35	9	19	2	...	5	35	4	6	1	...	2	13	Agreed to.
Kanimbla	8	12	15	27	17	6	4	...	...	27	10	10	20	13	5	2	...	...	20	6	2	2	...	...	10	Agreed to.
Little Plains	5	13	5	18	7	...	11	...	...	18	13	5	18	7	...	11	...	...	18	2	...	4	...	...	6	Declined.
Malmsbury	6	28	34	62	42	5	...	15	...	62	9	15	24	14	5	...	5	...	24	5	3	...	3	...	11	Agreed to.
Marshall M'Mahon's Reef	9	24	11	35	14	17	4	...	...	35	24	11	35	14	17	4	...	...	35	6	6	2	...	...	14	Agreed to.
Merredoo	25	26	22	48	34	14	...	...	...	48	26	22	48	34	14	...	...	...	48	12	5	...	...	...	17	Agreed to.
Mindegong Creek	13	12	12	24	21	...	3	...	...	24	12	12	24	21	...	3	...	...	24	7	...	1	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Mt. Thorley	6	27	25	52	32	17	3	...	...	52	27	25	52	32	17	3	...	...	52	8	4	1	...	...	13	Agreed to.
Mudmelong	6	15	23	38	26	6	6	...	...	38	15	20	35	23	6	6	...	...	35	11	4	2	...	...	17	Granted.
Mundurama Ponds	3½	15	25	40	21	11	6	...	2	40	16	12	28	14	6	6	...	2	28	7	2	2	...	1	12	Under consideration.
Mutbilly	5	14	10	24	3	19	2	...	...	24	16	12	28	8	23	2	...	...	28	1	8	1	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Nubba	3	12	13	25	7	18	...	...	...	25	12	13	25	7	18	...	...	...	25	3	8	...	...	...	11	Agreed to.
Rockvale	21	23	10	33	10	3	10	10	...	33	23	10	33	10	3	10	10	...	33	3	1	3	5	...	12	Under consideration.
Run of Water	7	10	22	41	24	17	...	...	...	41	10	13	23	15	8	...	...	...	23	6	4	...	...	...	10	Agreed to.
Shaw's Creek	5	17	14	31	15	16	...	...	...	31	17	14	31	15	16	...	...	...	31	7	5	...	...	...	12	Agreed to.
Splitter's Creek	6	9	9	18	11	7	...	...	...	18	7	8	15	10	5	...	...	...	15	5	2	...	...	...	7	Agreed to.
Spring Creek	7	15	22	37	7	30	...	...	...	37	15	22	37	7	30	...	...	...	37	3	6	...	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Springfield	5	39	30	69	32	16	14	4	3	69	12	17	29	19	6	1	3	...	29	10	3	1	1	...	15	Agreed to.
Springs (Quirindi Creek)	5	19	11	30	16	10	4	...	...	30	18	12	30	16	10	4	...	...	30	8	4	1	...	...	13	Agreed to.
St. Joseph's	...	13	11	24	7	17	...	...	...	24	13	11	24	7	17	...	...	...	24	1	5	...	...	...	6	Agreed to.
Stone Hut	4	11	19	30	19	11	...	...	...	30	10	11	21	11	10	...	...	...	21	6	2	...	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Two-mile Creek	8	20	15	35	6	29	...	...	...	35	16	8	24	4	20	...	...	...	24	2	4	...	...	...	6	Agreed to.
Tulcumbar	6	10	7	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	10	7	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	8	Declined.
Upper William's River	6	26	20	46	16	...	4	26	...	46	21	14	35	12	...	3	20	...	35	5	...	1	10	...	16	Under consideration.
White Rock	4	11	12	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	11	12	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	8	...	...	...	8	Declined.
Wingen	8	13	12	25	2	18	...	...	5	25	13	12	25	2	18	...	...	5	25	2	10	...	...	1	13	Agreed to.
Yarras	5	19	17	36	25	9	...	...	2	36	19	17	36	25	9	...	...	2	36	9	5	...	...	1	15	Agreed to.
...	...	859	819	1,678	737	613	151	99	65	1,665	726	658	1,384	627	537	122	62	36	1,384	240	200	46	27	12	525	

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Half-Time Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Committees, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1873, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation during that year.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.			Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Westryans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.		
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	
Adaminaby	7	4	11	4	1	1	1	1	11	49	28	77	£ 8. 0. 0	£ 1. 9. 2	£ 3. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 5. 14. 2		
Adelong, Upper	12	11	23	1	1	1	1	1	23	73	82	155	30 10 0	0 11 5	3 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 17 0		
Beechwood	6	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	12	51	66	117	31 9 4	0 10 3	4 16 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 9 0		
Belmore	22	14	36	28	6	1	1	1	36	153	72	187	41 10 0	0 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 12 0		
Beloon	10	8	18	16	16	1	1	1	16	54	56	110	45 0 0	0 17 10	3 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 4 0		
Bemboka	8	4	12	5	9	1	1	1	14	57	35	92	17 6 8	2 16 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 18 0		
Bibbultuke	9	8	17	17	6	1	1	1	17	58	60	118	26 5 0	0 12 0	6 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 19 0		
Bimlow	9	9	18	9	6	1	1	1	15	43	31	73	26 5 0	0 10 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 12 6		
Bo Bo Creek	6	6	12	12	7	2	2	2	18	53	51	104	35 10 0	0 9 9	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 18 11		
Bocannon	11	7	18	7	7	1	1	1	16	7	51	121	42 10 0	1 9 2	2 18 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 2 0		
Bombay	9	11	20	11	9	1	1	1	20	6	73	135	25 18 11	1 0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 4 6		
Boro, Upper	12	5	17	14	6	1	1	1	17	86	38	124	19 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 9 0		
Boro, Lower	7	7	14	8	8	1	1	1	14	64	66	130	19 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 7 0		
Burra	8	12	20	3	17	1	1	1	20	66	87	153	35 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 13 0		
Burrigato	9	7	16	9	4	3	1	1	16	73	54	127	18 0 8	0 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 11 0		
Currarawell	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	38	48	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 12 0		
Carwoola	10	4	14	15	2	2	2	2	17	7	53	123	19 25 9	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0		
Calbari	4	6	10	10	2	2	2	2	10	33	51	84	26 10 0	0 12 0	3 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 19 1		
Cobargo	11	13	24	16	6	2	2	2	24	7	95	165	12 17 4	2 1 7	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 13 6		
Cochran's Flat	5	5	10	10	1	7	1	1	10	39	47	86	48 10 0	0 5 7	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 5 6		
Columbo	5	12	17	9	1	7	1	1	17	32	68	100	25 18 11	1 0 8	2 18 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 10 6		
Colo, Upper	14	10	24	18	2	2	2	2	24	112	86	198	23 18 3	0 14 8	2 15 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 13 8		
Craigie	2	4	6	4	4	1	1	1	6	2	4	6	10 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 3 0		
Curran's Creek	7	11	18	2	8	3	3	3	18	53	88	143	18 0 8	2 19 7	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 3		
Curry Flat	9	3	12	1	3	5	3	3	12	47	22	69	8 10 0	3 14 1	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 2 3		
Dairy Arm	11	9	20	8	12	6	15	15	20	68	60	128	18 9 4	0 14 0	0 16 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 11 3		
Delegate	16	8	24	3	6	15	15	15	24	107	47	154	30 10 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 11 3		
Dennis Flat	4	10	14	7	7	2	2	2	14	26	61	87	9 18 4	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 2 9		
Dongingalong	9	8	17	7	7	2	2	2	17	7	65	135	35 10 0	0 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 2 9		
Durrant Barrak	9	17	26	17	9	9	2	2	26	49	12	169	30 10 0	0 17 3	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 19 3		
Essex Hill	17	16	33	25	6	8	2	2	33	96	89	185	41 10 0	0 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 17 3		
Farrington	9	11	20	12	5	3	1	1	20	69	65	134	10 11 4	0 0 0	3 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 14 0		
Fish River Creek	11	22	33	25	8	1	1	1	33	57	13	187	36 10 0	0 6 1	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 12 9		
Foxlow	5	8	13	8	5	1	7	7	13	28	56	84	27 15 8	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 18 0		
Glenmore	7	10	17	11	1	6	1	1	17	51	83	134	42 6 3	0 0 0	5 15 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 6 2		
Goodrich	7	16	23	10	5	1	7	7	23	54	112	166	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 7 9		
Greig's Flat	6	4	10	10	1	1	1	1	10	56	38	94	3 15 0	0 0 0	0 10 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 5 5		
Gundaroo, Upper	12	8	20	20	1	1	1	1	20	81	65	146	22 10 0	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 10 9		
Gundaroo, Lower	6	7	13	13	1	1	1	1	13	42	63	105	39 10 0	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 10 9		
Harold's Cross	5	9	14	3	11	1	1	1	14	48	67	115	19 11 4	1 2 10	3 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 7 6		
Hayes	5	4	9	3	6	1	1	1	9	35	36	72	39 10 0	1 2 10	4 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 5 6		
Huntingdon	7	6	13	5	8	1	1	1	13	64	57	121	31 9 4	0 10 2	4 16 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 19 7		
Huskisson	12	8	20	11	6	3	3	3	20	104	71	175	32 10 0	1 6 9	5 11 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 9 6		
Inglewood Forest	11	9	20	14	6	1	1	1	20	68	67	135	29 4 0	0 18 8	4 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 15 0		
Jellat Jellat	7	13	20	14	4	1	1	1	20	37	73	110	27 10 0	1 11 8	5 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 2 6		
Jerabot Gully	6	9	15	5	13	1	1	1	18	66	67	133	28 10 0	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 18 3		
Jerrickonarra	8	10	18	5	9	1	1	1	18	58	95	153	18 0 0	0 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 12 5		
Johnson's Creek	8	6	14	2	5	1	1	1	14	65	48	113	30 10 0	0 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 6		
John's River	7	3	10	10	1	1	1	1	10	59	39	98	36 10 0	0 14 9	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 10 0		
Jones	4	10	14	14	1	1	1	1	14	35	93	128	22 10 0	0 11 5	4 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 15 6		
Junction Creek	4	10	14	14	1	1	1	1	14	37	91	128	22 10 0	0 11 5	4 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 6		
Killalee	5	12	17	12	5	1	1	1	17	44	72	116	23 10 0	2 17 9	2 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 4 6		
Killawarra	14	10	24	13	11	1	1	1	24	76	69	145	35 10 0	0 9 9	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 9		
Landsdowne	6	8	14	14	6	6	1	1	14	51	7	121	36 10 0	0 14 10	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 12 6		
Larry's Point	5	5	10	6	2	6	1	1	11	42	72	114	16 10 8	1 1 4	2 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 0		
Lochiel	5	6	11	5	6	1	1	1	11	31	33	64	3 15 0	0 0 0	0 10 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 5 5		
Long Reach	10	7	17	5	10	2	2	2	17	69	41	110	37 0 0	0 0 0	5 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 7 9		
Lost River	10	14	24	3	12	9	9	9	24	81	118	199	10 6 8	2 19 7	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 4 6		
Lowther	13	8	21	3	19	2	2	2	21	91	57	148	9 10 0	1 14 5	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 6		
Malund	7	6	13	13	1	1	1	1	13	53	55	108	26 5 0	0 10 5	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 2 0		
M'Donald River, Upper	5	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	44	54	98	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 0		
M'Donald River, Lower	12	16	28	26	1	1	1	1	28	98	102	200	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 12 0		
M'Donald Flat	10	6	16	16	6	1	1	1	16	85	5	135	35 10 0	0 0 0	3 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 5 3		
M'Intyre's Flat	7	15	22	8	7	7	1	1	22	42	8	122	23 0 0	2 17 10	2 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 4 9		
M'Lean's River, Upper	11	4	15	9	6	1	1	1	15	76	27	103	31 0 0	0 6 5	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 7 6		
M'Lean's River, Lower	5	9	14	7	6	1	1	1	14	39	7	109	31 0 0	0 6 5	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 16 7		
Merigold	7	8	15	9	6	1	1	1	15	64										

APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby-terians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.						
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.					
Tomboye (Jerricknorra) .....	5	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	4.4	6.9	11.3	18	0	0	..	..	2	0	4	22	10	4	
Toomitt .....	15	28	43	..	..	..	..	..	43	9.8	16.9	26.7	45	0	0	0	17	11	10	19	3	60	10	8
Towamba .....	13	9	22	14	..	..	..	..	23	6.9	5.2	12.6	48	10	0	0	8	7	5	14	7	59	13	2
Tuckio Tuckio .....	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	3.9	5.5	9.4	25	10	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	34	0	11
Underbank .....	10	10	20	13	..	..	..	..	20	6.3	6.3	12.6	48	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wollombi River .....	10	15	25	15	..	..	..	..	25	8.4	12.3	20.7	30	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandella .....	12	10	22	12	..	..	..	..	22	6.5	7.4	13.9	27	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waragubra .....	14	10	24	17	..	..	..	..	24	9.7	7.2	16.9	30	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward's River .....	7	8	15	8	..	..	..	..	15	5.3	7.2	12.5	18	9	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watagon .....	7	10	17	8	..	..	..	..	17	5.1	6.1	11.2	18	9	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheneay Creek .....	9	11	20	9	..	..	..	..	20	7.4	8.5	15.9	23	18	0	0	14	8	4	8	3	31	17	0
Whinstone Valley .....	14	12	26	6	..	..	..	..	26	11.4	10.8	22.2	19	13	4	0	17	9	3	15	0	24	6	1
Willow Point .....	9	9	18	2	..	..	..	..	18	8.1	6	14.1	27	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windellama .....	6	6	12	10	..	..	..	..	13	4.2	4.4	8.6	30	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyndham .....	6	14	20	13	..	..	..	..	20	4.5	11.1	15.6	18	9	0	0	11	5	5	18	0	42	16	7
Woodlga .....	16	10	26	14	..	..	..	..	26	11.6	6.6	18.2	30	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodburn .....	4	9	13	1	..	..	..	..	13	3.2	5.1	8.3	33	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yalbraith .....	7	7	14	4	..	..	..	..	14	5.8	6.4	12.2	14	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX G.

SCHEDULE of Applications for the Establishment of Half-Time Schools, received during the Year 1873.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's decision.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.		Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.
Beans and .....	4	23	18	40	25	13	2	..	..	40	15	8	23	16	5	2	..	..	23	5	2	1	..	..	8	Declined.
Mutbilly .....		18	12	30	20	10	..	..	..	30	8	7	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	..	9	
Bellevue and .....	11	11	9	20	12	4	4	..	..	20	9	6	15	11	4	..	..	..	15	3	1	..	..	..	4	Declined.
Farnborough .....		12	8	20	8	1	11	..	..	20	12	8	20	8	1	11	..	..	20	2	1	2	..	..	5	
Beggan Beggan and .....	14	7	6	13	2	11	..	..	13	7	6	13	2	11	..	..	..	13	1	2	..	..	..	3	Under consideration.	
Culinger .....		4	6	10	5	5	..	..	..	10	4	6	10	5	5	..	..	..	10	1	3	..	..	..		4
Cobargo and .....	24	12	15	27	21	6	..	..	27	8	12	20	17	3	..	..	..	20	6	1	..	..	..	7	Agreed to.	
Wandella .....		14	6	20	20	..	..	..	..	20	14	5	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	8	..	..	..	..		8
Curran's Creek and .....	7	10	9	19	2	9	3	4	1	19	10	9	19	2	9	3	4	1	19	1	2	2	1	1	7	Agreed to.
Lost River .....	6	7	13	20	12	8	..	..	20	7	13	20	12	8	..	..	..	20	4	2	..	..	..	6		
Glenwilliam and .....	6	15	10	25	25	..	..	..	25	6	6	12	11	..	1	..	..	12	4	..	1	..	..	5	Agreed to.	
Brookfield .....		30	20	50	12	36	2	..	..	50	4	4	8	6	..	2	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..		3
Goedrich and .....	35	25	30	55	16	18	1	20	..	55	11	15	26	3	15	..	8	..	26	2	6	..	3	..	11	Agreed to.
Obley .....		9	7	16	7	..	..	9	..	16	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Lowther and .....	12	8	6	14	2	12	..	..	14	10	6	16	2	12	2	..	..	16	1	8	2	..	..	11	Agreed to.	
Off-flat .....		11	8	19	9	10	..	..	..	19	11	14	25	12	13	..	..	..	25	4	6	..	..	..		10
Mynlla and .....	4	3	3	6	5	1	..	..	6	8	5	13	3	10	..	..	..	13	1	4	..	..	..	5	Agreed to.	
Curry Flat .....		4	5	9	6	3	..	..	..	9	9	8	17	7	4	3	3	..	17	3	1	1	1	..		6
Pleasant Ground and .....	4	7	8	15	7	..	..	8	..	15	7	8	15	7	..	..	8	..	15	3	..	..	3	..	6	Under consideration.
Bob's Flat .....		11	9	20	4	16	..	..	..	20	11	9	20	4	16	..	..	..	20	1	5	..	..	..	6	
Power's Corner and .....	5	15	5	20	10	3	7	..	20	15	5	20	10	3	7	..	..	20	3	1	2	..	..	6	Agreed to.	
Delegate .....		(Already in operation in conjunction with Craigie.)																								
Saunarex Creek and .....	2	18	27	45	25	4	8	8	..	45	8	12	20	12	2	..	6	..	1	20	5	1	..	..	7	Agreed to.
Saunarex Ponds .....		16	14	30	12	12	..	6	..	30	16	14	30	12	12	..	6	..	30	4	4	..	1	..	9	
Tarcutta Upper .....	13	8	4	12	12	..	..	..	12	8	4	12	12	..	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	6	Agreed to.	
Tarcutta Lower .....		8	5	13	2	5	..	1	5	13	9	7	16	1	7	..	3	5	16	1	2	..	2	1		6
Tomboye and .....	16	14	13	27	10	15	2	..	27	14	13	27	10	15	2	..	..	27	3	3	1	..	..	7	Agreed to.	
Denis Flat .....		4	12	16	8	8	..	..	..	16	4	12	16	8	8	..	..	..	16	2	1	..	..	..		3
		323	288	611	299	210	40	95	6	611	247	224	471	231	163	33	38	6	471	86	56	13	12	2	169	

## APPENDIX H.

## REPORTS OF Inspectors:—

Albury,  
 Armidale,  
 Bathurst,  
 Braidwood,  
 Camden,  
 Cumberland,  
 Goulburn,  
 Maitland,  
 Mudgee,  
 Newcastle,  
 Sydney.

## ALBURY DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1873.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Council of Education, this General Report upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, Half-Time, and Certified Denominational Schools in the Albury District, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

*Supply of Schools.*—In the work of establishing schools in country districts many impediments have to be overcome. It is often no easy task to reconcile conflicting opinions as to the most eligible situation for the necessary buildings; it sometimes happens that the best site cannot be procured by reason of the alienation of the land, or its reservation for other public purposes; and occasionally it is urged that the people are too poor to subscribe towards the cost of erecting schoolhouses. Having regard to these circumstances, it may be considered that the progress made during the past year in supplying schools to the outlying portions of this district affords satisfactory evidence of the increasing interest evinced by the people generally in the cause of education.

Within the period embraced in this report, Public Schools have been established at Batlow, Edwards-town, Eunonyharsenyah, Narrandera, and Woomargamah; Provisional Schools opened at Blowering, Wagra, and Welaregang; and Half-Time Schools brought into operation at Upper and Lower Tarcutta. A certificate was also granted to the Roman Catholic School at Adelong. The Public School at Tumbarrumba, which had been closed for a considerable time for want of suitable buildings, was re-opened in new vested premises; and final arrangements were made for the establishment of a Provisional School at Ferndale, near Tumut. Some progress has been made towards the opening of Public Schools at Blackrange, Bungowanah, Gombargannah, Hopfield, Jindera, and Tattalia; and it may with confidence be anticipated that, as regards the establishment of new schools, a like measure of success to that noted for the past year will have to be recorded for 1874.

Speaking generally of the means of education throughout the district, it may be stated that in the towns and on the gold-fields they are adequate to existing requirements; that Public Schools are in operation in three-fourths of the rural localities possessed of the requisite population; and that upwards of one-half the smaller and more recently formed settlements are provided with Provisional or Half-Time Schools.

*Organization.*—The material state and general equipment of the schools continue to improve. New vested premises have within the year been provided at Howlong, Narrandera, Tumbarrumba, and Woomargamah; substantial repairs have been made in several instances; and in only seven schools was the organization so defective as to impair the efficiency of the teaching, viz., in the Public Schools at Adelong and Moama—the Provisional Schools at Huon, Ten-mile Creek, Wagra, and Welaregang—and the Half-Time School at Upper Tarcutta. In each locality mentioned, promises were made, and I believe steps are being taken to provide suitable premises.

As in previous years, the stock of working materials granted by the Council was found to be sufficient in almost all the schools visited, and with few exceptions its condition evidenced that due care and economy had been exercised as to its preservation and use. In my Report for 1871 attention was called to the neglected and uninviting appearance presented by the playgrounds of even many of the best conducted schools in the district, and to the absence of trees, shrubs, flower-borders, and the simplest appliances for recreation and play. It is gratifying to note that since then considerable improvement is apparent in most of the school premises provided with fencing,—those at Albury, Balranald, Deniliquin, Gundagai, Tumut, Thurgoona, Wagga Wagga, and Wentworth, being deserving of honorable mention.

*Discipline.*—The improved character of the regularity and punctuality of the pupils' attendance, noted in last general Report, has been maintained during the past year, the daily average being 70 per cent. of the pupils enrolled, and the numbers present at inspection 83 per cent. The disparity between these percentages is due chiefly to the fact that the daily average attendance is calculated from the numbers present at each school on every day it has been in operation, no allowance being made for any of the following disturbing influences:—(1) Wet weather, bad roads, and impassable creeks; (2) the prevalence of juvenile sickness; and (3) farm operations at seed-time and harvest.

If in accordance with the practice said to obtain in some of the neighbouring Colonies, as well as in many of the countries of Europe, the partial attendances due to the causes above indicated were excluded from the data of calculation, the average daily attendance for this district would approach 80 per cent. of the numbers enrolled, and it may be supposed that the statistics of the other inspectorates would exhibit a corresponding increase. These remarks are not intended to convey any objection against the rule by which the average is at present calculated; indeed, I am strongly of opinion that for cogent reasons this rule should still be adhered to. My object is simply to point out how it affects our educational statistics, and would be likely to prejudice a comparison drawn therefrom between the results achieved in New South Wales and in other countries.

Passing to the remaining features in the moral aspect of the schools visited, it has to be stated that neatness of dress and personal cleanliness marked the appearance of 90 per cent. of the pupils; that the requirements of order, attention, and prompt obedience were satisfactorily met in three-fourths of the schools; and that the government was in the main found to be reasonably judicious and very fairly effective.

*Instruction.*—The aggregate results of instruction as estimated at examinations held during the year exhibit, when compared with those for 1872, a slight falling off in all the ordinary subjects except arithmetic. This decadence was however due wholly to the low attainments of the pupils in the unusually large number of new schools brought into operation during the past twelve months. In these were to be found many children of ages ranging from ten to fourteen years, who could scarcely distinguish the letters of the alphabet, and many others whose proficiency was limited to the mechanical reading of easy sentences. Exclusive of these schools the quality of the instruction and the general proficiency of the pupils may be estimated as follows:—In 25 per cent. of the schools, from very fair to very good; in 30 per cent., fair; in 26 per cent., tolerable; and in the remaining 20 per cent., indifferent to moderate. The proportion of pupils examined in the higher classes and extra subjects was much greater than in any former year.

Teachers

*Teachers and School Boards.*—The experience of the past year has served only to strengthen the favourable opinion previously entertained as to the moral worth and painstaking industry of the teachers as a body. There are perhaps a few among them not always sufficiently watchful against the temptations inseparable from a position of partial social isolation, and the absence of neighbourly sympathy with their arduous labours; but for the one likely to exhibit such weakness there are twenty whose self-control and quiet perseverance are among the best proofs of their fitness for the office they so worthily hold. The recent direct increase to teachers' salaries—the previous augmentation for provident purposes—and the rescission of the rule by which salaries were subject to reduction for small attendance,—have all been duly appreciated; and I have reason to believe that the forthright and liberality manifested by the Council will be productive of increased efficiency throughout the schools of this district. For no former period within the past four years were the duties prescribed for Local Committees and School Boards so faithfully performed, or productive of such beneficial results.

*Working of the Public Schools Act.*—A review of the progress of education in the Albury District since the passing of the Public Schools Act discloses the following facts:—

1. That thirty-three new schools were established and are now in operation in localities formerly unprovided with the means of education;
2. That the number of children on the rolls of schools aided by the State has increased from 1,200 to 3,200;
3. That the average daily attendance in said schools has increased from 820 to 2,260 pupils; and
4. That the average cost of a child's education has decreased from £1 17s. to £1 7s.

*Summary.*—From the foregoing statements it may be inferred—

- (a.) That the work of extending the means of education throughout the district has, during the lapsed year, been attended with an unusually large measure of success;
- (b.) That the material state and general organization of the established schools admit of favourable report;
- (c.) That the moral condition of the schools exhibits progressive improvement; and
- (d.) That the results of instruction are on the whole reasonably satisfactory, and the educational prospects of the district encouraging.

Inspector's Office,  
Albury, 24 January, 1874.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,  
Inspector of Schools.

#### ANNEX A.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Schools in the Albury District, inspected during the year 1873.

##### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ADELONG :—Visited, 27th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 75; girls, 46; total, 121.

1. The general organization is as good as circumstances permit, but the accommodation is limited and the out-buildings insufficient. 2. The discipline is judicious, and the moral tone of the school pleasing. 3. The instruction is duly regulated, the methods of teaching are marked by very fair skill, and the average proficiency approaches good. Steps are being taken for the erection of vested school buildings.

ADBLONG CROSSING :—Visited, 22nd May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20; girls, 15; total, 35.

1. Painting and some minor repairs are needed; otherwise, the material state is good, and the organization fairly appropriate. 2. The discipline is but partially effective. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods of teaching are tolerably skilful, and the results show a tolerable approach to the requirements of the standard. The attendance has sensibly increased since the present teacher took charge.

ALBURY (Primary) :—Visited, 17th, 18th, and 21st July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 78; girls, 52; total, 130.

1. The school buildings are spacious and well furnished, but need painting and other minor improvements. As a whole, the premises are fairly well kept. 2. The discipline is reasonably effective, and the moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is judiciously regulated, and the results show a fair approach to the requirements of the standard.

ALBURY (Infants) :—Visited, 16th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 54; girls, 49; total, 103.

1. A well designed schoolroom, but rather small for the ordinary attendance. The general organization is appropriate. 2. The disciplinary arrangements are very good, and the prevailing tone of the school is healthy and cheerful. 3. The teaching is productive of good results.

BALRANALD :—Visited, 6th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24; girls, 17; total, 41.

1. The school buildings are suitable, in very fair repair, and well organized. 2. The general discipline is effective and the moral tone is high. 3. The work of instruction is conducted with very fair practical skill, and the average proficiency of the pupils is fully up to standard.

BATLOW :—Visited, 30th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 26; girls, 20; total, 46.

1. The schoolhouse has been recently enlarged and provided with additional furniture. The whole premises are neatly kept. 2. Some of the pupils attend irregularly, but in other respects the moral condition of the school is fairly pleasing. The instruction is regulated to meet the requirements of the standard of proficiency, and the results fairly accord therewith.

BOWNA :—Visited, 27th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12; girls, 24; total, 36.

1. The material state of the school is defective, but the organization is fairly appropriate. 2. The discipline approaches fair. 3. The teaching is painstaking, and the average proficiency tolerable.

BRUCEDALE :—Visited, 22nd November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27.

1. The supply of furniture is scanty, and the out-buildings are unsuitable; otherwise, the material state and general arrangements admit of favourable report. 2. The moral aspect of the school is healthy. 3. The teaching is based upon modern methods, and is productive of fair results.

DENILQUIN :—

DENLIQUIN :—Visited, 15th and 16th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 68 ; girls, 40 ; total, 108.

1. The material state of the school is very good, but the accommodation is barely adequate for the present attendance.
2. The pupils are not sufficiently punctual ; otherwise, the discipline is fairly effective.
3. The instruction is very carefully regulated, and the average proficiency is fair.

EDWARDSTOWN :—Visited, 15th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 15 ; total, 38.

1. The schoolhouse is commodious, well furnished, and amply provided with working materials. Its general organization is passable.
2. The requirements of order, attention, and regularity of attendance, are tolerably met, and in its remaining features the moral aspect of the school is fairly pleasing.
3. The lesson documents are of indifferent value, and the results show a moderate approach to the requirements of the standard.

EUNONYHABEENYAH :—Visited, 20th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 25 ; total, 41.

1. The schoolhouse is spacious and well furnished, the general organization is good, and the whole premises present a neat and well ordered appearance.
2. The pupils are regular, punctual, and neat in dress ; good order is maintained, and the government is firm and effective.
3. The instruction is marked by a tolerable degree of practical skill, and is productive of reasonably good results. The general condition of the school has been materially improved under the management of the present teacher.

GOCUP :—Visited, 2nd December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 22 ; total, 41.

1. The schoolhouse is a substantial wooden building, of good design, and well furnished. Fencing and the necessary out-buildings have yet to be provided.
2. The moral condition of the school evidences thoughtful supervision and judicious government.
3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the methods of teaching are modern. The school has been only a short time in operation, but there is promise of reasonably good results.

GUNDAGAI :—Visited, 13th and 14th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 51 ; total, 106.

1. A weather-shed, lavatory, and a supply of water are needed to complete the material equipment of the school. So far as the teacher can be held accountable, the general organization is satisfactory.
2. The daily attendance has largely increased since last inspection, and as a whole the disciplinary arrangements are fairly effective.
3. The instruction is duly regulated, the methods of teaching are of very fair practical skill, and the average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

HAY :—Visited, 4th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. The school buildings are commodious and well furnished, but are in need of painting, colouring, and other repairs.
2. The attendance is small, and the general discipline very unsatisfactory.
3. The work of instruction is of little value, and the pupils' attainments are small. In consequence of the protracted and fatal illness of the late teacher, the school, for some time previous to the date of inspection, had been under the care of an inefficient substitute, but before the close of the year an experienced teacher was appointed.

HOWLONG :—Visited, 26th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total, 37.

1. New vested buildings, of suitable design, and well provided with educational appliances, were opened in the early part of the current year. A weather-shed, lavatory, and fencing have yet to be provided.
2. The attendance is reasonably punctual, and in other respects the disciplinary arrangements are moderately effective.
3. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, and the average proficiency is moderate. The present teacher has been only a few months in charge.

JEREELDERIE :—Visited, 11th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 6 ; total, 30.

1. The schoolhouse is a new building, well furnished, and fairly provided with working materials, but rather slovenly kept.
2. The moral condition of the school is tolerable.
3. The work of instruction is conducted with much industry, and the progress made since last inspection is fairly satisfactory. A weather-shed and lavatory, and a teacher's residence are much needed.

LAKE ALBERT :—Visited, 21st November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 23 ; total, 34.

1. The material state and general organization of the school admit of favourable report, and the whole premises are very fairly kept.
2. The pupils are rather sluggish under instruction ; otherwise, the general discipline is reasonably effective.
3. The teaching is based upon modern methods, and the average proficiency approaches fair.

MENINDIE :—Visited, 22nd October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 23 ; total, 44.

1. A new schoolhouse, fairly supplied with working materials, but indifferently furnished. A residence, weather-shed, and lavatory have yet to be provided.
2. The attendance is reasonably regular, and the disciplinary arrangements, as a whole, are tolerable.
3. The work of instruction is marked by fair industry and moderate skill. The average proficiency is moderate.

MULLENGANDRA :—Visited, 17th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 26 ; total, 41.

1. The schoolhouse is reasonably commodious, fairly furnished, and fully supplied with working materials. The general organization is satisfactory.
2. The attendance is general and fairly regular, and the requirements of order, attention, and industry are satisfactorily met.
3. The instruction is well regulated, the teaching intelligent, and the average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

NARANDERA :—Visited, 11th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.

1. An excellent schoolroom, amply provided with educational appliances. A residence, weather-shed, and lavatory have yet to be provided.
2. The attendance is satisfactory, and the general discipline fairly effective.
3. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods of teaching are tolerably skilful, and the results, though small, evidence reasonable progress. This school has been only a few months in operation, and the bulk of the pupils have had no previous instruction.

SEBASTOPOL :—

**SEBASTOPOLE :—Visited, 14th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. The schoolhouse is in passable repair, fairly furnished, and cleanly kept. 2. Owing to the suspension of work at the local gold field, the population is small ; and the attendance includes nearly all the children of school ages in the neighbourhood. The discipline is moderately effective. 3. The instruction is limited, and the average proficiency small. This school was closed at the end of the year.

**THURGOONA :—Visited, 26th June.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 32 ; total, 79.

1. The material state of the school is good, and its general organization excellent. 2. The attendance is general, regular, and remarkably punctual, and the moral tone of the school is high. 3. The work of instruction is conducted with zeal and very fair practical skill. The attainments of the several classes average very fair.

**TUMBARUMBA :—Visited, 2nd June.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. The school buildings are new, suitable, and well furnished ; a weather-shed, lavatory, fencing, and a verandah to the residence, are needed to complete the material equipment. 2. The attendance is partial and irregular ; otherwise the discipline is tolerably effective. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the results are moderate. The present teacher has been only five months in charge.

**TUMUT :—Visited, 28th and 29th April.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 32 ; total, 74.

1. A weather-shed, lavatory, and residence are needed ; otherwise the material state is very good, and the general organization satisfactory. 2. In all its features the moral aspect of the school is pleasing, and evidences judicious government. 3. The instruction is very carefully regulated, the teaching is intelligent, and the average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

**WAGGA WAGGA (Boys) :—Visited, 17th and 18th November.**

Present at examination :—184.

1. The accommodation is barely adequate to the wants of the present attendance ; otherwise the material state is excellent, and the organization appropriate. 2. The pupils are attentive, orderly, neat in dress, and punctual in attendance. The prevailing tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The instruction is well regulated, the methods of teaching are modern and skilful, and the results are fully up to the requirements of the standard.

**WAGGA WAGGA (Girls) :—Visited, 20th November.**

Present at examination :—100.

1. The material state of the school is excellent, and its general organization appropriate. 2. The pupils are punctual, neat in dress, and orderly under instruction. The government is judicious and effective. 3. The methods of teaching are of fair average skill, and the results evidence progressive improvement.

**WENTWORTH :—Visited, 13th and 14th October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 44 ; total, 99.

1. Fencing, a weather-shed, and additional lavatory are needed to complete the material equipment. The material organization is excellent, and the whole premises are neatly and tastefully kept. 2. The attendance, which has steadily increased during the past year, is punctual and regular ; the order is excellent, and the moral tone of the school high. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, the teaching is skilful, and the average proficiency is good.

**WOOMARGAMA :—Visited, 16th December.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 18 ; total, 30.

1. A new schoolhouse, in excellent repair, and suitably furnished. 2. The attendance is reasonably good, and the general discipline fairly effective. 3. The teaching is profitable, and the average proficiency moderate. The teacher has been but a short time in charge.

**II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.****BLOWERING :—Visited, 2nd May.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.

1. A new schoolhouse, fairly commodious, and moderately furnished. 2. The attendance is satisfactory, and the moral tone fairly healthy. 3. The work of instruction is conducted with industry, and, for the short time the school has been in operation, there is evidence of improvement.

**COOLAC :—Visited, 19th May.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.

1. The schoolhouse is suitably furnished, well supplied with working materials, and very neatly kept. 2. The attendance is regular and punctual, the general discipline is effective, and the moral tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed by the Council, and the results are fairly up to standard.

**HUON :—Visited, 19th August.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

1. The schoolhouse is out of repair, and the out-buildings are insufficient. There is a fair supply of furniture and working materials. 2. The attendance is partial and irregular ; in other respects the discipline is tolerable. 3. The average proficiency is moderate.

**KIMO REEF :—Visited, 16th May.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. The schoolhouse is in good repair, well furnished, and neatly kept ; but the out-buildings are dilapidated, and the premises are unfenced. 2. The discipline is on the whole fairly satisfactory. 3. The teaching is marked by intelligence, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

## LACMAJAC :—Visited, 5th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. The accommodation is limited ; otherwise the material state of the school is reasonably good. 2. The discipline fairly answers the desired ends, and the moral tone is tolerably pleasing. 3. The work of instruction is conducted with vigour and fair intelligence, and the average proficiency is fairly up to standard.

## MAJOR'S PLAINS :—Visited, 27th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The schoolhouse is in good repair, fairly furnished, and tolerably well kept. The attendance is somewhat irregular, and many of the pupils are very unpunctual ; otherwise, the discipline is judicious and the tone of the school pleasing. 3. The instruction is duly regulated, and the average proficiency is tolerably satisfactory.

## MOUNT ADRAH :—Visited, 23rd April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 10 ; total, 14.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, well furnished, and passably well kept. 2. The attendance is partial, but fairly regular, and the general discipline is reasonably effective. The instruction is productive of tolerable results.

## MOUNT PATRICK :—Visited, 23rd May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolhouse is fairly commodious but badly furnished, and unprovided with out-buildings. 2. The attendance is reasonably good, and the general discipline tolerably effective. 3. The instruction is productive of tolerable results. Arrangements are being made for the erection of new school buildings in a more central position.

## MULWALA :—Visited, 2nd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.

1. A comfortable schoolhouse, fairly furnished, and amply found in working materials. 2. The attendance has steadily increased since the present teacher took charge, and the general discipline is very good. 3. The teaching is painstaking, and the average proficiency moderate.

## TEX-MILE CREEK :—Visited, 15th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

1. The situation is objectionable, and the schoolhouse unsuitable. There is an ample supply of furniture and working materials. 2. The attendance is partial ; otherwise the discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is duly regulated, and the average proficiency approaches moderate.

## URANA :—Visited, 9th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. The schoolhouse is a weatherboard building, in tolerable repair, and fairly found in working materials. It is very neatly kept. 2. The attendance is general, and fairly regular ; otherwise, the discipline is of moderate quality. 3. The work of instruction is painstaking, but the methods are mechanical, and the average proficiency is very moderate.

## WAGRA :—Visited, 19th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. The temporary schoolhouse is very unsuitable, but a new one is in course of erection, and will be completed early next year. 2. The attendance is partial, and the discipline ineffective. 3. The instruction is based upon mechanical methods, and the average proficiency is very small. The teacher resigned immediately after the examination.

## WANGANILLA :—Visited, 30th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 14 ; total, 23.

1. Additional furniture is needed, and the premises are unfenced ; otherwise the organization is fairly appropriate. 2. The moral condition of the school is tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is not regulated by the prescribed documents, and the teaching is necessarily desultory. The average proficiency is moderate.

## WELAREGANG :—Visited, 11th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The school is at present held in temporary premises, of a very unsuitable character. Arrangements have, however, been made for the erection of suitable buildings within three months. 2. The attendance is generally fairly regular and reasonably punctual, and in other respects the discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The teaching is painstaking and reasonably profitable.

## III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

## ADELONG, UPPER :—Visited, 29th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. The school is amply found in working materials, and its material state is fair. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The teaching is painstaking, and the average proficiency is reasonably satisfactory.

## TARCUITA, UPPER :—Visited, 28th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8.

1. The schoolhouse is unsuitable and scantily furnished, but the supply of working materials is adequate, and the organization is as good as circumstances will permit. 2. The attendance is partial, but the pupils enrolled are regular and punctual ; the government is mild and the moral tone pleasing. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated and the proficiency is satisfactory.

## TARCUITA, LOWER :—Visited, 29th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

1. A good schoolhouse, suitably furnished and fairly organized. 2. The attendance is regular, and the general discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction is judiciously regulated, and the bulk of the pupils have made tolerable progress for the time they have been under instruction.

WONDALGA :—

WONDALGA :—Visited, 4th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, well furnished, and fairly organized. 2. The attendance includes two-thirds of the children of school ages in the locality, and the general discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is productive of tolerable results.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,  
Inspector, Albury District.

#### ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for the Year 1873.

No material alteration in the limits of this district has been made during the year 1873, and ninety-two (92) schools have been in operation for the whole or part of that period. Of those schools seventy-three (73) have received the general inspection specially appointed for the year ; and this inspection, involving as it does thorough inquiry and report upon every circumstance connected with a school, both in its material and educational aspect, is the most comprehensive and, at the same time, the most lengthy and arduous of any ordered by the Council. Of the nineteen (19) schools not inspected, three (3) were inaccessible by reason of floods, seven (7) were closed at the date of my visit, and the remaining nine (9), most of which lie in the west and north-west portions of the district, at long distances apart, could not be reached for want of time.

Within the year four (4) Public, two (2) Provisional, and two (2) Denominational Schools, temporarily closed from various causes, were re-opened ; and four (4) new Provisional and two (2) Half-time Schools have been established. Applications for the establishment of Public Schools at Duck Creek (Alstonville), Maryland, and Tingha, have also been favourably reported upon, and there is every probability that schools will be in operation at these places very shortly. An application for the establishment of a Public School at Vegetable Creek is in abeyance ; one for a Public School at Solferino has been withdrawn owing to material decrease of population ; and a third for a Provisional School at Brombin, has been declined on the ground that the means of education are already afforded by existing schools in the locality.

Having had charge of this district only for the past twelve months, I have some hesitation in speaking in very positive terms as to the adequacy of the means of education afforded. Large accessions to the population have taken place in the tin-producing localities ; and these, through want of time, I have been unable to visit. Except in a few places, however, where the proceeds of the mines are such as to encourage settlement, the bulk of the population consists either of single men, or others who have left behind them their wives and families ; so that the necessity for schools in these places is less in proportion to the actual population than in other parts of the district. Of those portions that have received visitation and inspection, comprising the Coast District, from the river Hastings on the south to the Queensland frontier on the north, and nearly the whole of the northern table-land, in which areas are found more than ninety (90) per cent. of the entire school population, it may safely be said, that the means of education are very fairly supplied. Indeed, I know of no locality, either as the result of inquiry or of personal observation, where a school is required which is not already supplied with one, or where steps for its establishment are not being taken. It would be well if parents were as willing to avail themselves of the facilities for educating their children as the Council, in carrying out the provisions of the Public Schools Act, has been prompt and liberal in affording them such facilities ; but unfortunately this is not the case. From statistics furnished by the teachers of fifty-three (53) schools, and which may fairly be taken as the basis of a general conclusion, it would appear that not less than forty-eight (48) per cent. of the children of the school age and living within a 2-mile radius of existing schools under the Council's supervision are not in attendance thereat. True, some of these may be receiving their education elsewhere ; but considering the comparatively small number of private schools to be found in this or in any of the country inspectorates, it is not likely that more than ten (10) per cent. should be deducted on their account. The somewhat startling fact therefore remains that, as regards this district, and probably in like proportion in the rest, some three thousand (3,000) children, for whom the State has provided a sound, inexpensive, or if need be, free education, are growing up in the most culpable ignorance. Comment upon so deplorable a state of things is needless. There are a few instances in which teachers, by skilful management and the exercise of more than ordinary tact, secure, under favourable conditions, the attendance of all or nearly all of the available pupils ; but the apathy, indifference, and selfishness of parents are so wide-spread and persistent that the only effectual remedy for the evil is to be found in a system of compulsory education. So urgently does the need for such a measure present itself, that it is to be hoped its consideration may engage the attention of the Legislature at no distant date.

The average condition of the schools of the district as regards the character of the buildings, state of repair, and accommodation afforded, may be thus estimated :—Public Schools, fair to very fair ; Provisional and Half-time Schools, moderate to tolerable ; and Certified Denominational Schools, tolerable. During the past year new and suitable Public School buildings have been completed at Coraki, Gundurimba, and Tweed River (Murwillumbra) ; and a new Provisional School has also been erected at Codrington. There are also at present in progress, buildings for the Public Schools at Copper, Glen Lines, Palmer's Island, and Rocky Mouth, in each case but the first, in substitution for old and unsuitable structures. The increased attendance at Aldavilla, Ulmarra, and Uralla necessitates the enlargement of the school-houses, and prompt measures have been taken for raising the local quota of the cost ; so that the requisite alterations will shortly be proceeded with. At Bowling Alley Point, Rocky River, and Walcha, important repairs and additions, amounting in the case of the latter school to almost thorough renovation, have also been effected ; and the long needed weather-sheds and fencing for the Public School at Grafton have been provided for at last. The buildings occupied as Denominational Schools are, with three exceptions, used as places of worship ; and the Church furniture both obstructs the work of teaching, by rendering effective organization and discipline impossible and gives to the schoolrooms a disorderly aspect. In a few instances, occurring chiefly among Provisional and Half-Time Schools, the furniture is of a rough and primitive character, and not well arranged. As a rule, however, it may be said that the schools are supplied with sufficient and suitable furniture, well arranged, and in a fair state of preservation ; and the stock of books and minor apparatus is in general fully adequate to the requirements of the various classes of schools. Complaints, however, have been received from teachers to the effect that some of the latter articles supplied to their schools have been of indifferent quality ; and I have, on inquiry, found the representations made to be correct. As the "requisitions" for school materials are kept as low as possible consistent with the efficient working of the schools, it is very desirable that the supplies should be of good and substantial quality.

Viewed in their educational aspect, the condition of the schools as a whole shows some improvement. From the inspection of 1872 it would appear that eighty (80) per cent. of the schools examined gave results below the requirements of the standard ; seventeen (17) per cent. met those requirements ; and three (3) per cent. exceeded them. For 1873 it is found that in seventy-five (75) per cent. of the schools examined the results fall below the standard ; in fourteen (14) per cent. the standard is met ; and in eleven (11) per cent. exceeded. Retrogression is perceptible in the case of the Denominational Schools, in none of which do the results of examination either meet or exceed the standard, and the Provisional and Half-Time schools are about stationary ; so that whatever of improvement has been made goes to the credit of the Public Schools. While in very many schools the discipline to which the children are subjected

jected is of a healthy character, and secures much that is highly important as regards their moral training it is to be regretted that in comparatively few instances is the *order* really good. School drill, one of the most effective aids to discipline, is either neglected or not understood, and the marching and various simultaneous class movements are not performed with the necessary uniformity, quietness, and precision.

As a body the teachers are men of respectability and intelligence, and reasonably earnest, energetic, and skilful in the performance of their duties. It would appear, however, that they are not as studious as they should be, for applications for examination are very rare, and out of twenty-one (21) examinees under article 37 of the Regulations only four (4) succeeded in gaining promotion.

The character of the local supervision shows no material improvement; but where opportunity has offered and occasion required, I have arranged for periodic meetings of the Boards and for the regular visitation of the schools, giving general directions calculated to secure a systematic, and as far as possible, efficient, supervision. In nearly every instance my suggestions have been received in such a spirit as to encourage the hope that permanent good may be the result.

Briefly summarizing the foregoing Report, it may be said that—

1. The supply of schools throughout the district suitable in character, accommodation, and equipment, is very fairly adequate to existing requirements; but that in view of the fact that a very large number of parents are wilfully negligent of their children's education, as well as for other reasons, the introduction of a scheme of compulsory education is highly desirable.

2. The teachers as a class sustain their character for respectability, intelligence, and industry, while the attainments of the pupils may be regarded as fairly satisfactory when the stringency of the examination and the numerous obstacles to successful teaching are borne in mind.

3. Of local supervision there is more to hope for than to record.

Appended to this Report are the following Annexes:—

A.—Summary of Reports on Public, Provisional, and Half-Time Schools, examined during 1873.

B.—Summary of Reports on Certified Denominational Schools, examined during 1873.

J. D. BRADLEY,

Inspector of Schools,

Armidale District.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Public, Provisional, and Half-Time Schools, examined during the year 1873.

#### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ALDAVILLA, P. (V.)—General inspection, 11th June.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 40; girls, 19; total, 59.

Numbers present:—Boys, 28; girls, 12; total, 40.

1. The schoolroom is much too small for the attendance, but in other points is suitable; and, with the rest of the premises, is in good condition, and neatly kept. Additional furniture is required. The stock of books and apparatus is sufficient, and, generally speaking, in very fair condition. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual, but a large number of children in the district do not attend school owing, it would appear, to the insufficiency of the accommodation. The appearance and demeanour of the children are in general creditable, and the discipline and moral tone fair. 3. The classification is at present too low; otherwise, the instruction is fairly regulated. The methods are appropriate, and applied with reasonable industry, and the average proficiency approaches fair.

ALUMNY CREEK, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 8th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 26; girls, 18; total, 44.

Numbers present:—Boys, 23; girls, 16; total, 39.

1. The schoolground is still unfenced. The buildings are very suitable and in good repair; and the equipment of the schoolroom leaves very little to be desired in this branch of the organization. 2. About six-sevenths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and I believe the degree of punctuality is good. The government is firm and consistent, and the order and general demeanour of the pupils are satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. The classification, however, is too minute, and several pupils have been unwisely promoted on account of their age and size. The teaching, as far as noted, appears intelligent and energetic, but is not as penetrative as it should be. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

ARMIDALE, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 27th and 28th Nov., and 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 8th Dec.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 135; girls, 106; total, 241.

Numbers present:—Boys, 120; girls, 80; total, 200.

1. The western wing of the building is badly in need of some important repairs. The other portions of the premises are, in general, in good condition and well kept. The principal schoolroom, however, is rather small for the attendance. There is an ample supply of books and apparatus, but the furniture is barely sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of the children. 2. The attendance of pupils is well sustained, and of the number enrolled about 85 per cent. are regular in their attendance. A very fair degree of punctuality is also secured. The appearance and demeanour of the children are pleasing. The government seems to be mild and judicious, and the moral tone of the school is good. Greater precision as regards drill is necessary—the marching especially being unsteady and irregular; in school, however, the various class movements are performed with quietness and uniformity. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated; and algebra, Latin, and mensuration are extra subjects taught in the fourth class, while Euclid has recently been introduced in the third. Viewed as a whole, the methods employed are of fair merit, and the teaching is marked by intelligence and earnestness. The pupils are in general very attentive under examination, and evince very fair mental activity, but, with few exceptions, read and answer in an indistinct under tone. The average proficiency is fair. The management of the boarding department in connection with the school is worthy of commendation.

BALLINA, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 20th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 34; girls, 23; total, 57.

Numbers present:—Boys, 25; girls, 17; total, 42.

1. On the whole the buildings are in very fair repair, and there is a sufficiency of all necessary working appliances. In other respects the organization is tolerable. 2. About three-fourths of the number enrolled attend regularly. The degree of punctuality does not appear good, several pupils presenting themselves half-an-hour late on the day of inspection. The discipline is far from being satisfactory; irregular, indiscriminate answering is common, and the children are talkative, sit in disorderly attitudes, and, as a whole, are but moderately disposed to work. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the pupils are fairly classified. The lesson programmes are of tolerable utility, and appear to be followed. The methods, as far as observed, and judged by results, are not thorough nor calculated to develop the thinking faculties of the children who, generally speaking, yield but a desultory and passive attention to the instruction. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

BELMORE

BELMORE RIVER, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 2nd June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 24 ; total, 56.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 19 ; total, 45.

1. The premises are suitable, in good condition, and very fairly equipped ; and the general organization, as far as the teacher is accountable for it, is tolerable. 2. Very fair regularity and punctuality are secured ; and, on the whole, the results of the discipline are fairly satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is correct, and the lesson documents suitable and apparently duly observed. The methods are of tolerable merit in themselves, but the degree of mental training effected is unsatisfactory, and many of the older pupils are disinclined to work. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

BENDEMBER, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 25th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 8 ; total, 22.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 1 ; total, 7.

1. The premises generally are in good repair ; and, except that the schoolroom is too short to admit of a proper arrangement of the desks, it is very fairly suitable. There is an ample supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The attendance has fallen away to an average of less than ten, owing to the unpopularity of the teacher, brought about by injudicious conduct on his part. There is no means of forming a correct estimate of the character of the discipline under existing circumstances. 3. The instruction in needlework has been discontinued for some time past, owing to the illness of the teacher's wife, and singing is not now taught. The lesson documents are of fair merit, and appear to be observed. The average proficiency of the pupils is from indifferent to moderate.

BOWLING ALLEY POINT, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 31st March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 46 ; total, 82.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 30 ; total, 54.

1. The condition of the premises generally leaves little to be desired, and the interior equipment is very fairly satisfactory. The exterior of the building has been painted since last inspection, the gates and fences repaired, and a roadway formed from the main thoroughfare of the township up to the school grounds. The stock of books and minor apparatus is at present rather low, but a fresh supply is due. 2. The attendance has been disturbed by sickness for some time past ; ordinarily, the pupils are very fairly regular and punctual. The drill is indifferent in character, but generally speaking the school operations are conducted in an orderly manner, and with few exceptions the appearance and demeanour of the children are creditable. 3. The course of instruction is complete and regulated with very fair judgment. Recent promotions in all the classes have lowered the standard of the attainments, and in some measure account for the comparatively low results of examination. The methods seem painstaking and of tolerable merit in themselves, but are not applied with sufficient animation and energy. The average proficiency of the pupils is from moderate to tolerable.

CASINO, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 9th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 25 ; total, 49.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 23 ; total, 44.

1. The building is a good one and well adapted for school purposes ; but some extensive repairs are urgently necessary to it and also to the teacher's residence. The roof in many places has completely decayed or been destroyed by white ants, and the wood work is very badly in need of painting. New closets are also required. There is an ample supply of furniture and apparatus, but a good deal of the latter has been injured by silver-fish—the wall tablets more particularly. 2. The attendance of pupils is unsatisfactory. A large number of children in the district do not attend the school ; and of those that are enrolled not more than 65 per cent. are regular in their attendance. The government is lax and the general order and moral tone fall far short of what they should be. 3. All the ordinary subjects but singing are taught, but the classification is complicated and injudicious in some particulars. Under examination many of the pupils are restless, and none work with the energy and animation that should characterize a properly conducted school. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable, and in general the condition of the school is retrograding and unsatisfactory.

CHATSWORTH ISLAND, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 21st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 30 ; total, 67.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 27 ; total, 60.

1. In general the material condition of the premises is good, and a right-of-way has recently been secured by the purchase of about two acres of land in the rear of the property. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is ample, and the organization otherwise is very fair. 2. The attendance appears satisfactory as regards regularity and punctuality. Except that the younger children are restless and rather noisy in their habits, the order is very fair, and the results of the discipline reasonably satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The lesson documents are suitable and apparently observed. The methods are in general appropriate and applied with fair success. The average proficiency is tolerable to fair.

CORAKI, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom is too small and badly lighted, but a new building is approaching completion. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. In other respects the organization is good. 2. The attendance is increasing, and a steady average above thirty may shortly be expected. Six-sevenths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and the punctuality is also good. The discipline is sound, and the children are attentive, obedient, and in good order. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, the classification judicious, and the methods of fair quality, and marked by vigorous and intelligent application. The pupils work well—the younger ones especially—and, considering the short time that has elapsed since the re-opening of the school, their progress is satisfactory. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

EUROKA, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 9th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolhouse is well situated, suitable, and in very fair repair ; and the whole premises present every evidence of care and neatness on the part of the teacher and his wife. When the requisites now due are received, the equipment as regards apparatus and books will leave little to be desired ; and the organization, as far as the teacher is accountable for it, is very fair. 2. From 75 to 80 per cent. of the pupils attend regularly, and the degree of punctuality is equally good. The discipline is salutary and the moral tone good. 3. All the ordinary subjects but singing are taught, and the classification of the pupils and arrangement of the lesson documents are judicious and in accordance with the provisions of the standard. The methods are fair and appear to be diligently applied. The pupils are very attentive under examination and evince fair mental training. The average proficiency is fair.

## GRAFTON P., Primary (V.) :—General inspection, 27th, 28th, and 29th August, and 2nd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 117 ; girls, 61 ; total, 178.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 105 ; girls, 51 ; total, 156.

1. The premises need fencing, and a weather-shed is urgently required, as there are no trees for shade, and the playground is very much exposed. In all other respects the material condition is as good as can reasonably be expected, and the organization is complete. 2. About seven-ninths of the pupils attend regularly, and the degree of punctuality is also good. The government is on the whole very fair in its character. The drill, however, is not sufficiently precise—the marching especially being loose and irregular. The moral tone of the school may be regarded as very fair. 3. In addition to the ordinary subjects, elementary algebra and Latin are taught in the upper third class. The instruction is well regulated, and the lesson documents duly observed. As a whole the teaching is painstaking and earnest, and the methods fair. The pupils are attentive under examination, and make fair mental effort. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

## GRAFTON P., Infants (V.) :—General inspection, 27th August and 2nd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 68 ; girls, 77 ; total, 145.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 51 ; total, 102.

1. The material condition and organization are very good in most respects. Fencing and a weather-shed are much required. 2. A good attendance of pupils is maintained, and about two-thirds of the number enrolled are regular. The degree of punctuality is not as good as it should be. The discipline is in general judicious, and the order and moral tone very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete as prescribed for infant schools, and regulated by the usual documents, in the preparation of which fair skill is shown. The classification is correct, and the teaching marked by animation and a reasonable degree of tact. Except in the case of the youngest children, the attention is very fairly sustained, and otherwise the mental training is in most respects satisfactory. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

## KELLY'S PLAINS, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 6th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 10 ; total, 26.

1. The playground needs fencing and the windows repairing. In other respects the material condition of the premises is good. The organization is reasonably good, but another blackboard and a larger stock of first books are required. 2. The attendance has improved and very fair regularity and punctuality are secured. The discipline is healthy, but somewhat deficient in vigour ; and the order and general demeanour of the pupils are very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects but needlework are taught. The classification is in general correct, and the time-table and lesson programmes are fairly suitable and duly observed. The methods of teaching, as far as noted, are of fair merit, and considering the short interval that has elapsed since the reopening of the school, the attainments of the pupils are not unsatisfactory. Their average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## KEMPSEY, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 18 June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 38 ; total, 68.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total 37.

1. Except that the roof needs repair in places, the general condition of the premises is very fair. The supply of apparatus and other requisites is adequate ; and the school stock appears to be well taken care of. 2. The attendance was much lower than usual on the day of examination on account of rain. Ordinarily four-fifths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and very few appear to be unpunctual. Their demeanour and general appearance are creditable, and in other respects the effects of the discipline are very fairly satisfactory. 3. The classification is judicious, and the occupation of the pupils reasonably well provided for. The teaching seems earnest and painstaking, and the methods employed are of fair quality. Under examination the children are very attentive and evince fair mental training. The average proficiency is fair.

## LISMORE, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 17th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 22 ; total, 53.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total 37.

1. The premises are in general in good condition, suitably furnished, and except that another blackboard is required, amply supplied with apparatus and books. In other respects the organization is fair. 2. Only about 60 per cent. of the children in the locality attend the school. Of these from two-thirds to three-fourths are regular and punctual. The pupils, though not well trained to habits of order and the uniform performance of the various class movements, are well behaved, obedient, and respectful ; and, as a whole, work with reasonable willingness and diligence. 3. The teaching of analysis has been omitted for some time past, and singing is not taught ; otherwise, the prescribed course of instruction is carried out. The classification is rather low, and too few pupils are found in the third class. The lesson programmes are not sufficiently specific, and are in some particulars incomplete. The teaching seems painstaking, though not very skilful. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## NUNDLE, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 1st April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 33 ; total, 82.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 32 ; total, 70.

1. Except that the building needs spouting, and that there are barely sufficient seats for the present attendance, the material condition and organization are good. Some diagrams and pictures, to illustrate object lessons, &c., however, are needed. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual ; and, although in some instances not as tidily dressed as is desirable, their general appearance and demeanour are very creditable. School drill needs to be systematically attended to, the marching being loose and irregular ; otherwise, the discipline is vigorous and effective, and the moral tone of the school is good. 3. The classification is judicious, and the instruction well regulated. The methods, both in themselves and as applied, are very fair ; and the pupils yield a ready, active, and well-sustained attention. Their average attainments rate from fair to very fair.

## PALMER'S ISLAND, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 19th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 24 ; total, 50.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 22 ; total, 42.

1. The building is out of repair and is not large enough for the present attendance of pupils, but a new schoolhouse is about to be commenced. The furniture is of fair quality but insufficient. In other respects the organization is reasonably good. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly, and the degree of punctuality is very fair. The government appears firm, vigorous, and consistent ; and the order and moral tone are satisfactory. 3. Singing and needlework are not taught. The lesson documents are suitable and apparently observed. The methods are of fair merit, and are applied with care and industry. The pupils—some of the youngest excepted—are very attentive, and work with reasonable energy. The average proficiency is fair.

PORT MACQUARIE, P. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 19th, 20th, and 21st May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 47 ; total, 114.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 35 ; total, 93.

1. The school buildings are pleasantly and healthily situated, and are in very fair repair. The fences and out-offices, however, are in a dilapidated state. The stock of furniture and apparatus is sufficient and in very fair condition ; but the supply of books, owing to increased attendance, is at present inadequate. All the school records are neatly kept and posted to date. 2. The attendance is reasonably regular and punctual. The order in general is fair, but the discipline is rather lax. The drill and inspection before school are not sufficiently precise ; and in school the pupils need much closer supervision to prevent whispering, prompting, and indolent attitudes. 3. In addition to the ordinary subjects, the elements of algebra and Latin are taught in the fourth class. The methods, as a whole, are of fair merit ; but the pupils are not made to work with sufficient industry. Their average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

RAINBOW REACH, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 5th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 25 ; total, 44.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.

1. The school site, which is unfenced, is fairly central, but is low and surrounded by bush, which extends to within a few yards of the building, giving the place a wild, untidy appearance. Except that the roof leaks in one or two places, the premises are in very fair repair. There is a sufficiency of working materials, in tolerably good condition. The remaining features of the organization—those under the control of the teacher—are but very moderately satisfactory. 2. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual, the order is indifferent ; and little or no trouble seems to be taken by the teacher to check whispering and other improprieties now very prevalent. 3. The instruction accords in the main with the provisions of the "standard." The time-table and programmes are tolerably suitable, but the methods of teaching are weak and mechanical. The average proficiency is from indifferent to moderate.

RAMORNE, P. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 13th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 25 ; total, 48.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, and fairly supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. It is frequently used for entertainments and public meetings, and does not present as tidy an appearance as is desirable. 2. The discipline and moral tone are fair, but minor points of order need closer attention. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught, and the lesson documents are compiled with care and appear to be observed. The methods seem fair in themselves, but have not proved penetrative, the average proficiency of the pupils being barely tolerable.

ROCKY MOUTH, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 12th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 20 ; total, 47.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 15 ; total, 38.

1. The schoolhouse is too small, and is otherwise unsuitable, but new promises are in course of erection. There is a sufficiency of apparatus, in good condition ; but the stock of books is rather too small for existing requirements. 2. The attendance of pupils is lower than might be expected. Two-thirds of the number enrolled attend regularly, and the punctuality is very fair. The government is judicious, but needs to be more vigorous ; and, except that the pupils are indifferently drilled, the order is good. 3. Singing is not taught ; otherwise, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is correct, and the lesson documents well arranged, and, I believe, punctually observed. The teaching is painstaking and earnest ; and the pupils, when under examination, yield a steady attention, and work with very fair energy. Their average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

ROCKY RIVER, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 39 ; total, 70.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 35 ; total, 60.

1. Various improvements have been effected since last inspection ; and it is probable that the fencing in of the playground and erection of a weather-shed will shortly be proceeded with. The furniture barely suffices for present requirements, but the stock of books and apparatus is, in most particulars, ample and in good preservation. 2. The pupils are in general regular and punctual ; but various points of order leave room for improvement, and the children are not as tidy in appearance as they should be. On the whole, however, the moral tone of the school may be regarded as very fair. 3. All the ordinary subjects but singing are taught, and the third class boys are instructed in the elements of algebra and book-keeping. The lesson documents appear to be carefully prepared and properly observed ; and, as far as noted, the methods are of tolerable merit. Under examination the pupils are attentive, but do not exert themselves sufficiently ; and they are rather shy and awkward, answering in an indistinct and somewhat slovenly undertone in many instances. The average proficiency is tolerable.

SEVEN OAKS, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 3rd June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 28 ; total, 53.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 21 ; total, 36.

1. The schoolhouse is fairly suitable, but the site is low ; and tall, offensive weeds surround the building and obscure the view. The fences are in a dilapidated state, and the out-offices also are out of repair. There is a very fair supply of books and apparatus, and otherwise the organization is fair. 2. The pupils are in general regular and punctual, and in reasonably good order ; and the moral tone of the school is very fairly satisfactory. 3. Singing is not taught, but otherwise the prescribed course is followed. The lesson documents are suitable and appear to be adhered to. The methods of instruction are tolerable, but need to be applied with greater animation and energy. The average proficiency is tolerable.

SMITH'S FLAT, P. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 14th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 28 ; total, 48.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 23 ; total, 42.

1. The schoolroom has been greatly improved by the present teacher, the furniture repaired and re-arranged, and a small gallery constructed for the use of the younger pupils. Except that the room affords too little accommodation, the material organization is now as good as can be expected. The premises are in very fair repair, but the playground is still unfenced. Swings and other contrivances for the amusement and physical training of the pupils have been introduced, and, altogether, the aspect of the school is very superior to that of most in the country, and in strong contrast to what previously obtained. There is a very fair supply of apparatus, but the stock of books is at present insufficient. 2. The pupils are very regular and punctual in their attendance, and the number is steadily increasing. The discipline is salutary, and the moral tone good. 3. In the main the prescribed course of instruction is followed ; and the time-table and programmes are compiled with very fair judgment, besides being models of care  
and

and neatness. The methods appear fair in themselves and are applied with zeal and energy, but the pupils need stimulating to greater mental activity. Only six weeks, however, have elapsed since the re-opening of the school, for which period the progress is fully satisfactory. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

SOUTHGATE, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 10th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 28 ; total, 50.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 19 ; total, 30.

1. The school site is low, and subject to inundation. The premises are well adapted for school purposes, and in good repair. The supply of working material is ample, and in good condition. 2. Not more than 50 per cent. of the children available for school are in attendance thereat, and of those the attendance is by no means as regular as it should be, the services of the children being in frequent requisition in connection with sugar-growing. The pupils are rather shy and timid, but otherwise their behaviour is satisfactory, and the moral tone of the school is from very fair to good. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the lesson documents suitable ; the classification, however, is faulty in some respects. The methods are of fair merit, and marked by reasonable intelligence and energy in their application. The average proficiency is fair.

STRONTIAN PARK, P. (N.V.) :—General inspection, 12th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 24 ; total, 38.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 24 ; total, 34.

1. The premises generally are but moderately suitable, and in a very unsatisfactory state as regards repair. There is a sufficiency of apparatus and books, in fair condition. 2. About one-third of the pupils enrolled are very irregular in their attendance, but the degree of punctuality appears to be very fair. The discipline is firm, and, generally speaking, judicious. The pupils give a well-sustained attention under examination, and are obedient, orderly, and respectful. 3. The course of instruction is complete and very fairly regulated, and the lesson documents seem to be duly observed. The teaching is energetic—rather boisterously so at times,—and the results of instruction are, on the whole, satisfactory. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

SUMMERLAND, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 4th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 26 ; total, 45.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 21 ; total, 36.

1. The roof is in need of repair in places, but otherwise the premises are in fair condition. The stock of working materials is at present inadequate, but a supplementary grant is now due. The organization is in most respects satisfactory. 2. As a rule the pupils are obedient and well-behaved, but some of the older ones are disinclined to work. The government is reasonably firm and effective, but greater vigilance needs to be exercised ; and the manner in which marching and other simultaneous movements are performed admits of considerable improvement. 3. The classification of the pupils and compilation of the lesson documents are judiciously made, and accord with the provisions of the standard. As far as noted, the methods are fair, but need to be marked by greater animation and energy. Too much reliance is placed on simultaneous answering. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

SWAN CREEK, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 11th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31.

1. Except that the site is rather low and swampy, the material condition of the school is good, and there is a sufficient and suitable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled attend regularly and punctually. Several minor points of order need closer attention, but, on the whole, the discipline is fairly satisfactory. The moral tone of the school may be regarded as very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the documents regulating the instruction are of fair merit and appear to be followed. The methods, as far as observed, approach fair ; but the teaching does not exact sufficient effort from the pupils. The average proficiency is a little above tolerable.

TALOUMBI, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 19th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 16 ; total, 37.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

1. The schoolhouse is a slab structure, well built, and in good condition ; but the playground is neither cleared nor fenced. The supply of furniture is insufficient ; of books and apparatus the stock is ample and, generally speaking, in good order. 2. As a rule the pupils are punctual in their attendance, but little more than half the number enrolled attend regularly. The government is judicious as far as observed, but not sufficiently vigorous. The order and moral tone are very fair. 3. Singing and needle-work are not taught. The classification of the pupils is correct, and their profitable occupation fairly provided for. They are attentive under examination, and make fair mental effort. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

TAMWORTH, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 27th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 80 ; girls, 58 ; total, 138.

Numbers present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 28 ; total, 80.

1. The premises are in need of several repairs. The roof is leaky, and the plaster-work of ceiling and walls very much broken ; the closets also are in a very dilapidated state. The schoolroom is too small for the present attendance of pupils. In other respects the material part of the organization is very fair. 2. The pupils do not attend very regularly, and a large number are unpunctual. The discipline is of a low order, and the government altogether too lax and indulgent—many of the elder pupils when under reproof either treating the matter with levity or in a decided spirit of insubordination. Disorderly attitudes and other improprieties are the rule, and it is with extreme difficulty that the attention of the pupils can be obtained. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and regulated by the usual documents, in the preparation of which fair skill is shown. In some subjects, however, the instruction is not strictly in accordance with the requirements of the standard. The teacher seems earnest in his work, and the methods employed are of tolerable merit, but the defective state of the discipline precludes the possibility of successful teaching. The average proficiency is about moderate. The answering is confined to a few pupils—the greater number being unwilling to exert themselves.

TENTERFIELD, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 12th and 13th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 68 ; girls, 46 ; total, 114.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 30 ; total, 76.

1. Some slight repairs are needed, but the general condition of the premises may be considered good. The school is well organized, and supplied with all appliances necessary for its efficient working. 2. The pupils are punctual, and about 75 per cent. attend regularly. The order and moral tone are very good, and the government appears free from harshness and severity. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught,

taught, together with elementary algebra and mensuration in third class. The classification is unnecessarily minute; for, although there are nominally but three classes, as far as the actual working of the school is concerned, there are six. The methods are of very fair quality, and the teaching is marked by intelligence and industry. The pupils yield a ready attention under examination, and work with very fair spirit. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and would doubtless have been higher, but that a general promotion of the pupils was made only a few weeks prior to the inspection.

**TWEED RIVER, P. (V.)** :—General inspection, 27th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 11 ; total, 29.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 9 ; total, 27.

1. Since last inspection the school has been removed from the "Junction" to Murwillumba, a few miles further west and intermediate between the north and south arms of the Tweed, central to the bulk of the population. The new buildings are very good of their kind, and, except that the schoolroom is likely to prove too small for future requirements, suitable. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The school has only been in operation a fortnight, and the attendance approaches thirty. Many of the pupils never attended school before; notwithstanding, the order and moral tone are fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is fairly appropriate. The time-table in use is not very suitable, nor are the lesson programmes. As far as observed, the methods are fair, and the teaching marked by reasonable intelligence and painstaking. The attention of the pupils is at present rather unsteady, and the attainments meagre. The average proficiency is very moderate.

**ULMARRA, P. (V.)** :—General inspection, 3rd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 35 ; total, 68.

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 30 ; total, 57.

1. The schoolhouse is in the immediate vicinity of a swamp, and the same swamp occupies more than one-third of what should be the playground. The buildings are in good condition, but the schoolroom is much too small. There is a sufficiency of materials in very fair condition; and, otherwise, the organization is satisfactory. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils enrolled attend very regularly, and the punctuality is in the main good. The government is firm and judicious, and the order and moral tone in most respects good. 3. The course of instruction is complete, except that needlework is not taught. The classification is correct, and the lesson documents are framed with very fair skill and appear to be duly observed. The teaching seems earnest and painstaking, and the methods are of very fair quality. The pupils are attentive under examination and show fair mental training. Their average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

**URALLA, P. (V.)** :—General inspection, 24th and 25th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 41 ; total, 95.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 36 ; total, 82.

1. In all essential points the material condition of the school premises is good. The supply of books is at present hardly adequate, and the sitting accommodation is too limited for the present attendance of pupils; in all other respects the equipment and organization are fully satisfactory. 2. The pupils are with few exceptions regular and punctual, neat in appearance, and readily obedient to orders. The government appears free from harshness or severity, but is firm, equable, and effective. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated, and the teaching is earnest and marked by very fair skill. As a whole the pupils are very attentive under examination, work freely, and evince very fair mental training. The average proficiency of the pupils is from fair to very fair; and in all its aspects the school is in a very promising condition.

**VIOLET DALE, P. (V.)** :—General inspection, 17th and 25th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 7 ; total, 29.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 6 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolhouse, though old, is in very fair condition; and there is a reasonably good supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The organization is in general correct, and the keeping of the records, on the whole, satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regular and fairly punctual. The discipline and general order are fair; but drill is not sufficiently understood or practised to secure the necessary precision and uniformity of action. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the methods, as far as noted, are of tolerable merit. There appears, however, a necessity for more frequent and thorough recapitulation and examination. The average proficiency of the pupils ranges from moderate to tolerable.

**WALLABADAH, P. (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 3rd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 23 ; total, 50.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49.

1. The schoolroom is too small and the grounds are unfenced. The stock of books is inadequate, but otherwise the school is very fairly supplied, both as regards furniture and apparatus. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline is firm and effective; the order very good, save in the matter of marching, and the moral tone creditable. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are framed with intelligence and appear to be duly observed. The teaching is energetic and skilful, and the pupils are trained to habits of self-reliance and industry. They are very attentive under examination, and their attainments are satisfactory for their ages and period of enrolment. The average proficiency is fair.

**WAUCHOPE, P. (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 14th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25.

1. The schoolhouse is not central, and is built on a low, damp, piece of brush land, difficult of access in even moderately wet weather. The furniture is sufficient and of moderate quality, but owing to the shape of the schoolroom, not well arranged. There is a sufficiency of books and apparatus, all in fair condition. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly and punctually. The discipline in other respects is poor in its effects, the pupils being in most points ignorant of order, though in general quiet and obedient. 3. The instruction is but indifferently regulated, and the teaching stiff and mechanical. The lesson programmes are imperfect, and no register of lessons has been kept for a long time past. The average proficiency of the pupils is indifferent.

**WOODFORD DALE, P. (V.)** :—General inspection, 19th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.

1. The premises are commodious and well adapted for school purposes, and except that the external wood-work needs painting, the state of repair is good. A neat little flower-garden has been formed by the teacher since his appointment, and the general aspect of the school is cheerful and inviting. A clock is wanted; otherwise, the organization is reasonably complete. 2. The attendance is low, and is affected prejudicially by the existence of a Provisional School about half a mile distant, on the opposite bank of the

the river. Nine-tenths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and the punctuality is also good. The discipline is sound and vigorous, and the order and moral tone good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and the methods fair, and applied with zeal and intelligence. The attention of the pupils under examination is very good, and the degree of mental training evinced fair. The average proficiency approaches fair. The present teacher has only been in charge for a short time.

WOODFORD LEIGH, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 2nd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 36 ; total, 67.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 30 ; total, 59.

1. The premises are suitable, well arranged, and in good repair, except that the wood-work needs painting. The furniture is insufficient for the present attendance, but the stock of books and apparatus is ample and in good condition. 2. Nearly every child of the school age in the district attends the school, and three-fourths of the number enrolled are very regular. Except in the case of one family, the degree of punctuality is good. The government is mild but firm, and the moral tone good. 3. Singing is not taught, but otherwise the course of instruction is complete. The lesson documents are suitable and appear to be carefully observed. The methods are not of the most modern cast, but anything defective in them is more than counterbalanced by the care and energy shown in the teaching. The pupils are very attentive under examination, and work with a degree of vigour rarely met with in country schools. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

WOODFORD PARK, P. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 1st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 29 ; total, 49.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 29 ; total, 49.

1. The building is too small and otherwise unsuitable, and is in bad repair and infested with the white ant. Most of the furniture is of a fair description, but it is insufficient in quantity, and rude contrivances have to be made by the teacher to accommodate the pupils. The stock of books and apparatus is adequate, and generally speaking in good condition. In other points, as far as the teacher can be held accountable, the organization is satisfactory. 2. There is a good attendance of pupils, and nearly all are regular and punctual. In other respects the discipline is very fairly effective, and secures good order and a healthy moral tone. 3. The course of instruction is complete and regulated by the usual documents, in the preparation of which neatness and fair judgment are shown. The classification is correct on the whole, and the methods rate at from tolerable to fair. The pupils are readily attentive under examination, and show fair mental training. The proficiency averages from tolerable to fair.

WYRALLAH, P. (V.) :—General inspection, 16th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 41 ; total, 66.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 35 ; total, 58.

1. Generally speaking the premises are in very good condition and well adapted for school purposes. The ground however is unfenced, and a weather-shed is much required, as there is little or no shelter afforded the children from sun or rain. The equipment of the school as regards furniture, apparatus, and books is reasonably good, and the organization otherwise is very fair. 2. The school is attended by about 80 per cent. of the children available, and a fair degree of regularity and punctuality is secured. The government is not sufficiently vigorous and exacting, and the minutiae of order are in a great measure overlooked. The moral tone is not above tolerable. 3. Singing is not taught, and object lessons have been given only in a desultory sort of way to the first class. The methods appear tolerable as far as noted, but the average proficiency falls below this mark, owing no doubt to the defects in the discipline. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable, and the pupils show only moderate mental training.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BRUSGROVE, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 17th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

1. The building is altogether unfit for school purposes, being too small, badly shaped, and out of repair. The furniture is more than sufficient for the attendance, but only of very moderate quality ; and there is an ample stock of apparatus and books. The school records continue in an unsatisfactory state. 2. The attendance is small. The children are quiet and respectful, but otherwise ignorant of order ; and the government is deficient in energy and tact. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught, but the lesson documents are of indifferent quality and not properly observed. The methods are poor in themselves, and the teaching lacks spirit. Little mental activity on the part of the pupils is shown. The average proficiency is very moderate.

CASINO S., Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 13th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 15 ; total, 26.

1. The schoolroom is small and but moderately suitable in other respects ; but there is a probability that steps will be taken shortly for the erection of a proper building. The furniture and apparatus are reasonably good and otherwise the organization is fair. 2. About four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly and punctually ; and in other points the results of the discipline leave little room for complaint, the children being quiet and respectful in their demeanour, and in fair order. 3. Singing and needlework are omitted from the course of instruction. The lesson documents are tolerably appropriate and appear to be observed ; and the classification of the pupils is in general judicious. The methods and general results of instruction may be estimated at about tolerable.

COCKBURN RIVER, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 26th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

1. Since last inspection a sufficient supply of good furniture has been procured, and the playground has been enclosed with a substantial fence. There is a fair stock of books and apparatus ; and in other respects the organization is reasonably complete. 2. The pupils are in general regular and punctual, well behaved, and in tolerable order. School drill is not understood, and the various class movements are rather clumsily performed. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed ; the classification is, on the whole, correct, and the time-table and lesson programmes tolerably suitable. No lesson register has, however, been kept for nine months past. The instruction seems painstaking, but the methods are rather mechanical. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

CODRINGTON,

CODRINGTON, Prov. (V.) :—General inspection, 13th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. The schoolhouse, which is a new one, has been erected entirely out of local contributions, and is very fair of its kind. It is fairly furnished and supplied with the necessary apparatus, but the stock of books is at present inadequate. 2. The children are irregular and unpunctual in their attendance and poorly trained to habits of order—the younger ones being very unsteady and talkative. The government is lax and without tact, animation, or energy. 3. The classification is tolerably correct, but no programmes of lessons have been prepared, nor has any register of lessons been kept for some time back. The methods are indifferent in themselves, and the teaching languid and mechanical. The average proficiency of the pupils is indifferent.

COLDSTREAM LOWER, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 5th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolroom is a very fair one, but the site, although perhaps the best available, has several objectionable features. The general equipment is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The pupils appear to be reasonably regular and punctual, and on the whole their behaviour is satisfactory. The details of order, however, are not observed. 3. No lesson programmes are prepared, and the time-table is imperfect. The full course of instruction has not yet been followed ; but the books and apparatus had but just arrived prior to the inspection. The teaching needs to be conducted with greater animation and energy. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

COLDSTREAM UPPER, Prov. (V.) :—General inspection, 4th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, and on the whole in good repair. The desks are of very fair quality, but the forms are clumsy and heavy. The stock of working materials is sufficient, except in the case of First Books. In other respects the organization is passable. 2. About three-fourths of the children attend regularly, and the degree of punctuality is fair. In other points the discipline is tolerably effective, and the children are obedient and in general well-behaved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the methods are rather mechanical and not calculated to develop the mental faculties of the children. The teaching, however, is not wanting in industry. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

ENNIS, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 15th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolhouse is but moderately suitable, and is not in good repair. The furniture is sufficient and fair of its kind, and the stock of books and apparatus ample for present requirements. 2. Very fair regularity and punctuality of attendance prevail. The order is fair, but drill is not practised ; and the inspection of the children before entering school is not as thorough as it should be. 3. The teaching is fairly regulated, and the methods suitable. The average proficiency of the pupils is from tolerable to fair.

HARWOOD ISLAND, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolhouse (a slab building) is good of its kind, and sufficient for present requirements ; and there is a very fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. In other respects the organization is passable. 2. Usually four-fifths of the number enrolled attend regularly, and are fairly punctual. The discipline is fair, and the order and moral tone reasonably satisfactory. On the whole, however, the children are not as neat and clean as they should be. 3. All the ordinary subjects but singing are taught. The classification is correct, and the lesson-documents fairly suitable. The methods are of tolerable merit, and the average proficiency of the pupils is from tolerable to fair.

KENTUCKY, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 10th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 15 ; total, 20.

Numbers present :—Boys, 1 ; girls, 5 ; total, 6.

1. The schoolhouse is fair for the place, but in need of repair. Out-offices have not yet been provided. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is fairly sufficient and suitable. 2. The attendance of the pupils is not regular ; and the teacher represents that the parents are very indifferent with respect to the education of their children. The discipline is weak ; but the few pupils present at examination appeared quiet and well-behaved. 3. The classification of the pupils and arrangement of the lesson documents are tolerably correct ; but the methods employed are poor in themselves, and the teaching lacks vigour, and is but little calculated to develop the mental faculties of the children. The average proficiency is from indifferent to moderate.

LAWRENCE, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 11th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 22 ; total, 36.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

1. The general condition of the premises is very indifferent, and a new and suitable schoolhouse should be provided without delay. The equipment, as far as books and apparatus are concerned, is very fair. In other respects the organization is tolerable. 2. About half of the pupils attend irregularly, and a large number also appear to be unpunctual. Better results in these respects may reasonably be expected of the teacher. The children are timid and only moderately trained to habits of order. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing and needlework are taught. The methods are of moderate quality, but the pupils do not work with any degree of vigour. Their average proficiency is moderate.

SOUTH ARM, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 18th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

1. Extensive repairs to the premises are required ; but in view of their general unfitness it is desirable that a new building should be provided. Proper out-offices are also necessary. The furniture is sufficient, and with slight alteration would be fairly suitable ; and the supply of books and apparatus is adequate. 2. About five-eighths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and very fair punctuality is secured. The children are clean and well-behaved ; and the government, which appears firm and consistent, is in most other respects fairly effective. 3. The course of instruction is complete and fairly regulated, the methods of tolerable merit, and the teaching earnest. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## SOUTHGATE LOWER, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 19th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 24 ; total, 43.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

1. The school is held in the Wesleyan Chapel which, though large enough, is so crowded with furniture as to obstruct the work of teaching, and give the interior an untidy aspect. Out-offices and a playground for the children are not provided. The school furniture proper is suitable, but insufficient. The stock of working materials is reasonably good. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. In other respects the discipline is not so satisfactory. The supervision of the pupils is lax, and the younger ones are very talkative and restless. The various class movements are noisy and irregular. 3. The lesson documents are of fair quality, but the instruction is very partial in its effects, owing in a great measure to the minute and complicated classification which obtains, no fewer than six divisions being formed in two classes. The pupils as a whole are fairly attentive under examination, but work with indifferent energy. The average proficiency is very moderate.

## TYNEDALE, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 1st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

1. The schoolhouse is fair of its kind, and the furniture is sufficient, but rough—the forms especially so. The stock of books is too small, the teacher having withheld his requisition for a fresh supply. 2. The attendance is small and not very regular or punctual, and although the children are fairly behaved the various class movements are made without order or uniformity. 3. The classification is moderately correct, but the lesson documents are inappropriate and of little utility. The teaching is mechanical, and induces little mental effort on the part of the pupils. The average proficiency is about moderate.

## WOMBAN, Prov. (V.) :—General inspection, 22nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 39.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable and in good repair, but the felled timber and new growth of brushwood in the playground require removing. The stock of books and apparatus is sufficient, and on the whole in good condition. In other respects the organization is fair. 2. Three-fourths of the children enrolled attend regularly, but the attendance was small on the day of examination on account of rain. Drill is not understood, and the order is not precise. The children are shy and awkward, and can with difficulty be made to speak audibly, and the attention of the first and second class pupils is unsteady. 3. The classification is on the whole appropriate, and the lesson documents are suitable. The methods are of moderate quality, and the teaching painstaking. The average proficiency of the pupils is from moderate to tolerable.

## WOODBURN, Prov. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 14th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 25 ; total, 42.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 24 ; total, 38.

1. The schoolroom is used as a Presbyterian place of worship, and a large space is occupied by un-  
 gainly church furniture. The school furniture is sufficient, but not well arranged, and the stock of books and apparatus is adequate, and in general in good condition. 2. The attendance has improved both in point of numbers and regularity. The pupils are not, as a whole, clean and tidy in appearance, and the various class movements are irregular and noisy. Their general demeanour however is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the classification is not judicious, many of the pupils having been advanced prematurely. The teaching seems active and energetic, but is not penetrative, the pupils being too little called upon to exert themselves. Proper recapitulation and examination are omitted. The average proficiency is little beyond moderate.

## III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

## BEECHWOOD, H. T. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 12th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The school building is suitable and in good repair, except that the slabs need closing. Out-offices have not yet been provided, nor is the school-ground fenced. The stock of working materials is fair. 2. The pupils are with few exceptions regular and punctual, quiet, obedient, and respectful in their demeanour, but otherwise in indifferent order. School drill seems to be little understood or practised. 3. All the essential subjects are taught. The time-table and lesson programmes are fairly suitable and appear to be adhered to. The teaching is painstaking but not sufficiently energetic, and the methods employed rate at about moderate. The average proficiency of the pupils is from moderate to tolerable.

## HUNTINGDON, H. T. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 12th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. A new schoolhouse has been provided since last inspection, but proper out-buildings have yet to be erected. The furniture is sufficient and suitable, and, in general, in good condition ; and the stock of books and apparatus is ample. 2. The enrolment of pupils is small, but the attendance is very regular and rarely falls below the prescribed minimum. The children are well-behaved, but the various movements are not performed with the necessary quietness and uniformity. 3. All the essential subjects are taught, but in some the instruction has not been in accordance with the standard. The teacher is painstaking, but only moderately skilful. The average proficiency of the pupils is from moderate to tolerable.

## KILLALEE, H. T. (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 12 ; total, 17.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

1. This school is worked in conjunction with that at M'Intyre's Flat. The building is old and unsuitable, and the furniture, though fairly sufficient, is of indifferent quality. There is a fair supply of books and apparatus. 2. The attendance, generally speaking, is regular and punctual, though lower than usual on the day of inspection. In other respects the results of the discipline are not satisfactory. A poor observance of order is shown, and some of the elder girls are frivolous and unsteady in their conduct. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. Singing and needlework are not taught ; otherwise, the prescribed course of instruction is followed. The teaching is marked by fair energy, but very little knowledge of method is shown, and only in the more mechanical acquirements is reasonable proficiency found. The average proficiency is moderate.

M'INTYRE'S

**M'INTYRE'S FLAT, H.-T. (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 15 ; total, 22.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 12 ; total, 16.

1. The schoolhouse is a neat slab building, and fairly furnished and provided with the necessary books and apparatus. The desks and floor, however, are much disfigured by ink stains, and the First Books have been badly used. 2. The attendance has been low of late, owing to the shearing. School discipline is but little understood or practised, but, as a rule, the children are fairly behaved. 3. The teaching arrangements correspond with those of Killalee, H.-T., and the remarks on the methods, &c., in the report on that school apply here. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

**DONDINGALLONG, H.-T. (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 10 June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

1. The building is substantial, in good repair, and large enough for existing and prospective requirements. The furniture is sufficient and tolerably suitable, and the supply of books and apparatus fair. 2. The pupils are, on the whole, regular and punctual, in good order, and well trained to habits of diligence and self-reliance. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught, and the methods are tolerable in themselves, and applied with care and energy. The classification is correct, and the lesson documents are compiled with fair judgment. The pupils are attentive under examination, and show fair mental training. Their average proficiency is fair.

**SHERWOOD, H.-T. (V.)** :—General inspection, 10th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. A new building has been erected on the Council's property since last inspection, suitable in most respects, and fairly provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2 and 3. This school is worked in conjunction with Dondingallong, H.-T., and the remarks on the discipline and instruction made in the report on that school apply here. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

**STEVE KING'S PLAIN, H.-T. (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 7 ; total, 10.

1. The building is only moderately suitable, and the slabs need closing. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is reasonably sufficient, but some of the latter appear to have been badly used. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual in their attendance ; but although quiet and obedient are shy and ignorant of order. 3. The classification of the pupils is bad, and no lesson programmes have been framed by which to regulate the teaching ; the methods are very mechanical and of little effect ; the average proficiency is very indifferent.

**TUCKI TUCKI, H.-T. (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 16th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

1. The schoolhouse is a rough slab building, sufficiently large for the attendance, and tolerably furnished ; it is in need of some repairs, and a closet is required ; the stock of books and apparatus is ample and in good condition. 2. About five-sixths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and are punctual ; although quiet and obedient they are shy and ignorant of order. 3. The course of instruction is incomplete, the classification is bad, and no programmes have been prepared by which to regulate the teaching ; the methods are very mechanical, and the average proficiency of the pupils is from small to indifferent.

**SAUMAREZ CREEK, H.-T. (V.)** :—General inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 1 ; total, 4.

1. The premises are suitable, and in very fair repair, but they are not centrally situated ; there is a good supply of furniture and apparatus, and of all books but the First, which appear to have been destroyed by the careless handling of the children ; the general organization under the teacher is very indifferent, and the school records are not correctly kept. 2. The attendance is very small and irregular ; the government is extremely feeble and the order and moral tone bad. 3. The instruction is indifferently regulated, and the teaching mechanical ; only four 1st class pupils were present at examination, whose average proficiency is small.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
 Inspector of Schools, Armidale District.

**BATHURST DISTRICT.****INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1873.**

WITHIN the year 1873, twenty (20) schools or departments were brought into operation in this district, and at the close of the year the total number on the list was 110, viz. :—57 Public, 32 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 13 Certified Denominational Schools. Preliminary steps were also taken for the establishment of 34 additional schools, and it is expected that the majority of these will be brought into operation within the first six months of 1874. The mining population of the district is not so large as it was in 1872, but the number of agricultural settlers has been considerably increased. In the whole district there are upwards of 12,000 children of a school-age ; and, all things considered, the means of education are adequately provided for about five-sixths of this population. The localities of importance which are still unprovided with the means of education are principally those named by Mr. Inspector McCredie in his report of this district for 1872. There is now some prospect, however, that decided steps will be taken (in 1874) towards providing schools for several of these localities. With a few exceptions the schools are well distributed in the district, and there are not many places where the number of existing schools could be reduced with any advantage to the interests of education. Bathurst is greatly in need of a Model Public School, and the townships of Orange, Sofala, Burrows, Young, and Grenfell, might each be better supplied with the means of education by one good Public School than by the number of rival schools now in operation. During the year new premises have been opened at Wyagdon and Perth. At Young, a superior vested building, for two departments, is nearly completed, and further steps have been taken towards providing suitable vested school buildings for Bathurst. One Denominational School (Grenfell R.C.) has been certified in the year, and one, which was certified (Bathurst Pres.), has been closed. The Bathurst Presbyterian school buildings are now occupied by the boys' department of the Public School.

Eighty-one (81) of the schools in operation have been visited, and of that number seventy-three (73) have been fully inspected in the year. As regards their material condition and organization—17 Public Schools range from fair to good, 16 are tolerable, and 10 are moderate; 6 Provisional Schools are tolerable and 8 are moderate; 3 Half-Time Schools are moderate; and 9 Certified Denominational Schools range from fair to good; 2 are tolerable, and 2 are moderate. Except in a few instances the school records are accurate, and, as far as the teachers can be considered responsible, the school premises are well kept, and their general aspect is pleasing. As regards the attendance of children at a large majority of the schools in the district, I have to report very unfavourably. From returns carefully obtained for the quarter ending September last, I find that the district has a school population of upwards of 12,000, and that of this population about one-half are enrolled for attendance at schools under the Council's supervision; about 1,200 are attending private schools; and the remainder (about 5,000) are not enrolled for school attendance. Further, three-fifths of the children not enrolled for school attendance reside within reasonable distances of existing schools; and of the 6,000 children enrolled at the Council's schools one-half are very irregular in their attendance. It follows, therefore, that of the whole school population in the district about one-fourth only are receiving regular instruction in our schools. Except as regards regularity, the discipline of the schools visited is fairly satisfactory, and their prevailing tone is good. The instruction has been carried on during the year with industry, zeal, and fidelity; and, considering the irregularity of the pupils' attendance, with fair success. As, however, I have only had charge of the district during 1873, I am not able to report very definitely as regards the actual improvement effected in the schools since their last inspection.

As a body, the teachers appear to be painstaking and industrious, and some among them are highly qualified for their work. All manifest a willingness to receive and act upon advice given them for the improvement of their schools. At the end of the year the teaching staff of the district consisted of 100 teachers, 10 assistants, and 10 pupil teachers.

The local supervision in the district is, on the whole, comparatively of little practical use; at the same time, however, there are a few School Boards who manifest a warm interest in the welfare of their schools, and whose attention to duty is all that it should be. Among these few I would especially name the Boards at Young and Grenfell. In Denominational Schools the local supervision is generally left to the clergy, and they, in most instances, attend to it with care and regularity.

With regard to the future prospects of education in the district, I am of opinion that within the next two (2) years nearly every locality where a population has settled will be provided with a school; but at the same time it will be impossible to bring the schools to a proper state of efficiency unless an enactment be passed to render school attendance compulsory. Further, without such enactment I fear a large proportion of the school population of the district will be allowed to grow up entirely without education.

Detailed statements (Annexes B and C), showing the condition of the schools inspected, are furnished as usual.

Bathurst, 19 February, 1874.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

#### ANNEX B.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the condition of Schools inspected in the Bathurst District in 1873.

##### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BATHURST, Primary (N.-V.) :—Visited, 10th, 11th, and 12th December, 1873.

Numbers present :—Boys, 82; girls, 70; total, 152.

1. The material condition and organization are the same as at last inspection. The school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are judiciously arranged, the methods are fairly suitable, and the teaching is conducted with much industry and painstaking. 4. The proficiency in the 2nd and 3rd classes ranges from tolerable to fair, and in the 4th class it is about very fair. Steps are now being taken towards the erection of the new vested buildings.

BATHURST, Infants (N.-V.) :—Visited, 11th and 12th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 50; girls, 37; total, 87.

1. No alteration has been made in the premises since last inspection. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and in all other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. The subjects of instruction are those prescribed. The classification is judicious, the lesson documents are well arranged, and the teaching is conducted with industry and skill. 4. The proficiency is very fair.

BLAYNEY (V.) :—Visited, 13th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28; girls, 30; total, 58.

1. The school and residence have been repaired, painted, and whitewashed since last inspection. The out-offices require screens, and additional accommodation in the schoolroom will soon have to be provided. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils enrolled are very fairly regular and punctual; and their order, attention, and general demeanour are satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are drawn up with care, and the teaching is conducted with earnestness and fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

BINALONG (V.) :—Visited, 3rd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 14; total, 31.

1. The buildings and fences are in need of repairs, and new furniture should be provided. Additional requisites have been supplied since the date of inspection. 2. The discipline is only moderately satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is moderate, the instructional documents are not satisfactory, and the teaching is but moderately intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate.

BOWENFELS (V.) :—Visited, 29th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24.

1. New out-offices are much needed; otherwise, the material condition is very fair. The supply of requisites is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are punctual but only moderately regular. In other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the subjects but singing are included in the course of instruction. The classification is fairly judicious, the lesson documents are suitably arranged, and the teaching is carried on with intelligence and zeal. 4. The proficiency is nearly fair.

BURROWA (V.) :—Visited, 29th and 31st May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28; girls, 10; total, 38.

1. The school grounds need planting and other improvements, and the teacher's house should be enlarged. The school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The subjects

subjects of instruction are those prescribed. The classification is fairly appropriate. The lesson documents are only tolerably satisfactory, and the teaching, though carried on with industry, is not sufficiently penetrative. 4. The proficiency in the 1st class is very fair, but in the 2nd and 3rd classes it is only tolerable.

**BURKEVILLE (V.)** :—Visited, 19th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. The schoolroom needs whitewashing, and the residence should be fenced. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are tolerably satisfactory, and the teaching is carried on with moderate industry. 4. The proficiency of the pupils examined ranged from fair to very fair.

**COWRA** :—Visited, 19th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 48 ; total, 107.

1. A verandah to the school building, a lavatory, a separate entrance to the class-room, and a porch for the hat-pogs are much needed. Otherwise, the material condition is good. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and in other respects the discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are suitably arranged, and the teaching is carried on with much earnestness and industry. 4. The proficiency is above very fair. The attendance has greatly increased since last inspection.

**CANOBOLAS (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 9th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

1. The situation is not central. The schoolroom and residence are in need of repair. The furniture and requisites are fairly suitable and sufficient. The property is kept with care by the teacher. A new vested building in a more central situation is much needed. 2. Except as regards attendance the discipline is tolerably satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed, the classification is fairly appropriate, and the lesson documents are tolerably satisfactory. The methods are defective, but the teaching is carried on with industry and care. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils examined was only moderate.

**CARGO (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 19th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 5 ; total, 23.

1. The ground remains unfenced, the roof of the schoolroom is defective, and the windows are still unglazed. 2. The discipline is healthy, and the spirit of the school is pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are fairly satisfactory, and the teaching is conducted with earnestness and fair skill. 4. The proficiency is above fair.

**CARCOAR (V.)** :—Visited, 18th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom needs repairs and whitewashing, and the teacher's residence should be enlarged. A separate playground should be provided for the girls. 2. The pupils enrolled are fairly regular and punctual, but the enrolment is much smaller than it should be. In other respects the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. Singing is not taught ; otherwise, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is fairly appropriate, the lesson documents are carefully drawn up, and the teaching is carried on with intelligence. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair. The general tone of the school is not pleasing.

**CUNNINGAR (V.)** :—Visited, 5th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

1. The floors in schoolroom and residence should be boarded, the walls should be repaired, and a verandah should be erected to preserve the building. The out-offices need rebuilding. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and earnestness. The classification is appropriate and the necessary lesson documents are carefully drawn up. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

**EGLINTON (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 12th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34.

1. The material condition is only moderate. New vested buildings are greatly needed. The supply of requisites is sufficient, and new furniture has been provided since last inspection. 2. The discipline is healthy, and the prevailing tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught—singing excepted. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are fairly suitable, and they are applied with earnestness and care. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**EVANS PLAINS (V.)** :—Visited, 9th December.

Numbers present :—Boys 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The material condition and organization are tolerable. The residence is too small, and the school furniture is only moderately suitable. The supply of school requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught (singing excepted), the classification is fairly judicious, and the lesson documents are arranged with care. The methods are tolerably suitable, and they are applied with industry. 4. The proficiency is about tolerable.

**FREDERICKTOWN (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 13th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total 15.

1. The material condition and organization are fair. The supply of requisites is sufficient, and the whole property is kept with care by the teacher. 2. Except as regards regularity, the discipline is very fair. 3. Singing and drawing are not taught ; otherwise, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is fairly appropriate, the lesson documents are satisfactory, and the teaching is carried on with intelligence and industry. 4. The average proficiency is fair. It was raining on the day of inspection, and hence the number in attendance was small.

**GRENFELL, Primary (V.)** :—Visited, 26th and 27th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 65 ; girls, 55 ; total, 120.

1. The classroom is too small, and there is no residence for the teacher ; otherwise, the material condition and organization are satisfactory. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is sound. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is appropriate, and the lesson documents are judiciously drawn up. The methods are good, and the teaching is conducted with intelligence, earnestness, and painstaking. 4. The proficiency in the 4th class is good ; in the 3rd class it is above very fair ; and in the 2nd class it is nearly fair.

**GRENFELL**

GREENFELL (Infants'—V.) :—Visited, 26th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 50 ; total, 104.

1. The material condition and organization are satisfactory, and the school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with zeal and painstaking ; and the instruction is carefully regulated by the necessary documents. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

GUYONG (V.) :—Visited, 7th April, 1873.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 12 ; total, 36.

1. The closets should be screened, and a playshed and lavatory should be provided. The teacher's residence is too small. The supply of requisites is sufficient, and the whole property is kept with care by the teacher. 2. The pupils are fairly punctual, but only moderately regular in their attendance. In other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, and the instructional documents are satisfactory. The school work is carried on with industry and care. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

HARTLEY (V.) :—Visited, 30th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The material condition and organization are tolerable, the school is well supplied with requisites, and the property is kept with care. 2. The discipline is fair, and the prevailing tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are mechanical, but the teaching is conducted with industry and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

HARTLEY VALE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 29th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 7 ; total, 26.

1. A new schoolroom is greatly needed, and the playground should be cleared and fenced. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the pupils are properly classified, and the lesson documents are satisfactory. The methods are suitable, and they are applied with earnestness. 4. The proficiency is fair.

KELSO (N.-V.) :—Visited, 8th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 22 ; total, 46.

1. The situation is not central ; a supply of water is not provided, and the school buildings need repairs and white-washing. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is satisfactory in all respects. 3. The prescribed subjects are included in the course of instruction, and in addition thereto, Algebra, Euclid, and French, are taught to a few advanced pupils. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are satisfactory, and the teaching is carried on with earnestness and skill. 4. The proficiency is very fair.

LUCKNOW (N.-V.) :—Visited, 10th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 27 ; total, 44.

1. The material condition and organization are the same as at last inspection. A new vested building is much needed. 2. The pupils are very fairly punctual, but only moderately regular in their attendance. In other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, the classification is fairly judicious, and the schoolwork is carefully regulated. The methods are fairly intelligent, and they are applied with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

LIMEKILNS (V.) :—Visited, 7th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

1. The roof of the schoolroom needs repair, and both schoolroom and classroom should be lime-washed. The out-offices need screens, and the residence is too small. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular and punctual, but in other respects the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught (singing excepted), the classification is appropriate, the instruction is fairly well regulated, and the teaching is conducted with tolerable skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair in the 1st and 2nd classes. In the 3rd class it is tolerable.

MAIN CAMP (N.-V.) :—Visited, 18th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 25 ; total, 58.

1. The material condition and organization are the same as at last inspection, but a new stone building is now being erected. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is satisfactory in all respects. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught (singing excepted), the classification is judicious, and the lesson documents are suitably arranged. The methods are intelligent, and they are applied with energy and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

MOUNT VICTORIA (N.-V.) :—Visited, 21st October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 21 ; total, 47.

1. A suitable residence for the teacher is needed. The material condition and organization of the school are only tolerable. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is tolerably appropriate. The lesson documents are moderately satisfactory. The methods are mechanical, but they are applied with much industry. 4. The average proficiency is a little above moderate. At the date of inspection the school had only been a short time in operation.

MACQUARIE PLAINS (N.-V.) :—Visited, 15th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 21 ; total, 58.

1. The building is a rough bark structure, tolerable suitable for use as a temporary school-room. It is well supplied with furniture and requisites. 2. The discipline is in all respects satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is appropriate, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are suitable, and the teaching is carried on with earnestness, intelligence, and industry. The school has only been in operation during 1873. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

MEADOW FLAT (V.) :—Visited, 12th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 5 ; total, 21.

1. The position of the school is not sufficiently central. The buildings are in need of repairs. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular and punctual, and the general discipline is weak. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught—singing excepted. The classification is moderately appropriate, the instruction is not skilful, and the pupils are wanting in thoughtful self-reliance. 4. The general proficiency is about moderate.

## MUTTON'S FALLS (N.-V.) :—Visited, 10th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.

1. There is no teacher's residence, but otherwise the material condition and organization are satisfactory. A few additional requisites are needed. 2. The discipline is in all respects satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is judicious. The instruction is carefully regulated and registered, the methods are intelligent, and the school work is carried on by teacher and pupils with energy and painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## MARENCO (V.) :—Visited, 27th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31.

1. The out-offices need re-building, and the school ground is still unfenced. The supply of requisites is sufficient, and the property is very carefully kept. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. Singing is not taught ; otherwise, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are carefully drawn up, and the teaching is carried on with intelligence and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

## O'CONNELL (N.-V.) :—Visited, 28th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. The school premises are tolerably suitable for temporary use, but new vested buildings are much needed. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught (singing excepted), the classification is fairly appropriate, and the lesson documents are arranged with much care. The methods are tolerably suitable, and they are applied with industry. 4. The proficiency is above tolerable.

## ORANGE (V.) :—Visited, 3rd and 4th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 27 ; total, 84.

1. Lime-washing, painting, and some plastering are required in the schoolroom and classroom, and the out-offices should be screened. The back yard to the residence should be fenced, and the school ground should be planted. 2. The general discipline is satisfactory ; but the school should have a much larger enrolment of pupils than it has at present. 3. The subjects of instruction are those prescribed, the classification is fairly satisfactory, the lesson documents are complete, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is carried on with industry and painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

## PEEL (V.) :—Visited, 1st and 3rd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.

1. The premises are in the same condition as at last inspection. Some repairs are required, and new furniture should be provided. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are punctual but not regular in their attendance. In other respects the discipline is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught—singing excepted. The classification is tolerable, the lesson documents are fairly satisfactory, and the teaching is carried on with industry. 4. The proficiency is about tolerable.

## RYDAL (V.) :—Visited, 29th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 9 ; total, 23.

1. There is no residence, and the school ground still remains unfenced. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is fair. 3. Singing is not included in the course of instruction. The classification is tolerably appropriate, the lesson documents are fairly well arranged, and suitable methods are practised. The teaching is wanting in thoroughness and vigour. 4. The proficiency is about tolerable.

## ROCKLEY (V.) :—Visited, 17th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

1. The residence is too small, the school ground is unfenced, and new closets are required. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed, the classification is tolerably appropriate, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are fairly suitable, but they should be applied with more thoroughness. 4. The proficiency is below tolerable.

## SPRING GROVE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 8th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48.

1. New vested buildings are urgently needed. The supply of requisites is sufficient, and the whole property is kept with care by the teacher. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is very fair. 3. The subjects are those prescribed, the classification is appropriate, and the instruction is fairly well regulated. The methods are suitable and intelligently applied. 4. The proficiency is above fair.

## TRAPOT SWAMP (V.) :—Visited, 16th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. Some plastering, painting, and whitewashing are required in the schoolroom and residence ; and the entrance-gate to the school ground should be repaired. An additional supply of requisites is needed. 2. The pupils are very irregular, and in other respects the discipline is only moderately satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is tolerably appropriate. The lesson documents are fairly well-arranged. The teaching is carried on with industry, but the pupils are not trained to thoughtful self-reliance. 4. The proficiency is only moderate.

## TIPPERARY GULLY (N.-V.) :—Visited, 14th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 23 ; total, 40.

1. A new school building is much needed midway between "Tipperary Gully" and "Three-mile Rush." From the two localities there should be an enrolment of over 100 pupils. The material condition of the Tipperary Gully school is unsatisfactory. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is fair. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, the pupils are fairly well classified, and the instruction is properly regulated. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## WALLERAWANG (N.-V.) :—Visited, 17th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 21 ; total, 50.

1. The teacher's residence is too small, new out-offices are needed, and the schoolroom should be refloored and newly furnished. I was informed that the necessary improvements were to be effected during the Christmas vacation. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory in all respects, and the attendance has considerably increased since last inspection. 3. Singing is the only subject omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is fairly judicious, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are fairly intelligent, but greater vigour is needed in their application. 4. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

WHITE ROCK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 8th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32.

1. The school is conducted in the Wesleyan Chapel. A new vested building is much needed for the locality. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are very fairly regular and punctual, and in other respects the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, and the lesson documents are satisfactory. The teaching is carried on with industry and fair skill.

WATTLE FLAT (V.) :—Visited, 2nd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 15 ; total, 46.

1. The playground is unfenced, there is no residence, and the schoolroom is badly furnished. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils enrolled are fairly regular and punctual, but the enrolment is much smaller than it should be. In other respects the discipline is fair. 3. All the subjects but singing are included in the course of instruction. The classification is fairly appropriate, and the lesson documents are satisfactory. The methods are suitable, but more animation and vigour are required in their application. 4. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

WYAGDON (V.) :—Visited, 1st December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 12 ; total, 31.

1. The residence is too small ; otherwise, the material condition is good. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, the classification is appropriate, and the lesson documents are carefully arranged. The methods are suitable, and they are intelligently and industriously applied. 4. The proficiency is very satisfactory for the time the school has been in operation ; algebra, geometry, and Latin are taught to four boys in the third class.

WOMBAT (V.) :—Visited, 11th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 27 ; total, 51.

1. When the improvements now being carried out are completed the material condition and organization will be satisfactory. 2. The discipline is good. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with energy and skill. 4. The proficiency is above very fair.

YOUNG (V.) :—Visited, 16th and 17th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 63 ; total, 134.

1. New school buildings are now being erected, and when they are completed the material condition and organization will be very satisfactory. Upon completion of the new buildings there will be a separate department for infants. 2. The discipline is on the whole very satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction is carefully regulated and registered. 4. The general proficiency is very fair.

#### HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

FISH RIVER CREEK (V.) :—Visited, 9th September.

Numbers present :—Boy, 1 ; girls, 12 ; total, 13.

1. The buildings need repair, the schoolroom is badly lighted, and the desks are not properly arranged. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular and punctual. The general discipline is weak. 3. Object lessons and singing are not taught to the first class. The lesson documents are only moderately well arranged, and the instruction is mechanical and ineffective. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.

OBBERON (V.) :—Visited, 8th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. The schoolroom needs a fireplace, suitable out-offices should be erected, and the school ground should be fenced. 2. Both teacher and pupils are unpunctual, and in other respects the discipline is only moderately satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The classification is not appropriate, and the instruction is not properly regulated and registered. 4. The average proficiency is below moderate.

PLEASANT VALLEY (N.-V.) :—Visited, 9th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

1. The schoolroom and residence need repairing and whitewashing, and the supply of school furniture is insufficient. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular and punctual, but in other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. Singing and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is moderately appropriate ; the lesson documents are satisfactory. The teaching is mechanical and but moderately effective, but it is carried on with zeal and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is a little above moderate.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BACK CREEK :—Visited, 20th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

1. There are no out-offices, but otherwise the material condition is tolerable. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual. The general discipline is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing excepted. The classification is tolerably appropriate, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is not skilful, but it is carried on with much industry and care. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

BRISBANE VALLEY :—Visited, 14th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolground is not fenced, and there are no out-offices. 2. Teacher and pupils are unpunctual and the general discipline is weak. 3. Singing and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction. The necessary lesson documents are not used, and the teaching is desultory and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent.

COOMBERG CREEK :—Visited, 21st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.

1. The material condition is the same as at last inspection, but steps are now being taken towards erecting additional buildings, in order to have a Public School established in the locality. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the lesson documents are carefully arranged, and the teaching is carried on with earnestness and care. 4. The proficiency is fair.

CALABASH :—

## CALABASH :—Visited, 28th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 6 ; total, 17.

1. The ground is unfenced, and the walls of the building need plastering. 2. The discipline is unsatisfactory in all respects. 3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing are not included in the course of instruction. The classification is defective, suitable lesson documents are not provided, and the teaching is very unsatisfactory. 4. The proficiency is *indifferent*.

## FISHER'S CREEK :—Visited, 29th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

1. The school-ground is unfenced, and the closets require re-building. The schoolroom is small and badly lighted. The local committee have promised to have the necessary improvements effected. 2. The discipline is moderate. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed, the classification is moderately appropriate, and the lesson documents are tolerably satisfactory. The teaching is mechanical and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is *indifferent*.

## GALONG :—Visited, 4th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. The school-ground is unfenced ; otherwise, the material condition is tolerable. 2. The discipline is defective, and the moral tone low. 3. Singing, object lessons, and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is moderate, the necessary lesson documents are not used, and the teaching is weak and ineffective. 4. The proficiency ranges from *indifferent* to moderate.

## HOVELL'S CREEK :—Visited, 15th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

1. There is no residence ; otherwise, the material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. Singing and drawing are not taught ; otherwise, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is fair, the lesson documents are tolerably satisfactory, and the teaching is conducted with industry and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## MILLAMURRA :—Visited, 3rd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.

1. The playground is not fenced, and the buildings are in an unfinished state. A suitable residence for the teacher is much needed. 2. The discipline is moderate. 3. Drawing is not included in the course of instruction. The classification is not appropriate, and the lesson documents are unsuitable. The teaching is carried on with industry, but it is unskilful. 4. The proficiency is *indifferent*.

## MACMAHON REEPS :—Visited, 7th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 2 ; total, 13.

1. The material condition is only moderate. 2. The discipline is unsatisfactory in all respects. 3. Object lessons are omitted from the course of instruction ; the classification is very defective and the school work is not properly regulated. The instruction is feeble. 4. The proficiency is *indifferent*.

## RAGLAN :—Visited, 18th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.

1. The material condition of this school is only moderate, and the situation is not central. New buildings are now being erected (in a central position) for a Public School. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is tolerably appropriate, the lesson documents are drawn up with care, and the teaching is conducted with industry. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

## TWO-MILE CREEK :—Visited, 12th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total 20.

1. The building is moderately suitable for temporary use as a schoolroom. Arrangements for the erection of new buildings are now being made. 2. The pupils are fairly regular in their attendance, but they are not punctual. In other respects the discipline is tolerable. 3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing, are not included in the course of instruction. The classification is tolerably appropriate, but the instruction is not regulated by the usual documents. The methods are moderately suitable, and they are applied with industry. 4. The proficiency is moderate. The school has only been a short time in operation.

## TANGMANGAROO :—Visited, 2nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

1. There are no out-offices, and the playground is unfenced. Otherwise the material condition is tolerable. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is very fair. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is appropriate, the instructional documents are fairly satisfactory, and the teaching is carried on with earnestness and care. 4. The proficiency is fair.

## VICTORIA CREEK :—Visited, 23rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 5 ; total, 14.

1. The ground is not fenced, the schoolroom is not floored, and the furniture is unsuitable and badly arranged. The residence is too small. 2. The discipline is weak in all respects. 3. Object lessons and singing are not taught. The classification is defective and the instruction is not properly regulated. The methods are unsuitable and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is below moderate.

## VICTORIA :—Visited, 14th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.

1. A fireplace or stove is needed in the schoolroom. Out-offices are now being erected, but the school ground is still unfenced, and there is no residence for the teacher. 2. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual, and in other respects the discipline is only moderate. 3. Scripture lessons are omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is only moderately appropriate, the lesson documents are indifferent, and the teaching, though carried on with industry, is unskilful and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is below moderate.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

## BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report upon Public, Provisional, Half-Time, and Denominational Schools, for the Year 1873.

1. During the year 1873, fourteen new schools have been opened in this district, two have been closed on account of the removal of the population, and five have quietly died out in consequence of local apathy and disunion. This leaves at the present date 107 in actual operation. In the coast district, lying between the tableland and the sea, and stretching south from the Clyde to the Borders, there are thirty-seven schools around the three centres, Moruya, Begu, and Eden; and so well are they situated in regard to population, that when four or five new schools, now being established, are opened, it will be difficult to suggest where others can be placed that will be maintained by children unable to reach existing ones. In the Braidwood section a piece of country about 70 miles by 40, extending from Nerriga to Krawarree, and from Boro to the edge of the coast range, there are thirty-three schools; arrangements are in progress for opening five more, and when these have commenced work there will be very few children in this part altogether cut off from the means of education. In the neighbourhood of Queanbeyan there are twenty schools, and sanction has been given for the opening of three others. As far as the distribution of schools is concerned this part of the district is, on the whole, well provided for. In the Monaro District, extending from Michelago to Victoria, and from Kiandra to Cathcart and Delegate, there are but seventeen schools, and owing to irregularity and apathy, some of these find it extremely difficult to keep up the small average attendance that is requisite to warrant the continuance of aid. Throughout these extensive plains the distance from homestead to homestead is so great, and the demand for children's labour so constant, that when attempts have been made by local and other gentlemen to establish small schools in thinly peopled localities, the results have generally been disappointing. When the present excitement connected with the selection of land has subsided, and the positions taken up by families have indicated where centres of population are likely to be permanent in future, applications for schools will probably come in rapidly from Monaro.

2. The scholars attending these 107 schools amount in round numbers to 4,000, and the children between five and fourteen years of age living in the neighbourhood of them, but not enrolled, to about 1,200. Of these 1,200 about 300 are receiving private instruction, about 200 have passed through the Council's schools and have left before reaching the age of fourteen, and about 700 go nowhere. In townships the non-attendants are, as a rule, street arabs, and girls who are required at home to nurse or to do domestic work. In the bush the greater proportion of those who attend no school are employed labouring on farms or among cattle and sheep.

3. In reporting on the condition of 107 schools it would be pleasant to have to state that most of them were doing their work in a masterly and admirable way; but such a statement would be so much at variance with probabilities that no thinking man would be likely to accept it as true. There is so much knack in teaching, and effective government depends so greatly on fact and character, that very few persons not naturally adapted for the work can ever, by any amount of experience and direction, acquire the peculiar power that makes a man conspicuously eminent as a teacher. Extraordinary capacity for teaching being therefore extremely exceptional, it would be unreasonable, in judging wide surfaces, to be dissatisfied with results that in the aggregate represent fair average proficiency. During the year considerable pressure has been put upon the teachers of bad schools to get, if possible, better results from them. In most instances beneficial effects have followed, but in a few cases it has been found hopeless to expect improvement. When children attend with ordinary regularity the state of their education and the progress they make depend entirely upon the teacher. It is important that he should feel this and not delude himself with the idea that he can shift any portion of the responsibility from his own shoulders. Unsuccessful teachers will seldom confess even to themselves that it is they, and not peculiar circumstances, that ruin a school. Bad schools are sometimes suddenly changed into good ones, and good schools are sometimes seen to fall away rapidly into bad ones, by a mere change of teachers. When a teacher has to complain of excessive irregularity, widespread indifference, and a want of general support, it will be well worth his while to consider carefully whether these evils are the cause or the effect of his unsuccessfulness; in other words, to consider whether the slow progress in his school has created the apathy, or the apathy occasioned the slowness.

In about two-thirds of the schools there has been considerable improvement made during the year. In one respect in particular this is noticeable. Much more attention than hitherto has been given to the proper training of the young children in the first or lowest classes. A first class increases in numbers so imperceptibly, and divisions and subdivisions form themselves so naturally, that unless great judgment be used, and the children be prepared for a higher class and passed on to it regularly and within reasonable time, the first is liable to become an unmanageable medley of unassortable groups, that get little or no satisfactory teaching, and that are a constant subject of anxiety and distress to the master. Some determined and successful efforts have been made to grapple with this difficulty, and although all the good effects cannot be tabulated with statistical exactness, there is no doubt but that in a great number of schools the increased attention given to the classification of the young pupils not only tends to divide the teacher's time more equitably between the highest and lowest scholars, but also makes the labour of teaching easier to him and more telling upon the pupils. It is necessary to attend thus carefully to the young scholars, if it be only to counteract in some measure the injurious influences that are liable to affect them as they become older. In all country places, especially in agricultural and grazing localities, pupils are removed from school at so early an age, that unless the teacher does the most he can with them during the short time they remain with him, it is probable that they will leave school with so little education that in a year or two all trace of it will have disappeared. If children are kept at school till they can read sufficiently well to take an interest in newspapers and the books that come in their way at home or from libraries, and can so write as to be able to carry on with ease ordinary business and friendly correspondence, the chances are that they will not only not forget what they have learned but that they will throughout life be insensibly widening their knowledge and improving themselves. If, however, a child leaves before he has mastered the art of reading, he is almost certain, if left without further guidance, to neglect the use of books and in time to be unable to read anything. When schools that have been closed a long time are reopened, this tendency is always observable, and it appears to point to the necessity for some enactment providing that no child shall be removed from school till he has obtained from an inspector an exit or clearance certificate to the effect that he has successfully passed such an examination as the Council may consider a sufficient guarantee that public money has not in his case been wasted. To most parents this would be a boon, and to none more so than to the uneducated, who are at present often sorely puzzled to know when their children may safely be removed from school. When a family and its connections sit in judgment on the last completed copybook, and some individual remarks that the boy's capitals or what not are as good as those in the head-line, it too frequently follows that the unfortunate pupil is summarily removed from school under the supposition that further attendance would be useless, since he already "knows as much as his master." This subject is dwelt on at some length because the habit of removing children without reference to their attainments is so common in country districts that the general usefulness of schools is greatly impaired by the practice. In the absence of a standard to be reached, children are sent for a specified time and not as they should be till they have acquired the amount of knowledge considered requisite for them. This prevalent anarchy in regard to regularity of attendance, length of time to be spent at school, and the minimum attainments to be arrived at, is an evil whose injurious effects may be noticed in all directions.

4. From these general remarks it will be seen that though there are signs of steady progress, though schools are spreading and scholars yearly increasing in numbers, though the standard of attainments

ments aimed at is gradually rising, though teachers of proved incompetence are by degrees being replaced by better men, there is as yet no reason why the friends of education should rest content with present achievements. While any children can be found not attending school, while pupils are removed too early, while the disunion and antagonism of adults can injuriously and permanently affect the young, and while anything exists that all eyes can recognize as an obstacle to progress, there will remain a field open for the labours of all men, who are disposed to lend a hand in the cause of education.

A detailed statement of the condition of each school inspected is appended hereto.

Braidwood, 27th December, 1873.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished during the year 1873, on Public, Provisional, and Half-Time Schools.

(Throughout these summaries the words used to indicate general or average proficiency have the following relative values:—1, excellent; 2, very good; 3, good; 4, very fair; 5, fair; 6, tolerable; 7, moderate; 8, indifferent; 9, bad; 10, failure.)

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ARALUEN (Boys) V. :—Inspected, 9th June, 1873.

Enrolled, 90; present, 74.

1. The material condition and organization are good in all respects. 2. Six-sevenths of the pupils are regular. They are still somewhat too talkative, inattentive, and restless, but they are not nearly so bad in this respect as they were last year, and the discipline has undoubtedly much improved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The condition of the lower second is the weak point in the school. The state of the other classes is creditable to the teachers, and the progress made since last inspection is satisfactory. The average proficiency is very fair.

ARALUEN (Girls) V. :—Inspected, 10th June, 1873.

Enrolled, 51; present, 35.

1. In all respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Only half the pupils are regular, and at least forty girls living in the neighbourhood attend no school. The discipline is satisfactory, and the government firm and precise. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. It appears to be taken too much for granted in this school that children never forget anything. A great amount of instruction is communicated, but for want of more frequent repetition, of severer tests, and of a steady determination to have things done thoroughly, much that is taught disappears from the children's minds, leaving no trace. The average proficiency is fair, but if judiciously applied, the quantity of work done would produce a higher mark than this with less trouble to the teacher.

ARALUEN (Infants) V. :—Inspected, 4th June, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 43; girls, 31; total, 74.  
Present :—Boys, 35; girls, 19; total, 54.

1. The school is too small; otherwise, the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Most of the pupils are clean. They talk and fidget about more than they need do, but on the whole, the discipline is fair. The government is kind and attentive, and sufficiently firm. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and most of them with more than average success. The general proficiency is between fair and very fair.

ARALUEN WEST (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 13th June, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 67; girls, 79; total, 146.  
Present :—Boys, 45; girls, 54; total, 99.

1. School is held in a rented wooden building that is much too small for the number in attendance. There is a sufficient supply of apparatus but not of furniture. Steps are being taken to put up a new building. 2. Five-sixths of the pupils enrolled are regular. They are attentive, obedient, fairly clean, and, considering the crowded state of the room, orderly and well-behaved. The government is firm and effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. When under examination the children are ready and intelligent. Considering the inadequate accommodation, the want of assistance, and the backward state of many of the children when they entered school, the progress made has been both rapid and sound. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

ARALUEN UPPER (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 18th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 27; total, 57.  
Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 16; total, 33.

1. No change has been made in the material condition of the school since last inspection. The greatest want is a residence for the teacher. 2. About half the pupils are regular. They are a little inattentive and given to staring about, but on the whole the discipline is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. The progress made is satisfactory. The teacher has worked hard, and the results are higher than circumstances would lead one to expect. The average proficiency is slightly beyond fair.

BATEMAN'S BAY (V.) :—Inspected, 18th July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 7; total, 24.  
Present :—Boys, 15; girls, 7; total, 22.

1. The present building is a rough slab hut, but tenders have been invited for a new school. The desks are unsteady and small, but in other respects the outfit is satisfactory. 2. Out of twenty-four pupils thirteen are regular; but seventeen children living in the neighbourhood attend no school. The discipline has greatly improved since attention was drawn to it last year. The attainments of class 1 are poor; the progress made by the other classes is of an average character. The general proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

BERGA (V.) :—Inspected, 8th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 46; girls, 46; total, 92.  
Present :—Boys, 36; girls, 33; total, 69.

1. Since last inspection a new wing has been added to the school, the grounds have been fenced, extensive verandahs for shade and protection of the walls have been put up, and the whole building has been thoroughly repaired. Except that additional furniture is needed for the class-room the outfit is in all respects good. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. They are not always attentive and quiet, but in other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. The classification is somewhat injudicious, tending to give the teacher extra trouble without any corresponding advantage. The general progress is satisfactory; the attainments range from tolerable to very good, giving an average approaching very fair.

BERGALLA

**BERGALLA (V.)** :—Inspected, 28th July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 29 ; total, 52.  
Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 21 ; total, 36.

1. The building and the general outfit are good, and everything is clean and well looked after. 2. Not more than twenty-eight can be called regular attendants, and nine or ten in the neighbourhood take no advantage of the opportunity of getting an education. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The classification is better this year than last, and the instruction is somewhat more practical and pointed. The first class is admirably taught, and the spelling and dictation throughout the school are good. The weakest subjects are arithmetic and grammar. The average proficiency is fair.

**BOMBALA (V.)** :—Inspected, 24th and 28th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 73 ; girls, 52 ; total, 125.  
Present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 17 ; total, 51.

1. The pump is out of order, and new window-blinds are needed, but in other respects the material condition and the general organization are satisfactory. 2. Only half the pupils can be called regular ; this is a very low average for a township. It is evident, also, that many children in the neighbourhood attend no school. The order and general discipline are very fair. 3. The attainments of the children are of an average character. Reading is a weak subject throughout the school ; the geography of class 3, the writing of class 1, and the drawing of class 4, are good ; the other subjects range from indifferent to very fair, giving an average between tolerable and fair.

**BRAIDWOOD, Boys (V.)** :—Inspected, 9th October, 1873.

Enrolled, 58 ; present, 48.

1. A few small repairs are necessary, and will shortly be effected, but in other respects the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. Of fifty-eight pupils enrolled, forty-two are regular. This is an improvement upon last year, and the punctual attendance in the morning is much better than it was. With few exceptions, the children are clean, and the order and general discipline have so greatly changed for the better that the teacher deserves credit for the reform he has wrought in this respect. 3. Last year too many children were massed in the 1st class ; this has been altered, so that the 1st is now the smallest class in the school. Notwithstanding the extra labour thrown upon the teacher by this general promotion, the proficiency of each class is higher than it was at the last inspection. The average for the whole school is very fair.

**BRAIDWOOD, Girls (V.)** :—Inspected, 10th October, 1873.

Enrolled, 42 ; present, 33.

1. A new set of desks is required, and the room wants whitewashing ; in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Of the pupils thirty-two are regular and punctual. By their restlessness and talking a few of the younger children disturb the general order, but on the whole the discipline is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The work of the school is carried on with energy and industry. Spelling and dictation are the strongest subjects in the school, and arithmetic is the weakest. The average proficiency is fair.

**CANDELO (V.)** :—Inspected, 4th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 24 ; total, 66.  
Present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 20 ; total, 54.

1. The material condition is in the same satisfactory state that it was last year. The local Board have obtained and fenced in a piece of land for a horse-paddock. This was much needed, for as many as twenty or thirty horses are ridden to the school in the morning, and left there all day by the children who come from a distance. 2. The attendance of a number of children is irregular, and more than twenty living in the neighbourhood might attend school but do not. The discipline and government are satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and most of them with more than average success. This year, as last, the weak features of the school are the reading and the arithmetic. The general proficiency approaches very fair.

**CHARLBYONG (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 30th October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 20 ; total, 33.  
Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 19 ; total, 29.

1. A small house has been put up for a residence since last inspection. As regards the school and the supply of furniture and apparatus, the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Of thirty-three pupils twenty-two are regular. They are fairly clean, the work is carried on in an orderly and methodical way, and the general behaviour of the children is modest and becoming. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and needlework. During nearly six months of the year the school was closed for want of a teacher, and many forgot much that they previously knew. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**COBANGO (V.)** :—Inspected, 8th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.  
Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

1. The defects pointed out in the material condition have been remedied, and the school is now sufficiently good in all respects for existing requirements. 2. All the children in the neighbourhood are enrolled, and fifteen may be called regular. The discipline is fair, and the behaviour of the children satisfactory. 3. The condition of class 1 is very creditable, but that of classes 2 and 3 is scarcely of an average character. The general proficiency is between tolerable and fair. This is now a Half-Time School, worked in connection with Wandella.

**COOMA (V.)** :—Inspected, 10th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 19 ; total, 57.  
Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 13 ; total, 42.

1. The material state of the school has not been improved since last inspection. 2. Only twenty pupils are regular, but the attendance in the morning is pretty punctual. There is too much talking in school. The government is spasmodic, the children are allowed at times to go great lengths unchecked, and on other occasions are pulled up summarily when they first begin to go wrong. This want of system worries the children, entails more punishment than is necessary, and in the end gives but a disorderly school as the result. 3. When under examination the children answer with fair intelligence, but only the individual directly spoken to appears to pay attention to a question. Last year the junior classes were weak in comparison with the 3rd ; since then much attention has been given to the younger children, and they have made considerable progress. The average proficiency is between fair and very fair.

EDEN

EDEN (V.) :—Inspected, 26th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 16 ; total, 52.  
Present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 15 ; total, 47.

1. The repairs pointed out last year as being needed have not been done. 2. Of fifty-two pupils enrolled forty-six are regular and punctual. Except that the children are a little inattentive and noisy, the discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. Since last inspection many former scholars, whose regular education had for some time been suspended, have returned to the school. The average proficiency is between fair and very fair.

JAMBRAICUMBENE (V.) :—Inspected, 21st October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 22 ; total, 44.  
Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.

1. Since last inspection the building has been repaired, the grounds fenced, and an extra room added to the residence. A large number of trees have also been planted for shade. In all respects now the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Of forty-four pupils, twenty-five are regular; but eighteen living in the neighbourhood attend no school. The children are still too noisy and inattentive. The government is kind, but of that easy nature which is rather calculated to please the children than to make them work. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught; the classification is injudicious; all but nine of the children inspected were in the 1st class, and there is no 3rd. Considering age and length of time at school, the present 2nd should be a good 3rd class, and the upper 1st a good 2nd. The progress made during the year is unsatisfactory, and the average proficiency is only between moderate and tolerable.

KIORA (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 29th July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 22 ; total, 38.  
Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 20 ; total, 35.

1. The school building is in a satisfactory state, and is well supplied with necessaries, but the residence requires a new roof. 2. Twenty-two pupils attend with ordinary regularity, but eighteen living around are not enrolled. The children are well-behaved and the school is firmly but kindly ruled. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The children in the 3rd class read badly, and the arithmetic of both 2nd and 3rd is very poor. In other subjects the attainments range from tolerable to good, giving the average proficiency fair.

LITTLE RIVER (V.) :—Inspected, 27th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 40 ; total, 71.  
Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 28 ; total, 48.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. When the creeks are up the numbers are necessarily low, but in fine weather parental indolence and indifference are the only obstacles that stand in the way of a large attendance. The children are clean, attentive, and quiet, and under the present teacher the discipline has greatly improved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. Improvement has been made in the classification since last inspection; there are now no unnecessary subdivisions, and the teacher's time is not therefore frittered away to no purpose. The weak subjects in the school are reading and penmanship. The average proficiency is slightly beyond fair.

MAJOR'S CREEK (V.) :—Inspected, 21st November, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 54 ; total, 94.  
Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 31 ; total, 56.

1. All the material defects noticed last year have been remedied; the building has been thoroughly repaired, and its condition now is satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but at least seventy are running about idle attending no school. The discipline has improved, the children are more attentive, silent, and orderly than they were; the government is firmer and more consistent, and the general tone is higher. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. Since the reopening of the school the work has been carried on with greater energy, and the pupils are now making more rapid progress than formerly. The radical defect of this school hitherto has been the low standard arrived at by the teacher; there is likely to be an improvement in future in this respect. The average proficiency is fair.

MERIMBULA (V.) :—Inspected, 28th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.  
Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

1. The present school is fairly suitable, but a new one with a residence is being put up. 2. Out of thirty-six enrolled, twenty-six are regular. At present the attendance is unusually good, but with the small population in the township it is difficult to keep up an average of thirty. 3. Last year the children were conspicuously dirty, disorderly, unpunctual, and ignorant; the present teacher has changed all this, and the school is now carried on properly, and ruled with firmness and good sense. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except drawing and sewing. During the short time he has been in charge the present teacher has produced admirable results in regard to the attainments. The reading and spelling of class 1, the reading, spelling, dictation, geography, and object-lessons of class 2, and the geography of class 3, are good; the average proficiency of the whole school is very fair.

MONKITEE (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 20th October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35.  
Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16.

1. The material condition is fairly suitable for existing requirements. 2. About half the pupils are regular. After being closed for some time, the school has been reopened under a new teacher; not sufficient time has elapsed to show with what success he will manage the school, but the attainments of the children at present are not high. The average proficiency is slightly beyond moderate.

NELLIGEN (V.) :—Inspected, 17th July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31.  
Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

The building, outfit, and general organization are satisfactory in all respects. 2. Only thirteen out of thirty-one are regular, and twenty-two of school age do not attend at all. The discipline is better than it was, but it is not yet what it should be. The government is spasmodic, and therefore irritating to teacher and pupils, and in the end not effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but there are no children able to do the work of a 3rd class. Considering all circumstances, the school is not in so satisfactory a condition either in regard to discipline or attainments as one might fairly have expected it to be.

NERRIGUNDAH

## NERRIGUNDAH (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 6th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.  
Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The building is fairly suitable, but the writing accommodation is scarcely sufficient. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular. Owing to a want of system and firmness, the discipline is loose. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. Its teacher has worked hard, but in his anxiety to advance the children he has skimmed over wide surfaces and left but small trace of his labour behind. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

## PANBULA (V.) :—Inspected, 21st August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 25 ; total, 45.  
Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 23 ; total, 41.

1. New desks and a bookpress are needed ; there is no residence and the closets are badly situated ; in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Only sixteen out of forty-five children are regular, and at least sixteen in the township do not attend at all. The irregularity might, to some extent, be checked if the teacher were strict in regard to the matter. The pupils fidget and stare about, giggle a great deal, and in many little ways show that they have not been trained to habits of strict and instant obedience. Without any increase of severity all this might be changed by a more determined government. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and object lessons. As far as mechanical adherence to ordinary forms and methods is concerned, the teacher faithfully goes through his daily routine, but as yet he has produced only poor results. If he were to determine that, like it or not, the children should, week by week do, and do well, all the work cut out for them ; if he would test his own labours and when unsound progress showed itself, spare neither time, himself nor his pupils, till thorough mastery of the subjects in hand had been obtained, the school might soon become a credit to himself and the district. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## QUEANBEYAN (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 6th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 25 ; total, 68.  
Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 19 ; total, 54.

1. The building and general outfit are in an unsatisfactory a state as they were last year. The organization is as good as circumstances will permit, but the general aspect is dismal and wretched. 2. Four-fifths of the pupils are regular. The want of desks and suitable forms makes it difficult to secure good order, but the teacher does the best he can with the materials at his command. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The state of the 1st class, consisting of nineteen children, averaging 7 years of age, is most creditable, giving "good" all round ; and though the mark obtained by the other classes is not quite so high, it is sufficient to show that the school is being well and soundly taught throughout. The general proficiency is between very fair and good.

## TANTAWANGLO (V.) :—Inspected, 1st September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 19 ; total, 41.  
Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

1. Since last inspection a stone foundation has been put under the building and the whole of the walls have been tightened up and battened. There is a good supply of furniture, apparatus, and working materials. 2. Of forty-one children, twenty-nine are regular, but at least thirty-nine living in the neighbourhood attend no school. The pupils are somewhat inattentive, but with this exception their behaviour in school is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The children are well grounded. The condition of classes 1 and 2 is very creditable, the average proficiency of class 1 being good, and of class 2 between very fair and good. The 3rd class is small and owing to irregular attendance is not relatively equal to the others in attainments. The general proficiency is very fair.

## WOLUMLA, NORTH (V.) :—Inspected, 14th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.  
Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.

1. The material condition of the school is in all respects good. 2. Of thirty children enrolled, nineteen are regular, but eleven at least living in the neighbourhood attend no school. The pupils are orderly and attentive. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The spelling and dictation of class 3 and the spelling of the lower 2nd are good ; in other subjects the attainments range from moderate to very fair, giving an average between tolerable and fair.

## WOLUMLA, SOUTH (V.) :—Inspected, 19th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 13 ; total, 39.  
Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 13 ; total, 35.

1. Since last inspection new desks have been provided, an extra room has been added to the residence, and a verandah placed round two sides of the building. 2. At the date of my visit twenty-three children in the neighbourhood were not enrolled, but of the thirty-nine pupils thirty-one are regular. They are attentive and orderly, and the government of the school is careful and sufficiently firm. 3. Great progress has been made since last inspection. The spelling in each class is very good, the dictation throughout the school good, the writing, reading, and geography of class 3 good, and the average proficiency of the whole school very fair.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## BELL'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 3rd June, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.  
Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 20 ; total, 35.

1. The roof leaks and the building is altogether too frail and patched for a school. There is a fair supply of furniture and apparatus, and the organization is as good as circumstances will permit. 2. Only half the pupils are regular, and at my visit eighteen living in the neighbourhood were going to no school. The children are clean but restless and talkative. The government is kind but too yielding. 3. In reading, writing, and arithmetic, the attainments of the children are good, and the younger pupils are particularly well taught in these subjects. For young scholars this is one of the best schools in the district ; their progress in some respects is surprising. In the upper class the children are weak in grammar and geography. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

## BODALLA (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 4th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.  
Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The building temporarily used is uncentral, and in wet weather is not easy of access. In other respects it is suitable and well supplied with necessary furniture and requisites. 2. Not more than one-third

third of the pupils are regular. They are clean and well behaved, but the teacher does not appear to be acquainted with the ordinary system of discipline carried out in Public Schools, and no steps have been taken to regulate the instruction by the prescribed standard. The children are bright and intelligent, but up to the present time they have received but little education. The average proficiency is small.

**BROWN MOUNTAIN (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 2nd September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

1. Since last inspection a new school has been built, which is well supplied with necessary apparatus and furniture. 2. Of twenty-six children enrolled fourteen are regular, but eight who ought to attend do not. The pupils are clean, attentive, and obedient. 3. Great improvement in all respects has been made in this school during the past year. There is a want of fluency and expression in the reading of class 3, and the arithmetic in classes 2 and 3 is weak. The average proficiency is fair.

**BUNGENDORE (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 6th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 19 ; total, 32.

Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.

1. The material condition is good, and the school is well organized. 2. Five-eighths are regular, but many get late in the morning. The discipline is not satisfactory, the government is kind and fatherly, but is wanting in firmness and determination. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and needlework. The writing is satisfactory, but all other subjects need more thoroughness. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**COROWONG (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 4th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total, 37.

Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

1. Since last inspection a new school has been erected, and supplied with sufficient furniture and apparatus. 2. All the children in the neighbourhood are on the roll, and considering the nature of the country, and the distance that many have to travel, the attendance is creditable to the parents. 3. The teaching is carried on in a painstaking and plodding manner ; reading and writing are taught with average success, but in other subjects the children's knowledge is very limited and confused. The general proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

**GINNABROTHERS (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 18th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 9 ; total, 32.

Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

1. The school is a slab building, with sufficient sitting and writing accommodation for about thirty scholars. 2. When visited, the ordinary supply of apparatus and books had not arrived. The teacher has made a good start, but for want of books and materials was unable at the time of inspection to carry out the ordinary course of instruction.

**HOSKINSTOWN (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 29th January, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. Except that there is no fireplace, the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. Three or four of the children are tolerably regular, but the attendance of the majority is so broken that they have but little chance of making progress. 3. There is no 3rd class. Ten of the pupils present read the 2nd Book, I.N.B., and write fairly well, but the attainments of the children on the whole are very poor. The average proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

**JEMBAICUMBENE (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 28th October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19.

Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 12 ; total, 16.

1. In the early part of the year the schoolhouse was burnt down, but a new one has been put up, and a new set of desks and forms provided. 2. Of nineteen pupils thirteen are regular. More attention is required to the neatness and cleanliness both of the schoolroom and the scholars. The discipline is on the whole satisfactory, and the government is firm and consistent. 3. Last year this was a H.-T. School worked with Ballalaba, and the attainments were wretched. The progress made under the present teacher has been both rapid and sound. The spelling and dictation throughout the school are very good, and considering the short time the children have been under regular instruction the attainments in other subjects are beyond the average. The general proficiency is between fair and very fair.

**KLANDRA (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 13th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

1. A room tolerably suitable has been rented for a school, and three somewhat rough desks and forms afford sufficient sitting and writing accommodation. 2. When visited the school had only been re-opened a day, and the classes had not been definitely formed. The school having been closed for nearly a year the children have forgotten much that they knew, and will require great attention and firmness to bring them into anything like a state of efficiency.

**MICHELAGO (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 12th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 6 ; total, 25.

Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 6 ; total, 25.

1. The building is large, in good repair, and well fitted up with furniture and apparatus. 2. Some of the distant pupils come late in the morning, but nineteen out of twenty-five attend regularly. The discipline is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and needlework. Last year the children were weak in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic ; considerable improvement has been made in these subjects. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**MOGO (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 21st July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 13 ; total, 33.

Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.

1. School is held in the Wesleyan Church, which has been temporarily lent for the purpose. There is a sufficient supply of working requisites, the organization is satisfactory, and the premises are clean and tidy. 2. Only six can be called regular. This excessive irregularity makes it almost impossible for the children to advance. The government is somewhat impulsive, but on the whole the behaviour of the children is satisfactory. 3. Considering age and length of time at school the attainments are but poor, and the progress made since last inspection has been but small. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**NERRIGA (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 18th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.  
Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.

1. The building, furniture, and apparatus are in a satisfactory state, and the school is properly organized. 2. Of thirty-one scholars enrolled eighteen are regular. They are attentive and remarkably well behaved. The government is quiet, kind, and effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing ; last year the arithmetic was poor ; it is not good yet, but considerable improvement has been made in it. The other subjects are taught with rather more than average success. The progress made during the year is very satisfactory. The average proficiency is between fair and very fair.

**\*NEWSTEAD (V.)** :—Inspected, 30th July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.  
Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

1. The building is sufficiently good for present requirements, but a new outfit of desks and forms is needed. 2. When visited the school was but just reopened after being closed a considerable time. Its attainments are indifferent.

**RUNNYMEDE (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 19th July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.  
Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

1. The school is a little slab hut, sufficiently good for temporary purposes. There is a fair supply of furniture and apparatus. 2. The records show that sixteen out of twenty-nine are regular. The children are well under control, but are allowed too much latitude in regard to talking. 3. When under examination the pupils answer with fair intelligence ; they are respectful and well-behaved, and on the whole have made average progress since last inspection. The general proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**TUGGRANONG (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 31st January, 1873.

Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total, 7.

1. The school has been repaired and whitewashed since last inspection, and, except that the roof is scarcely watertight, the building is sufficiently good for present requirements. 2. Most of the pupils were away harvesting when I visited, and the records have been so badly kept that it is impossible to obtain any trustworthy information from them respecting the general attendance. 3. Those present were quiet and attentive, and the progress they have made in reading and spelling is good. In all other subjects however they are much below the standard. The average proficiency is indifferent.

**WIANGA (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 7th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.  
Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

1. The school is an ordinary slab building with a bark roof, and is in a fair state of repair. There is a sufficient supply of school requisites. 2. The discipline is moderate, and the attainments low, giving the average proficiency slightly beyond indifferent.

### III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

**ADAMINIBY (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 14th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.  
Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. Only seven out of sixteen are regular. The cleanliness, order, and general discipline are fair. 3. Considering the age of many of the pupils and the length of time they have been at school, their attainments are very poor. Their irregularity has been excessive, but taking this and other adverse circumstances into full consideration, the progress made since last inspection must be pronounced unsatisfactory. The average proficiency is slightly beyond moderate.

**BEMBOOKA (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 2nd September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15.  
Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. Maps and another desk are needed ; otherwise, there is sufficient accommodation. There are also enough working materials for existing requirements. 2. The school has not long been opened, and the children are not yet broken in to orderly habits. 3. The attainments are of course low, but the small amount professedly taught has not been mastered. The pupils are apparently allowed to go through their work in a careless slipslop manner. The average proficiency is indifferent.

**BIBBENLUKE (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 20th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 12 ; total, 18.  
Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.

1. The building is suitable and well supplied with necessary furniture and materials. 2. Not more than half the pupils are regular. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. Singing, drawing, and sewing are not taught. Considering age and length of time at school, the attainments of the children are not satisfactory. The teacher has aimed at a very low standard and has failed even to reach that. In more than one instance children have been kept back to wait for inferior scholars to reach them, and the effect of such management has been to shake the confidence of the parents in regard to the utility of the school. The average proficiency is slightly beyond moderate.

**BOCOSKOC (N.-V.)** :—15th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.  
Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.

1. School is held in a private room. The situation is unfavourable, the room too small, and the desks so narrow and steep as to be almost useless. The Local Board undertake to provide suitable desks at once, but as the room in use answers all purposes reasonably well they are not at present prepared to build a new school. 2. The discipline is satisfactory, but the average proficiency is only tolerable.

**BOMBAY (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 23rd October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.  
Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

1. School is held in a small slab hut, which is provided with a sufficient supply of rough but substantial sitting and writing accommodation. 2. Fifteen attend with ordinary regularity. The school is worked with that at Columbo, and the general management and average proficiency of the scholars are the same in both.

**BURRA**

**BURRA (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 11th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.  
Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.

1. The building is in a satisfactory condition and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and working materials. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are nearly all clean and their behaviour in school is good. The teacher rules firmly and effectively, and the children are very attentive and respectful to him. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The methods of teaching are quiet and impressive, and the work is carried on with industry and good sense. It speaks well for the teacher that in less than two years he has turned a bad 1st class into a good 3rd. The reading, spelling, and writing, are good throughout the school, and excepting the arithmetic of the 1st and 2nd classes no subject obtained a lower mark than fair. The average proficiency is very fair, being one out of but two teachers of H.-T. schools in this district who have obtained this comparatively high mark. Mr. Kennedy was complimented by the Council and promoted for special merit.

**BURRAGATH (V.)** :—Inspected, 20th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17.  
Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 4 ; total, 10.

1. The school is not sufficiently clean and tidy, but in other respects the material condition is the same as reported last year. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual, and the discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The school was closed for want of a teacher during the early part of the year, and the children have scarcely yet recovered lost ground. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**CATHCART (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 20th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.  
Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

1. This school is scarcely central, but it is comfortably fitted up and answers all present requirements. 2. Out of nineteen enrolled, only six are regular, and there are at least twenty children living around who attend no school. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. This school is worked with that at Bibbenlute, and as regards attainments is little superior to it. The average proficiency is slightly beyond tolerable.

**COLUMBO (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 23rd October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.  
Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

1. This is a new building which was not quite finished at the time of inspection. The desks are frail and badly designed, and there is a deficiency of apparatus. 2. Of fourteen pupils eight are regular, but seven children in the neighbourhood, who might attend, do not. Too much talking is allowed, but in other respects the discipline is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing, drawing, and needlework. The school has not been long in operation. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**COCHRANE'S FLAT (V.)** :—Inspected, 25th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11.  
Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8.

1. This is a neat building, in good repair, and well fitted up in all respects. 2. Out of eleven pupils seven are usually regular. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. Considering the ages of the children the attainments should be much higher than they are. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**CRAIGIE (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 5th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 3 ; total, 12.  
Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 2 ; total, 6.

1. The furniture is rough and unsuitable, but the room in which school is held is sufficiently good for present purposes. 2. The digging population having nearly disappeared, this school has been closed and one opened at Power's Corner in its place. The average proficiency at Craigie was tolerable.

**DELEGATE (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 5th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.  
Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

1. Except that at the time of inspection there was a scarcity of working materials, the material condition was sufficiently good to meet existing requirements. 2. Distance and creeks interfere with the attendance, but about half the pupils are regular. The children are orderly and attentive, and the government is kind and firm. Since last inspection the children have made considerable progress in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, the attainments in these subjects ranging from fair to good. The other subjects have not been so successfully taught. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

**DURBAN-DURRAH (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 20th November, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.  
Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 14 ; total, 19.

1. The roof leaks, but in other respects the building and general outfit are sufficiently good for present purposes. 2. The discipline has considerably improved, and altogether there is a higher tone in the school and more systematic management. 3. The children are more sensibly classified than they were, and though the attainments are not high there appears to be indications that the progress in future will be more rapid and sound than hitherto. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

**FARRINGTON (N.-V.)** :—Inspected, 8th December, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.  
Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The school is not centrally situated, but the residents appear disinclined to go to any expense in building, while the present school answers reasonably well. There is scarcely sufficient writing accommodation, but in other respects the outfit is satisfactory. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but a good number in the neighbourhood attend no school. The general tone is higher in every way than it was last year. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. When under examination, the pupils show a desire to do well, but their mental training has not hitherto been of a very satisfactory character. Under the present teacher better results are being produced. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## GUNDILLION (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 10th December, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

1. This school to be in a central position should be placed about a mile and a-half nearer to Fairfield. The building is in a tolerable state of repair, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and working materials. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular. They are attentive and obedient and the government is firm and quiet. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. The methods of teaching are practical and intelligent and substantial progress has been made since last inspection. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

## HAROLD'S CROSS (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 8th December, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.

Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

1. This is a rough little bark hut in a tolerable state of repair and sufficiently well provided with furniture and working necessaries. 2. Of fourteen enrolled twelve are regular, and all the children living within a radius of 2 miles attend. The pupils are quiet and attentive, and the general management is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. When under examination the children answer readily what they know and appear to take much interest in their work. Since last inspection considerable progress has been made, and the teaching is conducted in an intelligent and practical manner. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

## INGLEWOOD FOREST (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 12th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.

Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

1. School is held in a neat little brick building belonging to one of the residents. Everything about the room is clean and tidy and there is a sufficient supply of all requisites. 2. Half the children are regular, and those living near the school are punctual. They are clean, orderly, and well behaved. 3. Considering age and length of time at school the attainments are poor, and but slow progress has been made since last inspection. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

## JELLAT JELLAT (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 9th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; total, 16.

1. A new building has been put up since last inspection, which is well supplied with good furniture. 2. Of twenty-four pupils, eleven attend regularly. The discipline is not sufficiently strict. 3. The attainments are low. The lessons are skimmed through but nothing appears to be mastered. The average proficiency is between small and indifferent.

## JERRABAT GULLY (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 9th December, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. Except that a new supply of working stock is needed, the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. 2. Five-sixths of the pupils are regular. They are tolerably obedient, attentive, and quiet. 3. Under examination the children are dull. Little progress has been made since last inspection, and the attainments cannot be called satisfactory. The average proficiency is moderate.

## JERRICKNORRA and TOMBOYE (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 2nd May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

1. The children were inspected at Jerricknorra. The building there is old and rough, but it answers all present demands. 2. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. Considering age and length of time at school the children are not as advanced as they should be. They answer with but little intelligence, and the progress made since last inspection is small. The average proficiency is tolerable. Since my visit, Tomboye and Jerricknorra have been united and are now worked with Dennis Flat.

## LABRY'S POINT (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 17th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.

Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.

1. This is a very small rough hut, but at present it answers sufficiently well. 2. The school is worked with that at Snaphook, and is in all respects in about the same condition.

## M'DONALD'S FLAT (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 11th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8.

1. The building is rough and small, but is sufficiently good for existing requirements. This school is worked with that at Burra, and is in about the same condition.

## MERINGLO (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 3rd September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

1. This school has but lately been established. Except that the records are slovenly and dirty and the new furniture already scratched and inked, the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Of the pupils most are reasonably regular, but there are at least ten children in the neighbourhood who have not yet attended. The school is worked with that at Bambooka, and, in regard to discipline, methods of instruction and attainments is in about the same condition.

## MOUNT ITALY (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 10th December, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

1. This school has but recently been opened. The building is large, but is not yet provided with necessary writing accommodation. 2. The pupils are regular and particularly clean and well behaved. 3. All the children are in the 1st class. They have made satisfactory progress during the time they have attended school. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

## NORONGO (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 26th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girl, 1 ; total, 9.

Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 0 ; total, 4.

1. School has been held in a private house which is in every way unsuitable. 2. The attendance is wretched, and though fourteen children could attend not more than half that number can be assembled. Since my visit the teacher has been instructed to discontinue teaching at Norongo and Whinstone Valley till suitable buildings in central positions have been put up. At present the inhabitants show no disposition to do anything for themselves in regard to education.

## ORANMER (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 9th December, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The building is a neat, little, thatched room, with a fair supply of furniture and apparatus. 2. Of twenty-three enrolled, fourteen are regular. They are clean, modest, and well-behaved. 3. Under the new teacher fair progress has been made, and should the pupils continue to attend regularly the school may soon be worked into an ordinary state of efficiency. The average attainments are between moderate and tolerable.

## PARKWOOD (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 4th February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

1. The building is rough, but suitable for temporary purposes. 2. Out of seventeen pupils, sixteen are regular. They are dull and lifeless under examination, and appear unaccustomed to answer questions. 3. For their ages the attainments are poor, and but little progress has been made since last inspection. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, drawing, and needlework. The average proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

## ROSENREATH (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 13th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 6 ; total, 18.

Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 5 ; total, 16.

1. The building is good and sufficiently well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and working materials. 2. Half the pupils are regular. They are quiet, attentive, and obedient. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. Most of the pupils are very young, and are making ordinary progress. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## SIX-MILE FLAT (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 20th May, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 6 ; total, 9.

1. The roof leaks, the slab walls are very open, the whole place is unswept and untidy ; but there are sufficient desks and forms of a rough kind, and there is a full supply of apparatus and working stock. 2. Only four out of fifteen are regular and none are punctual. The children are tolerably clean but they talk in school and appear to do pretty much what they like. 3. All the prescribed subjects are attempted except singing, drawing, and needlework. The average proficiency is indifferent.

## SNAPHOOK (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 16th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.

Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

1. School is held in a rough slab hut. The desks answer fairly well, and there is a sufficient supply of apparatus and working materials. 2. Out of twenty-three pupils fourteen are regular. They are shy but attentive and obedient. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. The present teacher has not been long in charge, and the children have done little more than commence their studies. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

## STONY CREEK (V.) :—Inspected, 10th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.

Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. This is a good building, well supplied with all requisites. The records and school documents are most neatly kept, and the general cleanliness and organization are admirable. 2. The children attend regularly, and their behaviour in school is in all respects satisfactory. 3. This school is worked with that at Tarragandah, and the attainments are of the same low character. The daily routine is faithfully gone through, but as the teacher does not appear to know when he has taught a thing and when he has not there is scarcely anything to show for his labour. The average proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

## TARRAGANDAH (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 15th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9.

Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8.

1. The material state of the school is good in all respects. 2. The population is scarcely sufficient to keep up the numbers. Only eight attend, and of these five are old enough to go to Bega and three are mere infants. 3. The attainments are very poor and the progress made has been small. The average proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

## TOWAMBA (V.) :—Inspected, 29th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects, and everything about the school is particularly neat and tidy. 2. Of thirteen pupils ten are regular. They are attentive and obedient, but the government is a little too easy to ensure hard work. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

## WARRAGUBRA (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 9th September, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. The material condition is good in all respects. 2. The children are not regular, and when in school they talk too much. 3. The attainments are very poor ; nothing has been taught with even ordinary success. The average proficiency is between indifferent and moderate. The teacher now in charge is not responsible for these wretched results.

## WHINSTONE VALLEY (N.-V.) :—Inspected, 25th March, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 10 ; total, 14.

Present :—Boys, 0 ; girls, 5 ; total, 5.

1. School is held in a private room, which is not central for the residents. The general outfit is insufficient. 2. Of fourteen enrolled, twelve are regular ; but at the time of my visit six were away on account of fever. The children are orderly and respectful, but excessively shy and timid. 3. The progress made in reading and writing is satisfactory ; that made in other subjects is but poor. The average proficiency is moderate.

WYNDHAM (V) :—Inspected, 30th August, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.  
Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 16 ; total, 24.

Steps are being taken to put up a house for the teacher. When this is done the material condition will be satisfactory, both as regards building and outfit. 2. Out of twenty-nine enrolled, eighteen are regular, but many living in the neighbourhood have not yet attended. The pupils are orderly and attentive and the government is firm. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except drawing. Last year the attainments were poor, owing to irregular attendance. During the early part of this year the school was closed for a long time for want of a teacher, so that the children know even less now than they did. The average proficiency is moderate.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

#### CAMDEN DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S Annual Report for 1873.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Council of Education, my Annual Report for the year 1873. The information contained therein relates to the adequacy of the means of education in the district, as regards amount and distribution, the efficiency of the schools inspected, their material condition, organization, and general discipline, the subjects of instruction, moral training, progress of the pupils in learning, and prospects as to future usefulness.

#### SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

There are 103 schools in the Camden District, attended during the year 1873 by 7,249 scholars, being an increase of 267 pupils since last year. The following statement shows the number of each class of schools on 31st December, and the attendance of scholars :—

45 Public Schools, attended by 3,860 scholars—average for each school,	85.
18 Provisional	620 "
8 Half-Time	190 "
14 Church of England	1,266 "
14 Roman Catholic	1,039 "
3 Presbyterian	182 "
1 Wesleyan	86 "

No change has taken place in the number of each class of schools during the year, excepting that the Half-Time Schools at Marsden's and Maxwell's have been, at the request of the inhabitants, converted into Provisional Schools. The Council has agreed to the establishment of Half-Time Schools at Jamberoo Mountain and the Pheasant Ground. Applications were received during the year for the establishment of Public Schools at the villages of Gerringong and Jamberoo, and for Provisional Schools at Sugarloaf Hill, and Appin Road, near Campbelltown, but the Council did not deem it expedient to entertain them, on the ground that the means of education are already sufficient to meet the educational wants of the settlers. As regards the amount and distribution of the means of education in the district, I am of opinion that, with the exception of a few very sparsely settled localities, the schools are fairly distributed among the settlers ; but in several places the number is in excess of the wants of the people. At Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Koggorah, Wollongong, Dapto, and Jamberoo, there are three schools at each place ; and at Appin, Bankstown, Wilton, Menangle, Brownlow Hill, and Charcoal Creek, there are two schools at each place. One school in each of these localities would be sufficient, and therefore thirteen schools, centrally situated, would supply the means of education afforded by thirty-three schools under present arrangements. In most cases the Council of Education has no power to remedy this state of matters, because the Public Schools Act provides for the support of two or three existing schools in one locality, so long as the required number of thirty pupils is maintained at each.

#### CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

I inspected 87 of the schools in the district during the year, viz. :—35 Public, 14 Provisional, 8 Half-Time, 13 Church of England, 13 Roman Catholic, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Wesleyan.

Of the thirty-five Public Schools inspected, twenty-six are vested and twelve non-vested. Seven of the schoolhouses are built of stone, eleven of brick, and seventeen of wood. With only two or three exceptions, the buildings are in good repair. In almost every instance there are suitable playgrounds, outbuildings, and a comfortable residence for the teacher ; but for many of the schools, lavatories and weathersheds have not yet been provided. The school grounds, with two exceptions, are all fenced ; and the supplies of furniture, apparatus, and books are in almost every instance quite sufficient. Many of the vested buildings, although not of an ornamental character, are substantial and good, sufficient in size, well furnished, and properly ventilated.

Of the fourteen Provisional Schools inspected there are two of the schoolhouses built of brick and twelve of wood. The buildings are all in passable repair, and the supplies of apparatus and books are generally sufficient, but the furniture is frequently of an unsuitable kind. The playgrounds are often not enclosed, closets are sometimes wanting ; and generally there is no residence for the teacher. The material condition, however, of the Provisional Schools is improving.

Of the eight Half-Time Schools inspected, two are held in private dwellings. Three of the schoolhouses are of stone and five of wood. In three cases the buildings need some repairs and out-offices are required ; but otherwise, the material condition of the schools is tolerably satisfactory.

As regards the thirty Denominational Schools visited, there are eight held in churches. With two or three exceptions the schoolhouses are all in fair repair. Six of the buildings are of stone, seven of brick, and seventeen of wood. In six cases there is no residence for the teacher, but with two exceptions the school grounds are all fenced. During the year important repairs have been made to the Church of England Schools at Wollongong, Foxground, and Ashfield, and a new schoolroom has been erected for the Roman Catholic School at Charcoal Creek. Buildings are in course of erection for the Church of England School at Liverpool. The Denominational Schools are nearly all well supplied with furniture, apparatus, books, maps, clocks, and bells.

In nearly all the schools the classification of the pupils is carefully and intelligently arranged according to their ages and capacities for learning, but in some instances the programmes of lessons do not strictly accord with the "course of secular instruction" as prescribed on the "standard of proficiency." The time-tables are generally neatly and carefully prepared in accordance with the regulations. In a few instances I found the admission registers and daily report books incomplete, the class-rolls not closed at the end of the quarter, and the quarterly returns not kept in progress ; but in general, the school records are correctly and neatly kept. The cleanliness of the children attending the schools is in almost every instance satisfactory. This is in itself of great importance to the community, because it is so conducive to health and morality that it has been often and truly said that "cleanliness is a virtue." In some schools, however, the inspection of the scholars as to cleanliness is not sufficiently strict, and in nearly all the schools the late pupils are not inspected before taking their seats. The general rule is that every morning and afternoon the children form themselves into lines on the playgrounds before entering the school, and

and the teachers satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the hands, faces, necks, and ears of the pupils are clean, their hair brushed, and their clothes neat and clean. In very few instances were the schoolroom floors so thoroughly clean as they should be. I have, however, pointed out the urgent necessity for improvement in this respect, and attention has been promised to my suggestions. The irregularity of the scholars attendance continues to be a source of complaint among many teachers; but on the whole the attendance for the year was very fair, being 70 per cent. for the number enrolled, or about 168 full day attendances for each scholar. It is unquestionable that the degree of regularity greatly depends on the character of the teacher. Excessive irregularity is frequently assigned as the cause of the low condition of a school, but it is generally the result of the bad management of a teacher, for both parents and pupils naturally become indifferent when the discipline and instruction are of a worthless character. On the other hand, a good cheerful popular school, where the teacher is industrious, earnest, and painstaking in the performance of his duties, exerts an attractive influence over the children. They become anxious for learning, are less liable to be kept at home, and attend with increased regularity. I may however observe, that children in order to become useful colonists have other things to learn which to them are of far greater importance than regular attendance at school, and these are the means of earning an honest livelihood. This, with sickness, and in some cases poverty, are the chief causes of the irregular attendance of school children. Generally, the people of New South Wales have a strong desire to educate their children, and in some cases it is carried to excess. In the recent report of the Registrar General it is stated that at the time the Census was taken in 1871 there were between the ages of five and fifteen years 37,428 children who were not receiving any school instruction. These children are said to be chiefly employed assisting in the culture of the land, or as apprentices to trades, and the remainder are at home doing nothing. It however appears in the report that 70.79 per cent. of all the children in the Colony of the educable ages are actually receiving school instruction, and the Registrar General observes that in this respect New South Wales bears favourable comparison with England, where in 1861 the per centage of children between the ages of five and fifteen, returned as scholars under tuition, was about 58.8. During the month of September last I made inquiry relative to the number of children not receiving school instruction in the Camden District, and from the reports furnished to me on the subject I find that the number of children of the educable ages not attending school was 2,254. There were 5,357 scholars attending the schools in the district during the September quarter. It therefore appears that about three-tenths, or nearly one-third of the children of the educable ages, are not attending school. That all children of the educable ages in the Colony who have not been educated up to a certain standard of proficiency—(say) to read and write, and cast accounts fairly—should be attending school, I think no one will deny; but how to make them attend is a matter of great importance and a wide field for discussion, and I shall not enter upon it at present. In a number of the schools inspected the pupils are not sufficiently punctual. This is chiefly the case in the dairying parts of the district, where the children are chiefly employed in attending and milking cows. Although the teachers can do much if they use the proper means to train the children to habits of punctuality, it is in some cases very difficult, if not impossible, to get all the children to come to school at the proper time in the morning. I made careful inquiry as to the cause of the lateness of the pupils, and in many cases I found that they had been milking cows from 5 till about 9 o'clock, and then they had to prepare for school and travel some distance. But no matter what the result is, the milking must be done. As a general rule the children attending the schools are orderly, well-behaved, respectful in their manners, and attentive to their work.

The subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council, as set forth in the "Course of secular instruction" for the schools, may be summarized as follows:—

Reading, spelling, and meanings of words, knowledge of the subjects of the reading lessons, writing from copies and from dictation, slate and mental arithmetic, English grammar, composition, and analysis of sentences, geography, object lessons on the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, manufactures, and the production of food, with music, drawing, needlework, and Scripture, the laws of health, and duties of citizens, social economics, elementary mechanics, and book-keeping. Geometry, mensuration, algebra, and Latin are taught to the advanced pupils in a number of the schools. In addition to the plain needlework, the girls in some of the schools learn wool-work, crochet, knitting, netting, and tatting. With regard to the subjects that should be taught in Public Schools a great deal may be said; but I do not consider it advisable to deal with that subject at present. It will no doubt be admitted by all that the most useful instruction should be given, but to decide what is the most useful is the difficulty. In a number of the schools drawing and singing are not taught, because the teachers have not studied these subjects; and the extra branches are taught in only a few of the more important schools, but with these exceptions the "Course of secular instruction" is strictly observed.

As regards the management of the schools, including all matters of organization, discipline, and instruction, for which the teachers are responsible, the following statement shows the efficiency of the schools inspected:—

	3 schools are good.
13	" very fair.
30	" fair.
30	" tolerable.
11	" moderate.

I made it a business matter to examine each child carefully in every school that I inspected in all the branches it was learning. This process has the advantage of satisfying the teacher that the inspector is inquiring into all the operations of his school, and not merely into a favourable or an unfavourable sample of them. It pleases the children and gives confidence to the parents to find a stranger take an interest in examining them in the drudgery of their least inviting lessons; and it affords the inspector himself an unerring means of forming a correct estimate of the worth of the school. The standard is very much higher than the average proficiency of elementary schools, but nevertheless it is not only approachable, but attainable to a high degree of efficiency if the teachers would strictly adhere to the work prescribed, and bear constantly in mind that the three great means of instruction are explanation, interrogation, and repetition, carefully prepare the school work, and make the pupils thoroughly acquainted with each lesson as they proceed. In the eighty-seven schools inspected, I found 3,426 children present. Of these 530 were learning the alphabet, 1,036 reading and writing monosyllables, learning the elements of arithmetic, such as notation to three places, simple addition sums on slates, and mental operations involving results up to sixty. They are also taught object lessons on domestic animals and common things, and in a considerable number of the Public and Denominational Schools to sing melodies. In many of the schools the younger children are not taught with as much care as they should be. Too much time is occupied in learning to read, and sufficient attention is not given to the meanings of words. Of the 1,566 children examined in 1st class, the proficiency of 21 per cent. was good, 40 per cent. fair, and 39 per cent. moderate to tolerable in the subjects taught.

The children in the 2nd class read easy narrative; they write on paper from copies, and on slates portions of their readings, lessons from dictation. They learn the topography of the school district, the uses of a map, and to define the common geographical terms—the simple rules of arithmetic, notation, numeration, and tables—to define the parts of speech, and to distinguish them in their reading lessons—are taught to sing melodies by ear, or by the tonic sol-fa method,—and to draw rectilinear figures on slates. Of the 1,086 children examined in this class, the proficiency of 22 per cent. was good, 43 per cent. fair, and 35 per cent. moderate to tolerable in the subjects prescribed.

In the third and fourth classes there were 777 scholars present, being about 23 per cent. of the number examined. The proficiency of 32 per cent. of the pupils in these classes is good, 41 per cent. fair, and 24 per cent. moderate to tolerable in the course of instruction prescribed. That course includes reading

reading and writing, ordinary prose, English grammar, analysis of sentences, composition, the geography of the Continents in detail, arithmetic as far as and including fractions, with object lessons on manufactures, mechanics, and natural history. Singing, drawing, and Scripture are also taught in a considerable number of the schools inspected, and in some schools good progress has been made in algebra, geometry, and the elements of Latin. Generally speaking, the pupils in the third and fourth classes in all the schools read with ease and intelligence, and the penmanship is creditable. There are several where the reading of the younger children is painfully hesitating and indistinct, the subject of the lesson but little understood, and the writing careless. As regards arithmetic, in some schools the pupils are still backward at notation; but the chief defect appears to be the want of sufficient practice to secure accuracy. The theory of English grammar is fairly taught, but in few schools are the children trained with care to accuracy of expression, which is one of the great objects of studying the subject. There are few schools where the junior classes are not fairly acquainted with the outlines of the map of the world, and the advanced pupils have added to this a considerable knowledge of the physical and political geography of New South Wales, Australia, and the other Continents. Instruction in Scripture history is given in all the Public and some of the Provisional Schools. The teachers competent to give instruction in singing and drawing are on the increase. In a considerable number of the schools the pupils can sing part songs in a pleasing manner, but the theory is not well understood. In twenty-two of the schools drawing is creditably taught; but in several cases the teachers do not adhere with sufficient strictness to the course prescribed by the Council. Object lessons are given in all the schools, but in many cases their design and method of giving them are not generally well understood, the improvement of the intellectual powers and the cultivation of the habit of observation being overlooked. In the majority of the schools in charge of married teachers the needlework is creditably taught; but there are a few where it does not receive sufficient attention, and the full time specified in article 42 of the Regulations is not allotted to it, but steps have been taken to remedy the neglect. In nearly all the schools inspected there is more or less progress to note since last year, and retrogression as regards efficiency in any respect in very few. The apathy of some teachers, the removal or resignation of others, and the difficulty of securing the services of competent persons for the more important schools, frequently retard the progress of education.

*Concluding remarks.*—The material condition of several schools has been improved during the year, and repairs and additions to others are in progress. In many instances the School Boards do not hold regular meetings, the members seldom visit the schools, and they do not take much active interest in school matters, although they are all apparently more or less interested in the success and usefulness of the schools. The teachers of the district, as a body, are intelligent, industrious in the performance of their duty, and anxious for improvement. The attendance of pupils has increased since last year, and the present state of the schools affords evidence of progressive improvement, and warrants the hope that higher results may be fairly anticipated in future. Appended hereto is a summary of my reports on the schools inspected during the year.

W. MINTYRE.

Inspector, Camden District.

Inspector's Office, 15th January, 1874.

#### CAMDEN DISTRICT.—SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR 1873.

The following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-Time Schools, inspected by me during the year 1873. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning:—

##### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

APPIN (V.) :—Visited, 29th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31.  
At examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.

Lavatories, a bell, and a weathershed are required, and the walls of the closets need painting ; but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. The discipline is satisfactory, the classification is not quite appropriate, and the school work does not fully accord with the course of instruction prescribed. The time devoted to reading by the 1st class is insufficient, and the 2nd and 3rd classes do not use the proper class-books. There is no drill instruction, and the schoolroom floor was not sufficiently clean. The management is tolerable. The pupils answered 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination.

ASHFIELD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 26th February.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 23 ; total, 54.  
At examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 16 ; total, 38.

The material condition of this school is bad, and new school-buildings are much required. The instruction and discipline are satisfactory. The school exhibits progressive improvement, and it exercises a salutary influence within its sphere of operation ; but it does not appear to be so much appreciated as it should be. The management is very fair. The pupils answered 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination. The School Board has been endeavouring to make arrangements for the erection of suitable buildings, but there is much difficulty in procuring a proper site.

AVONDALE (V.) :—Visited, 11th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 27 ; total, 60.  
At examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 23 ; total, 50.

Lavatories, weathersheds, and repairs to the roof of the schoolroom are required ; but in all other respects the material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. All the ordinary subjects of instruction are taught except singing, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are fairly satisfactory. 66 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered.

ALBION PARK (V.) :—Visited, 12th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 30 ; total, 66.  
At examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 23 ; total, 48.

The buildings are new, constructed of timber, substantial and good ; but lavatories and weathersheds have not yet been erected. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory. All the subjects of instruction prescribed are taught except singing. The school records are not quite complete, and the full time required by article 42 of the Regulations is not given to the needlework. The classification is not sufficiently careful. The school has been but a short time in operation. The pupils answered about 65 per cent. of the questions asked. The attainments are therefore not fully up to very fair.

BERKELEY

BERKELEY (V.) :—Visited, 5th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 14 ; total, 40.

At examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 5 ; total, 20.

Lavatories, hat-pegs, and weathersheds are required. The inside walls of the schoolroom are in much need of colouring, and the buildings require painting. The school business did not begin until 10 o'clock, half an hour after the proper time. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual. The desks, floor, walls, and windows of the schoolroom were not sufficiently clean. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The small number of pupils present was caused by the wet weather. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

BROUGHTON VILLAGE (V.) :—Visited, 3rd November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 28 ; total, 52.

At examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 26 ; total, 48.

A bell and a class-room are required ; but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good, and the property is kept with much neatness and care. The organization and general discipline are satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, except singing, and the teaching is conducted with skill and industry. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

BULLI (V.) :—Visited, 26th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 50 ; total, 107.

At examination :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 44 ; total, 90.

A water-tank and fencing have been supplied since last inspection, and a kitchen is in course of erection. Separate playgrounds have been provided for the boys and girls. Weather-sheds are required ; but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught with success. The classification of the pupils is appropriate, and the school-work is carefully and skilfully arranged. 80 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is good.

BULLI NORTH (V.) :—Visited, 27th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

At examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

There are no lavatories nor weather-sheds ; but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The establishment of the Public School at Bulli and the removal of some of the settlers have greatly reduced the attendance of scholars at this school, but as some of the land in the neighbourhood has been recently sold to Melbourne Coal Companies, it is probable that the population may increase. The small number of pupils present was caused by the death of a person near the school. The elder children are not punctual, having to milk cows in the morning ; but otherwise the discipline is passable. All the subjects are taught but singing. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

CAMDEN (V.) :—Visited, 20th March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 22 ; total, 65.

At examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 11 ; total, 37.

The residence is too small. The desks are old, but substantial, and there is an ample supply of apparatus and books. About 60 per cent. of the pupils attend regularly, and a number are unpunctual, but they are clean and orderly and attentive to their work. The small attendance was caused by the late disastrous flood. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered, and the proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

CAWDOR (N.-V.) :—Visited, 26th March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 33 ; total, 72.

At examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 23 ; total, 48.

Hat-pegs are required ; but in all other respects the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The general discipline is satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, except singing. The classification is appropriate, the schoolwork is properly arranged, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

FAIRY MEADOW (V.) :—Visited, 27th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 36 ; total, 74.

At examination :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 29 ; total, 62.

Lavatories, another desk, new closets, and some repairs to the roof of the building are required ; otherwise, the material condition of the school is reasonably good. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and nearly all punctual. All the subjects prescribed are taught, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. Owing to the increased attendance of scholars the services of a pupil teacher are required. 65 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is not fully very fair.

GLENMORE (V.) :—Visited, 24th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 39.

At examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.

A gate to the premises, a kitchen, weather-sheds, and out-buildings for the girls are required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The supply of school requisites is sufficient, and the records are correct. About three-fourths of the scholars are regular, but they are not punctual. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are included in the course of instruction. 43 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

GLENSWOOD (V.) :—Visited, 21st March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

At examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

Additional hat-pegs, a table, a chair, and some repairs to the out-buildings are required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The inscription—"Public School"—has not been placed on the schoolroom. About 65 per cent. of the scholars are regular, but they are not punctual. They are clean and decently clad, but not sufficiently attentive. The subjects of instruction are those prescribed. 45 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is not fully tolerable.

**JAMBEROO (V.)** :—Visited, 17th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 20 ; total, 54.  
At examination :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 17 ; total, 51.

The residence is small, lavatories and weather-sheds are required, and the inside walls of the schoolroom are in much need of colouring. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient, and the records are correct. The general discipline is satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

**KIAMA (V.)** :—Visited, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 144 ; girls, 88 ; total, 232.  
At examination :—Boys, 123 ; girls, 84 ; total, 207.

Owing to the increased attendance of pupils the schoolroom is too small. Weather-sheds, a lavatory for the girls, and a separate apartment for the younger children are urgently needed. The general discipline is satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary subjects the elder boys are well advanced in Latin, algebra, and geometry. The teachers are industrious and skilful, and the school is managed with much success and efficiency, and it is highly beneficial to the district. About 90 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the scholars is very good.

**KOGGERAH (N.V.)** :—Visited, 20th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 30 ; total, 54.  
At examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 22 ; total, 40.

A residence for the teacher, lavatories, and fencing are required ; but in other respects the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. The prescribed subjects are taught, the instruction is properly regulated, and the proficiency of the pupils, so far as examined, was fair.

**LIVERPOOL (V.)** :—Visited, 19th February.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 28 ; total, 90.  
At examination :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 21 ; total, 75.

A residence for the teacher, lavatories, and weather-sheds are required. The working materials are sufficient, and in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. Seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and nearly all punctual ; but the schoolroom, furniture, and maps were not sufficiently clean. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught and the classification is appropriate ; but the lesson documents do not fully accord with the "standard." 56 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is not fully up to fair.

**MARSHALL MOUNT (V.)** :—Visited, 12th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 29 ; total, 52.  
At examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

Lavatories, weather-sheds, and a bell are required. The supply of apparatus, furniture, and books is sufficient. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, the instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. The proficiency of the pupils, so far as examined, was nearly very fair.

**MULGOA FOREST (N.V.)** :—Visited, 22nd May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51.  
At examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42.

Lavatories, new out-buildings, hat-pegs, and weather-sheds are required. There is no drill instruction given, but the discipline is fairly satisfactory in most respects. Drawing and singing are not taught, but the lesson documents are properly arranged. The teaching does not appear to be conducted with much industry or skill. 43 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is but little above moderate.

**MOUNT KEIRA (N.V.)** :—Visited, 25th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 26 ; total, 60.  
At examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 16 ; total, 38.

The schoolroom has been repaired since the last inspection, but closets, lavatories, weather-sheds, and a book-press are still required. The supply of working materials is sufficient, but some of the books are much worn. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but they are not sufficiently punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The classification is appropriate and the schoolwork is properly arranged. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are fair.

**MENANGLE (V.)** :—Visited, 13th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 22 ; total, 40.  
At examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.

Lavatories, weather-sheds, a clock, and a verandah to the teacher's residence are required. The records are correct, and the supply of working materials is sufficient. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; but they are not sufficiently punctual. They are frequently kept at home to work. Singing is not taught. The classification is appropriate ; but the programmes of lessons do not fully accord with the "standard." About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

**OMEGA RETREAT (V.)** :—Visited, 27th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 30 ; total, 91.  
At examination :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 29 ; total, 79.

Lavatories, weather-sheds, hat-pegs, a book-press, new desks and forms, new closets, new locks for the doors, and some repairs to the windows are required. The discipline is fairly effective, but the classification is rather high ; and the time devoted to reading by the junior classes is insufficient. The writing is not sufficiently careful, and many of the pupils are backward in arithmetic. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught with considerable care and industry, but greater thoroughness in the work is required. 65 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is not fully up to very fair.

**PEAKHURST (N.V.)** :—Visited, 23rd June.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 26 ; total, 47.  
At examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 23 ; total, 40.

There is no residence for the teacher, and a book-press and lavatories are required. The supply of working materials is sufficient, and the general discipline is tolerably satisfactory. Needlework, singing, and drawing are not taught. The lesson documents do not fully accord with the standard, and the classification

fication is not quite appropriate; but the teaching is conducted with much industry and earnestness, 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

PETERBOROUGH (N.-V.) :—Visited, 4th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 39; girls, 32; total, 71.  
At examination :—Boys, 30; girls, 28; total, 58.

The situation is not quite central, and the residence is in bad repair. A book-press, additional hat-peg, and better out-buildings are much needed. The schoolroom is a low building, and the roof is leaky; but there is a sufficient supply of desks and forms. The books are much worn; otherwise, there is a fair supply of working materials. The records are correct. The general discipline is fairly effective. All the prescribed subjects are taught but singing, and the teaching is conducted with skill and industry. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

PICTON, UPPER (V.) :—Visited, 9th April.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 36; total, 57.  
At examination :—Boys, 18; girls, 32; total, 50.

When the additional room and verandah to the teacher's residence, now in course of erection, have been completed, the material condition of the school will be good. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but a considerable number are unpunctual. There is no system of drill, and the order is not good. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification of the pupils is appropriate. The school work is properly arranged, and the teaching is conducted with considerable zeal and industry. The school was in a very unsatisfactory condition when the present teacher took charge. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

PICTON, LOWER (V.) :—Visited, 7th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 75; girls, 58; total, 133.  
At examination :—Boys, 70; girls, 46; total, 116.

The material condition of this school is good in all respects, the general discipline is effective, and the instruction is properly arranged. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the school is much appreciated by the inhabitants, and it exercises a salutary influence among the people. The teachers are earnest, industrious, and painstaking in the performance of their duties. 75 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is over very fair.

ROSE VALLEY (V.) :—Visited, 28th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 13; total, 23.  
At examination :—Boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21.

The buildings require painting, and the weather-sheds need some repairs to the roof, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The general discipline is satisfactory, and the instruction is properly regulated. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

SHELLHARBOUR (V.) :—Visited, 30th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 35; girls, 53; total, 88.  
At examination :—Boys, 27; girls, 35; total, 62.

Weather-sheds and lavatories are required, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. Two additional rooms and a verandah to the teacher's residence have been erected since the last inspection. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the instruction is well regulated, and the teaching is conducted with industry and attention. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the scholars is very fair.

TOOLEMOCA (N.-V.) :—Visited.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 62; girls, 53; total, 115.  
At examination :—Boys, 45; girls, 55; total, 100.

Lavatories, a weather-shed, and a bell are required. The schoolroom is in much need of lining with boards. Some additional books and diagrams are required. The discipline is satisfactory, the prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is appropriate, and the teaching is conducted with attention and industry. The proficiency of the pupils, as far as examined, is very fair.

VIOLET HILL (V.) :—Visited, 16th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 29; total, 55.  
At examination :—Boys, 21; girls, 27; total, 48.

A classroom, a weather-shed, a water tank, and a lavatory are required. The organization and general discipline are fairly satisfactory. Sufficient time is not given to the needlework, and drawing and singing are not taught. 55 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is above tolerable.

WOLLONGONG, Boys (V.) :—Visited, 21st August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 64.  
At examination :—Boys, 52.

A lavatory and weather-sheds are required. The closets are too near the residence. The walls and ceiling of the schoolroom require colouring, but otherwise the material condition is good. There is an ample supply of working materials, but the records are not quite complete. Three-fourths of the scholars are regular and punctual, clean, orderly, attentive to their work, and respectful in their manners. The government is judicious, and the tone of the school is good. The classification is appropriate, excepting that the pupils recently removed from the infant school are quite unfit for the boys' department. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, and the lesson documents are carefully prepared. 66 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is not quite up to very fair.

WOLLONGONG (Girls) V. :—Visited, 22nd August.

Pupils enrolled :—Girls, 79.  
At examination :—Girls, 69.

A lavatory and a weather-shed are required. The closets are too near the schoolroom, and the drainage is bad. The schoolroom is too small, and the walls and ceiling are in much need of colouring. There is an ample supply of working materials, and the records are correct. The general discipline is satisfactory. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is appropriate, excepting that the pupils recently removed from the infant school are quite unfit for the girls' department. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

WOLLONGONG

**WOLLONGONG (Infants) V. :—Visited, 20th August.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 34 ; total, 66.  
At examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 20 ; total, 46.

The walls of the schoolroom need colouring, and the ventilation is imperfect. A table and a chair are required, and a lavatory and a weather-shed are much needed. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient and the records are correct. The pupils are rather restless and talkative when under instruction. The attainments are tolerable.

**WILTON (V.) :—Visited, 31st July.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 20 ; total, 51.  
At examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 11 ; total, 36.

A supply of water, a clock, a gate, a book-press, a lavatory, and a weather-shed are required. About two-thirds of the scholars are regular, but a considerable number are unpunctual. They are tolerably clean and orderly. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, but the classification is unsuitable, and the instruction is not properly regulated. 45 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is above moderate.

**WOODSTOCK (N.V.) :—Visited, 23rd September.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 34 ; total, 70.  
At examination :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61.

There are no lavatories nor weather-sheds, but otherwise, the material condition is reasonably good. The site is low and damp, and not sufficiently central to conveniently accommodate the settlers in the village of Jamberoo. A good Vested Public School in a more central position, instead of this school, is required for this locality. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual in attendance. The cleanliness, order, attention, and manners, of the children are satisfactory ; and the government is judicious. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the instruction is well regulated, and the teaching is conducted with zeal and industry. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are very fair.

**PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.****BARGO :—Visited, 10th April.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.  
At examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

This school is held in a room of Mr. John Ashcroft's residence. It is suitable and properly furnished, and the working materials are sufficient. The records are incomplete, the pupils are very unpunctual, inattentive, and disorderly. The schoolroom is not sufficiently clean, and the government is very lax. Drawing is not taught, the classification is not appropriate, and there are no programmes of lessons in use. The present teacher has been recently appointed. About 40 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

**BLACKGOLER :—Visited, 24th April.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.  
At examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; total, 16.

The schoolhouse is constructed of wooden slabs and shingles. It is sufficient in size, but needs two windows. Outbuildings, suitable desks and forms, hat-pegs, a book-press, a chair, and a table are required. The children are tolerably clean and orderly. They are learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The proficiency is small.

**BROWNLOW HILL :—Visited, 27th March.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.  
At examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

The site is low, and the schoolroom was flooded up to the eaves in February last. The fencing, school materials, and walls of the schoolhouse were much injured, and the majority of the pupils have not since returned to the school. The records are correct ; but the desks are unsuitable. A fresh stock of apparatus and books has been ordered. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual, and the few children present were clean and orderly. Singing and drawing are not taught ; but the schoolwork is properly arranged, and the teaching is earnest and intelligent. 57 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the scholars is nearly fair.

**BULL MOUNTAIN :—Visited, 27th November.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 17 ; total, 34.  
At examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

Fencing, outbuildings, hat-pegs, lavatories, weather-sheds, a clock, and a bell are required. The schoolroom is built of sawn timber and shingles, and in fair repair, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. About two-thirds of the scholars are regular ; they are not all punctual ; but they are tolerably clean and orderly. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

**BROOK'S POINT :—Visited, 4th August.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 5 ; total, 18.  
At examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 5 ; total, 18.

Fencing, closets, weather-sheds, a lavatory, a table, and hat-pegs are required. The schoolroom is built of wooden slabs and shingles, and in fair repair. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The general discipline is tolerably satisfactory. Drawing is not taught. The programmes for the current quarter have not yet been prepared. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

**CORDEAUX RIVER :—Visited, 16th December.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 20 ; total, 37.  
At examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28.

New schoolbuildings have been erected since the last inspection ; but closets, a weathershed, a kitchen, and a supply of hat-pegs are required. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, but the desks are of a bad description. The general discipline is tolerable. Singing and drawing are not taught. The teacher is industrious. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable so far as examined.

MOORFIELDS :—

## MOORFIELDS:—Visited, 8th July.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 28; girls, 9; total, 37.  
At examination:—Boys, 27; girls, 8; total, 35.

The schoolroom is built of bricks and shingles and in fair repair. Closets, a lavatory, and a book-press are required; but there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The records are correct. The general discipline is tolerably satisfactory. The subjects of instruction prescribed are taught except needlework and singing. The time devoted to reading by the 1st class is insufficient; but otherwise, the time-table and programmes are suitable, and the teaching is conducted with tolerable care and attention. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## NEW RUN:—Visited, 3rd June.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 17; girls, 7; total, 24.  
At examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 4; total, 12.

The schoolroom is built of slabs and bark; but it still requires flooring and windows. Lavatories, hat-pegs, and a weather-shed are needed. The furniture consists of a rough bush table and four forms made of adzed-hardwood. Suitable furniture and a supply of apparatus and books are much wanted. The pupils are unpunctual and not sufficiently clean, and the general discipline is unsatisfactory. Singing is not taught. The instruction is not well regulated. All the elder pupils were absent pulling maize. The children present were learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The progress is slow and unsatisfactory.

## OAKDALE:—Visited, 2nd June.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 8; girls, 15; total, 23.  
At examination:—Boys, 3; girls, 13; total, 16.

The schoolroom is built of slabs and bark, and in fair repair, but it needs windows. There are no hat-pegs nor lavatories, but otherwise, the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The general discipline is tolerably satisfactory. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The classification is suitable, but the lesson documents are not carefully drawn up. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## SAGGART FIELD:—Visited, 30th May.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30.  
At examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 9; total, 19.

A lavatory is required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. They are clean and orderly, and well behaved. Drawing is not taught, but the classification and lesson documents are suitable, and the teaching is conducted with care and attention. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## ST. JOSEPH'S:—Visited, 24th April.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24.  
At examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 8; total, 15.

The schoolroom is built of slabs and shingles, but it requires two windows. Desks, forms, hat-pegs, out-buildings, and a chair and table are needed. The children are clean and orderly. They are learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The proficiency is small.

## THERESA PARK:—Visited, 20th May.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 19; total, 33.  
At examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 11; total, 21.

There are no lavatories, and fencing is required. The supply of working materials is sufficient; about half the pupils are regular; but they are not sufficiently punctual. The cleanliness, order, attention, and manners of the pupils are fairly satisfactory. Singing and drawing are not taught. The classification is not quite appropriate, but the lesson documents are carefully prepared, and the teaching is conducted with industry and attention. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## THE DAIRY:—Visited, 21st May.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 13; girls, 9; total, 22.  
At examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 8; total, 16.

The schoolroom is built of wooden slabs and bark, and it needs two windows. A lavatory, a book-press, and a blackboard, a table, and a chair are required. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and tolerably punctual. The cleanliness, order, and attention are passable. The children are learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The attainments are small.

## WEROMBI:—Visited, 9th June.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 7; girls, 21; total, 28.  
At examination:—Boys, 2; girls, 11; total, 13.

The schoolroom is built of wooden slabs and shingles, and in good repair, but a lavatory, hat-pegs, and fencing are required. The small number of pupils present was caused by the wet morning. The general discipline is satisfactory; singing and drawing are not taught. The lesson documents are properly prepared. 53 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is tolerable.

## HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

## BELMORE AND ESSEX HILL:—Visited, 12th September.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.  
At examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.

The schoolhouses are suitable, but there is no residence for the teacher. The supply of furniture and working materials is nearly sufficient, and the records are correct. At Essex Hill a weather-shed, a lavatory, a bell, hat-pegs, a supply of water, and some fencing are required. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. They are clean and orderly and respectful in their manners. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The schoolwork is properly regulated, and the teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is fair.

## BIMLOW AND MALENDI:—Visited, 6th June.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 15; girls, 13; total, 28.  
At examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 11; total, 21.

The schoolrooms are built of wooden slabs and bark. They need windows instead of shutters. The desks and forms are too high, closets, a book-press, a table, a chair, and hat-pegs are required for each school. The discipline is tolerable. The prescribed subjects are taught, but the programmes of lessons are not well arranged, and the teaching is of a very superficial character. About 40 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

## BELOON AND TOONTLLI:—Visited, 4th June.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 24; girls, 15; total, 39.  
At examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 12; total, 27.

The schoolrooms are suitable, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. Out-buildings are required at Beloon. There is no residence for the teacher. About two-thirds of the scholars are regular and punctual. There are eight aboriginal children attending. The discipline is effective. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is well regulated. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is fair.

## HAYES AND JONES:—Visited, 5th June.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 7; girls, 14; total, 21.  
At examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 14; total, 21.

There is no residence for the teacher; one of the schoolrooms needs some repairs, and closets, lavatories, and a book-press are needed for both schools. The children are clean and orderly. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are neatly and carefully prepared. The teacher is industrious. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

W. MCINTYRE,  
Inspector, Camden District.

## CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report on the condition of Schools visited and reported upon during 1873.

EIGHTY-EIGHT schools have been in operation in the district during the year, viz. :—

Public .....	34
Provisional .....	16
Half-Time.....	4
Church of England.....	18
Roman Catholic .....	12
Wesleyan .....	2
Presbyterian.....	2
Total.....	88

Of these, three, viz., Parramatta Wes., Shancamore Prov., and Tottenham Park Prov., have been finally closed, the two latter from paucity of attendance; two—Kellyville Pub. and Petersham C.E.—were placed under the superintendence of the Council towards the close of the year; and two—Lower M'Donald Public and Upper M'Donald H.T.—were shut for the greater part of the year. Cobbitty C.E., Greendale Prov., Lower Portland Pub., and Upper Colo and Wheeny Creek H.T. Schools were also closed for a time, owing to the difficulty of obtaining teachers for them. Two others on the list of schools—Frecman's Reach Pub. and Peat's Ferry Prov.—have not been opened during the year. With respect to the former active steps have been taken to remove the buildings to a site less accessible to floods, but various difficulties have arisen to delay its accomplishment. The Parramatta Wes. has been closed by the voluntary act of the Local Board; and the Parramatta Pres., through the action of its Board, has been converted into a Public School.

Various improvements, additions, or repairs have rendered the material condition of the following schools of a more satisfactory character, viz., Burwood, Castlereagh, Dural, Luddenham, Parramatta, Penrith, Richmond, and Smithfield Public, Cabramatta and Cobbitty C.E., and Penrith and Petersham R.C. At the latter place a new brick schoolroom has been erected, and steps have been taken for a similar purpose in connection with the Richmond and Ryde C.E. and St. Mary's Public Schools.

From the fact of this district comprising within its boundaries some of the earliest settled parts in the Colony, the remark may be anticipated that there are but few places within it requiring schools—whose wants have not been already supplied by one or other of the schools, recognized and provided for by the Public Schools Act. Action has been taken to establish a Public School at Rooty Hill, on the old Windsor Road, and application has been made to re-open schools at Wiseman's Ferry and Australian Farm on the Hawkesbury. Provisional or Half-Time Schools may be found necessary to meet the wants of a few thinly-peopled localities chiefly connected with the Hawkesbury; and it will probably be requisite to establish a Public School between Balmain West and the schools already in existence around Petersham. On the whole, however, little requires to be done in the way of extension of the means of education in this district as compared with others more inland and more subject to fluctuations of population. These means are already fairly well supplied so far as providing necessary accommodation is concerned. There are few school-going children in the district who have not access to a school of some kind, if their parents have a wish to send them to it.

But while the provision made to meet the educational wants of the district may be looked upon as reasonably sufficient for that purpose, it does not appear that the education offered is estimated at its proper value. In no other way can the fact be accounted for that some are utterly regardless and never send their children to school at all, while others avail themselves of it so irregularly as to show that to them it is a matter of little moment whether their offspring receive or go without education. They send their children to school for such short periods—often with long intervals between them—that but small mental or moral benefit can accrue from the instruction or discipline of the school. From year to year this state of matters goes on without perceptible improvement, and without any effective means being used to check it. It is a fact that the average per centage of attendance at all the schools in this district, which was sixty-nine in 1872, reached only sixty-eight in 1873, thus showing a diminution rather than an increase in this direction. In 1872 the numbers enrolled during the four quarters ranged from 5,352 to 5,448, and the averages from 67.4 per cent. to 71; in 1873 the numbers on the roll for the several quarters varied from 5,510 to 5,585, and the averages from 65.6 to 69.7 per cent. It appears, therefore, that while there was a slight increase in the enrolment for 1873, there has been a decrease in the average per centage of attendance as compared with 1872. Even supposing that this falling off may be explained as resulting from special and exceptional causes it is evident that there has been no improvement.

But

But this is not all. The preceding remarks refer to the regularity of the pupils in actual attendance at the schools in operation in this district under the Council; but when it is taken into consideration that there are many who do not attend any school, or who do so at rare intervals, the case wears a still more painful aspect, and shows the urgent need of some action being taken to remedy the present state of things, and utilize, as far as practicable, the educational arrangements of the Colony, so as to secure more satisfactory results. During the quarter ending September last, instructions were issued to all the teachers of schools then in operation in this district under the Council to forward a return at the close of the quarter, showing the number of children of school-age not attending any school. These returns, compiled after careful inquiry by each teacher in his school locality, give a total of over 2,000 children in the Cumberland District who were not receiving any instruction whatever at that time. Granting that many of these do attend school occasionally, and are therefore not wholly destitute of education, there is still sufficient margin left for serious reflection to all who desire to see education entirely pervasive and promotive of general benefit. These facts should be adequate to convince those who yet need to be convinced of the necessity for some action being taken to produce an improvement; and this, it is believed, can only be effected thoroughly by a legislative enactment of a compulsory character.

Another aspect of the question as to the means of education remains for notice. The point as to how present arrangement in certain places affect the quality of the instruction and the economical expenditure of public money is without doubt a matter of much importance. Viewed in this light, there are various places in which the number of schools might, with advantage to the cause of education, be reduced. So long as several small schools exist in a town or locality where one would more effectively do the work, so long will the education of such town or locality be of a comparatively defective character. The following is a list of the places where benefit would accrue by the lessening of the number of schools:—Burwood, Kurrajong, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Penrith, Petersham, Richmond, Ryde, South Creek, and Windsor.

At the first-mentioned of these places there are four schools under the supervision of the Council within a short radius from the railway station; and one of them, with the addition of a department, would accommodate all the children attending the other three. At Kurrajong, Lane Cove, Penrith, Ryde, and South Creek there are two schools respectively, and one would amply suffice to meet the wants of the inhabitants. At Petersham there are now, within a radius of about half a mile from the railway station, three schools, and there can be no doubt whatever that one school, situated in the vicinity of the station, would afford all that is necessary. With respect to Parramatta, Richmond, and Windsor, the following remarks in the report on this district for 1872, by my predecessor, may here be quoted:—"On the other hand there are localities where the number of schools may fairly be regarded as too large, such as Parramatta, Windsor, and Richmond. In the first of these towns there are no fewer than six schools maintained by the Council of Education, whereas three large schools, properly placed and thoroughly equipped, would be amply sufficient, more effective for the end in view, and less costly to the country. Windsor and Richmond have each three schools, whereas one tolerably large and well organized school in each would, for all the genuine purposes of education, be much more effective. Could a change like that hereby indicated be brought about, not only would it be possible to give a better education than is now given in these towns themselves, but funds would be set free for supplying it to those parts that are still devoid of its blessings." During the year something has been effected in this direction at Parramatta, by the closing of the Wesleyan school through the voluntary act of its Board, and by the conversion of the Presbyterian school, in consequence of similar action, into a Public one, with a view to the erection of large and suitable vested premises at Parramatta south.

As regards the "estimated proficiency" of the pupils in the subjects taught in the various classes of schools under the supervision of the Council, the following statement will give a succinct view of the proficiency attained in the schools examined during the year:—

- About 26 per cent. reached an average of fair and over.
- About 31 per cent. reached an average of from tolerable to fair.
- About 32 per cent. reached an average of from moderate to tolerable.
- About 11 per cent. reached an average of under moderate.

Of these four groups the first may be considered satisfactory; the second as more or less nearly approaching a satisfactory condition; while the third and fourth—especially the latter—must be regarded as decidedly unsatisfactory. On the whole it must be apparent that there is much room for improvement, and that strenuous efforts are necessary to bring a large number of the schools into a reasonably pleasing condition as respect the attainments of the pupils. Vigorous, watchful, and sustained discipline, thorough teaching, searching examination, and earnest application on the part of the pupils are requisite in many schools to bring about a better state of things than now exists.

Reading, which is without doubt the most important of the subjects taught in Primary schools, does not appear to be so well attended to in many schools as that importance demands. There is little to find fault with so far as the correct pronunciation of words is concerned, but much as regards a prevailing want of a firm articulation, and of such a distinct enunciation of words, in a clear tone of voice, as cannot fail to convey to the ear of the hearer the exact words of the author. To the absence of a habit of firm articulation in the lower classes in which the progress in reading largely depends, much of the slovenly reading in the higher classes may be traced as well as the want of deliberateness in the utterance of phrases and clauses, so as to make the reading intelligible. In the higher classes little attention seems to be paid to emphasis, or the careful expression of the sense of the passage read, and it is often difficult for one listening without a book to catch the meaning, or even all the words of the lesson. A good deal of the current reading consists in the dreary utterance of words in a low monotonous sing-song tone of voice, which is irritating rather than pleasing to the hearer, if he has any task in the matter. Good exemplar reading by teachers seems somewhat rare. Much good might be done in this way, were the teacher to prepare each lesson and practise himself in private with a view of furnishing models of style to his pupils. There is much truth in what has been said by one, that "if a schoolmaster wishes his pupils to learn to read well, let him first learn to read himself."

Writing in copy-book meets with varied success according to the taste, ability to produce good models, and the care and disciplinary power of the teacher, but, on the whole, there is a reasonable amount of success attained in this subject in the majority of schools. The results in dictation are very far from being satisfactory. The writing is in general legible, and in many cases good, but the spelling gives results of a very poor character. The want of careful selection of such passages as present difficulties in spelling—general neglect to dictate from previous lessons single words that contain peculiarities of any kind, likely to escape the notice of the pupil—the omission to point out to their scholars certain principles of spelling for their guidance in the formation of words—the short time often devoted to it and loose supervision of the work done,—seem to be the causes of the unusually low results in connection with this subject. Considering the importance of the subject, it is very desirable that vigilant superintendence should be exerted over the exercises in it, and care taken that every word be mastered by the pupils. In connection with this, it may be remarked that many teachers have fallen into the bad habit of repeating frequently the words they dictate to the pupils. They should be read only once to them with deliberation, so that the exercise may cultivate the attention and mental effort of the pupils. In conclusion, it is hoped that the poverty of this year's results may stimulate to greater care and exertion, so as to produce something more creditable next year for report.

Arithmetic is another subject in which the attainments rank low, especially in the simple and compound rules. In the three usual divisions, the following are the results:—

<i>Simple rules.</i>	
Indifferent to moderate .....	46·5 per cent.
Tolerable .....	28 "
Fair to good .....	25·5 "
<i>Compound rules.</i>	
Indifferent to moderate .....	47 per cent.
Tolerable .....	36 "
Fair to good .....	17 "
<i>Higher rules.</i>	
Indifferent to moderate .....	28·5 per cent.
Tolerable .....	17 "
Fair to good .....	54·5 "

It will be observed that the results in the higher rules are much better than in either of the other two divisions. This is accounted for from the fact that the pupils examined in them are chiefly to be found in the larger schools, in which the teaching is generally of a superior character. It is evident that on the whole the results are not satisfactory. Foremost among the causes that contribute to the want of success in teaching this subject, the absence of thorough training in mental arithmetic may be placed. If this were well done, from the first entrance of the child into school, there would result a much higher measure of speed and accuracy. The questioning thereon should be rapid, and the answering prompt, and care taken to prevent the exercises from falling into a dull routine, as those on the prices of dozens, &c., may become. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the work from assuming the form of mechanical practice in one uniform mode. The questions should be presented to the pupil in every variety of shape of which they are susceptible, each peculiarity pointed out, explained, and illustrated at the time, a large amount of practice given to make the principle familiar, and frequent revision employed to keep up the pupil's knowledge of methods and principles.

In grammar 49 per cent. of the pupils range from indifferent to tolerable, and the remainder from fair to good. Composition is little practised, except in the form of reproduction of lessons. It is rarely taught in a systematic manner in connection with the lessons in analysis, of which it should be the counterpart, the synthesis keeping pace, in the form of exercises in composition, with the progress of the pupil in analysis.

In geography 46·5 per cent. of the pupils are from indifferent to tolerable, and 53·5 per cent. from fair to good. The teaching of the geography of New South Wales is not so thorough as it should be in the schools of the Colony, taking into consideration that the instruction therein should serve as a model, and form a foundation for all after teaching on the subject. Surely it is not too much to expect that the pupils in our schools should know accurately and intelligently the geography of their own country, which is not the case in many instances at present.

Singing and drawing are omitted in various schools whose teachers have not the necessary ability to give instruction in them, but object lessons are rarely left out, though they are taught with only tolerable success in the majority of schools.

From the preceding observations, and the detailed statement accompanying this report, it may be gathered that those who dread that our educational system is over-educating the boys and girls of the Colony, have little to fear. The early age at which pupils are withdrawn from school, the irregularity of attendance of those who are in school, and the non-attendance of many, preclude anything like general over-education. To such persons it must be gratifying to find that their fears—that the people of this Colony should become too intelligent, from the fact of their being over-educated—may go to sleep for some time to come, and that they may rest in peace.

During the year some improvement in the local supervision of the schools in this district is manifest, and there are indications that next year a still further improvement may take place. Various Local Boards of Denominational Schools—especially the clergymen connected with them—have shown great activity during the year in promoting the interests of their schools. Visitation of schools seems more frequent than heretofore, and a few Public School Boards have manifested an intelligent interest in the welfare of their schools, and done what in them lay to promote their well-being, materially and otherwise. From among these the Burwood Public School Board may be selected for honorable mention, as having, in an unusual degree, exerted themselves for the benefit of the school under their supervision.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

#### ANNEX B.

##### CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of the Schools examined in the Cumberland District during the year 1873.

##### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BURWOOD (V.) :—Visited, 11th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 124 ; girls, 61 ; total, 185.

A separate lavatory is required for the use of the girls. With this exception the material condition of the school is excellent; the whole property is also carefully kept. The school is efficiently organized. About four-fifths of the pupils are in regular attendance. They are also punctual, clean, neatly attired, and well-behaved. The government is judicious and secures very good order. The moral tone is sound, and the prevailing spirit healthy. The classification is correct, the instruction is well regulated, the methods are modern, and are applied with earnestness, vigour, and skill. The average proficiency is very fair.

CASTLEREAGH (N.-V.) :—Visited, 13th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 22 ; total, 46.

The school is badly situated in a locality subject to floods, the premises are not in good condition, and the furniture is not sufficient, and only partially suitable. The closets are also in bad repair. Some new furniture has been obtained since my visit. The erection of new vested premises on a site above flood-mark is urgently necessary. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular. They are fairly punctual and attentive, but only tolerably orderly, and the government is too slack. The classification is appropriate, the lessons are fairly judicious, and the teaching is earnest and industrious, but from want of disciplinary power it does not produce such results as might be expected. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

COLYTON

COLYTON (V.) :—Visited, 6th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 12 ; total, 19.

There is a sufficient supply of furniture and apparatus, and a fair stock of working materials, but the buildings are in need of repair. Considerable irregularity prevails, and the pupils are only tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is feeble. The subjects do not include singing, and the teaching is wanting in thoroughness, energy, and penetrative force. The pupils are weak in self-reliance, and do not answer with promptness. They appear little used to earnest application and sustained mental exertion. The attainments are not satisfactory. The attendance was smaller than usual on the day of inspection.

DOBROYDE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 28th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28.

There is no residence. The schoolroom is suitable, and is fairly supplied with furniture and teaching appliances. It is not so clean or tidy as is desirable, and the records exhibit a want of care and neatness. The pupils are irregular ; they are only tolerably orderly and attentive ; and their thinking power is feeble. They are neither ready nor accurate in answering, and appear little inclined to mental exertion. The instruction is regulated, the methods are only moderately effective, and the teaching is wanting in energy and point. The discipline is not productive of good effects, and the attainments are low. Altogether this school is in an unsatisfactory condition.

DUNDAS (V.) :—Visited, 4th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 38 ; total, 75.

Some painting is requisite, but otherwise the material state of the school is satisfactory. The playground is far too small, but this defect is remedied by one of the members of the Board giving the use of an adjoining paddock. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly, but their power of attention and mental effort requires cultivation ; and they are only tolerably self-reliant and accurate in answering. The regulation of the instruction is defective ; the methods are suitable, but need to be applied with greater energy ; and the teaching lacks penetrative force. The government is too slack ; and, considering the teaching power, the general progress and proficiency are not of a satisfactory character.

DURAL (N.-V.) :—Visited, 2nd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21.

A new room is being added to the residence, and, on the whole, the material organization is fairly satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are tolerably orderly and attentive, and exhibit passable self-reliance. The teaching is industrious, but wanting in energy ; the government needs greater vigour ; and the average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

FIVE DOCK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 31st July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 13 ; total, 44.

There is no residence ; the desks are of a clumsy description, while the forms are unsuitable ; and one closet is in need of repair. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive ; they are tolerably steady and industrious ; and the moral tone is fair. The lesson documents are fairly judicious, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is earnest. The discipline is marked by firmness and vigilance, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. Owing to the illness of the teacher (since deceased), the school was under the charge of an advanced pupil teacher at the date of inspection.

GRONO PARK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 11th and 12th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33.

The schoolroom is only moderately suitable ; there is no residence ; and the closets are of an indifferent character. There is a fairly sufficient supply of tolerable furniture, but a book-press is needed for the proper custody of materials and documents. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, but only tolerably accurate in answering. The discipline needs vigour and sustained attention, the teaching requires care, and the average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

HORNSBY (V.) :—Visited, 11th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

The premises are now and suitable ; the schoolroom is well furnished, and the teaching appliances are fairly sufficient ; spouting is needed, and the playground requires clearing of stumps. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and attentive, and evince more than usual self-reliance and promptness under examination. The government is healthy, the general spirit of the school is very pleasing, and the results are satisfactory.

HUNTER'S HILL (V.) :—Visited, 28th and 29th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 19 ; total, 73.

The material condition is very satisfactory. The premises are well kept, and the teacher deserves credit for the way in which he has improved the grounds by planting and embellishing, and thus rendering the exterior very attractive. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and fairly attentive, and display fair application under examination. The lesson documents are properly framed ; the methods are intelligent ; and the teaching is conducted with earnestness, care, and industry, but lacks greater point and force. The government is mild, but needs greater promptness and vigilance, the moral tone is good, and the results are fairly satisfactory.

KELLYVILLE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 5th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

The building is constructed of slab, with bark roof. There is no residence, and the closet is of an indifferent character. The school—a new one—had been opened only two days before the inspection took place. In the circumstances, therefore, no opinion can be expressed on the discipline and instruction. The attainments of the pupils in attendance were low.

LANE COVE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 12th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33.

Except one of the closets, the premises are in fair repair. The accommodation for the teacher is not good ; the playground is too small, and the internal fittings of the building (a Wesleyan chapel) render it unsuitable for school purposes. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and show tolerable self-reliance and accuracy under examination. The government is fairly effective, the teaching is marked by industry, and the attainments are fairly satisfactory.

## LANEHILO (N.-V.) :—Visited, 23th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 11 ; total, 30.

The buildings are of slab with bark roof ; the school is fairly supplied with working materials, and the records are correct. The pupils are fairly orderly, attentive, and self-reliant ; they answer with tolerable promptness and accuracy, and their spirit is fairly pleasing. The classification is somewhat low, the instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is conducted with care and industry. The government is mild but firm, and the average proficiency is nearly fair.

## LOWER PORTLAND (N.-V.) :—Visited, 19th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 22 ; total, 41.

The material quality of the school is very bad. The schoolroom is a mere hut ; the furniture is unsuitable, and there are no closets. The erection of suitable buildings is urgently necessary. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and they manifest fair mental power. The instruction is regulated ; the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is careful and painstaking. The government is fairly effective, and the average exceeds tolerable.

## LUDDENHAM (V.) :—Visited, 7th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 31 ; total, 54.

The premises have recently undergone repair, and the material condition is now reasonably satisfactory, except as regards the furniture, which is of a clumsy description. The order and attention are fair, the government needs greater vigour, and the general spirit of the school is tolerably pleasing. The instruction is fairly regulated, the teaching is painstaking, but wanting in energy, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

## M'DONALD RIVER (Central V.) :—Visited, 17th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 29.

The material organization is fairly satisfactory. Some apparatus is needed, but the school, on the whole, is fairly supplied with teaching appliances. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are tolerably orderly and attentive, but they are slow in answering, and their thinking power is feeble. The classification is appropriate, the instruction is tolerably regulated, and the teaching is earnest. The government needs greater promptness and vigilance, and the average proficiency is moderate.

## NORTH RICHMOND (V.) :—Visited, 20th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 34 ; total, 74.

The material condition is good. The school is well furnished and supplied with apparatus ; the property is carefully kept, and the general aspect is inviting. The teacher, by planting and otherwise decorating the grounds, has rendered the surroundings of the school more than usually attractive. The pupils are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive ; their self-reliance and power of application require fostering, and the answering should be more prompt. The classification is somewhat low, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching needs vigour and point. The government is wanting in energy and watchfulness, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

## PARRAMATTA (V.) :—Visited, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 14th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 202 ; girls, 125 ; total, 327.

There is no residence ; the infants' schoolroom is too small ; and the playground is too small. The latter defect is however remedied by the boys using the public park on the other side of the street. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular and punctual ; they are orderly and attentive ; and, taken as a whole, they are fairly self-reliant and accurate. The classification is appropriate, the methods range from tolerable to good, and the teaching is conducted with industry and intelligence. The general discipline is healthy, the prevailing spirit is pleasing, and the supervision is exercised with judicious care. The average proficiency of the Infants' is about tolerable ; that of the Primary department is fairly satisfactory.

## PARRAMATTA, SOUTH (N.-V.) :—Visited, 23rd and 24th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 45 ; total, 106.

The material condition of this school is very unsatisfactory, and it is desirable that the erection of suitable vested buildings, for which action has already been taken, should be effected without delay. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, they are tolerably orderly and attentive, but show only moderate application and accuracy under examination. The lesson documents are meagre and unsatisfactory, the methods are of modern cast, and the teaching is energetic, but of a desultory character, and wanting in penetrative force. The discipline has hitherto failed to form habits of earnest, vigorous application on the part of the pupils, the moral tone is tolerable, and the average proficiency is barely tolerable. This school, formerly the Parramatta Presbyterian, was converted during the year.

## PENNANT HILLS (V.) :—Visited, 10th and 11th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 17 ; total, 39.

The material organization is good. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, but only show tolerable self-reliance and accuracy under examination. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is earnest, but needs greater vigour to render it thoroughly effective. The government is wanting in energy, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. The attendance was small, the general average being over fifty.

## PENRITH (V.) :—Visited, 25th and 26th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 44 ; total, 106.

The residence and closets need repair, and a press and a table should be furnished for the schoolroom ; otherwise the material condition is good. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly, attentive, and very fairly self-reliant and accurate ; and their general spirit is pleasing. The government is healthy, the lesson documents are judiciously framed, and the methods are intelligent ; and the teaching is conducted with zeal and industry. The range of attainments is reasonably satisfactory.

## PETERSHAM (V.) :—Visited, 29th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 22 ; total, 64.

The material condition is good, but the site is not central. The instruction is properly guided, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is zealous and energetic. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive ; they manifest tolerable self-reliance and accuracy, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The discipline is effective, the moral tone is fair, and the general proficiency is tolerable. The present teacher has been only a few weeks in charge of the school, which is now (1874) named "Leichhardt."

PROSPECT (V.) :—Visited, 27th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.

The residence is too small, but otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, the discipline is effective, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The methods are fairly intelligent, the teaching is earnest and careful, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory.

RICHMOND (N.-V.) :—Visited, 18th, 19th, and 21st March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 91 ; girls, 81 ; total, 172.

Since the date of inspection the material condition has been improved by the addition of a press and urinal, and the erection of the desks on platforms. The want of a residence is still a defect. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and very fairly attentive, and evince considerable self-reliance and application to work. The instruction is judiciously regulated, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is conducted with earnestness, but needs more thorough revision in some subjects. The government is firm and vigilant, the general spirit of the school is pleasing, and the average proficiency is reasonably satisfactory.

RYDE (V.—Infants) :—Visited, 17th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 22 ; total, 56.

The material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The pupils are orderly and attentive, the classification is judicious, and the answering is creditable. The instruction is properly regulated, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is animated and careful. The government is firm and prompt, and the attainments and general spirit of the school are satisfactory.

RYDE (V.—Primary) :—Visited, 21st and 22nd October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 40 ; total, 91.

The walls of the ceiling need colouring, and a detached kitchen is necessary for the residence. The school is well furnished and supplied with working materials. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and attentive, and display fair application under examination. The instruction is judiciously regulated, the methods are intelligent and fairly effective, and the teaching is careful, but requires greater vigour and point. The discipline is fairly effective, the general spirit of the school is pleasing, and the attainments are fairly up to the "standard."

SMITHFIELD (V.) :—Visited, 22nd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 13 ; total, 41.

The school buildings and closets need repair, for effecting which, steps have already been taken by the Board. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive, and manifest tolerable accuracy. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is industrious. The government needs greater vigilance and promptness, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

ST. ALBANS (N.-V.) :—Visited, 17th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27.

The material condition of the school is bad, and steps should be taken to erect suitable vested premises. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and show fair accuracy under examination. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is careful and painstaking, but wanting in animation. The government is firm, but not vigorous enough ; and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

ST. MARY'S (N.-V.) :—Visited, 7th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39.

The material condition of this school is far from satisfactory. There are neither a residence nor a playground belonging thereto ; the closet is a wretched one, and the furniture is indifferent. The site is far from central, and the general aspect is not pleasing. Action is being taken to erect a new building in a more central situation. The pupils are only tolerably orderly and self-reliant, and they do not manifest sufficient readiness in answering. The lesson documents are fairly framed, the methods are tolerably effective, and the teaching is wanting in energy and penetrative force. The government is too slack, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

WALLGROVE (V.) :—Visited, 6th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38.

A verandah or playshed is desirable ; but, on the whole, the material condition is good. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and more than usually attentive, and show self-reliance and accuracy under examination. The classification is somewhat faulty. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is marked by energy and well-sustained zeal. The government is healthy, the tone of the school is pleasing, and the average proficiency is fairly satisfactory.

WINDSOR (V.—Infants) :—Visited, 13th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36.

The schoolroom is too small, but otherwise the material condition is good. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and attentive, and answer with commendable readiness. The government is judicious, the instruction is marked by earnestness and intelligence, and the average proficiency is very fair. The attendance, owing to a flood, was much smaller than usual.

WINDSOR (V.—Primary) :—Visited, 18th, 19th, and 26th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 35 ; total, 71.

The material organization of the school is good. Playsheds have been erected since last inspection for both departments. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and very fairly attentive, and manifest fair self-reliance under examination. The classification, up to a recent date before inspection, was of an irregular character ; the instruction is regulated, and the discipline seems watchful, but not genial. The teaching is industrious, but would be improved by greater animation. The attainments range from moderate and tolerable in some subjects to good in others, and considering the teaching power and general circumstances of the school, the proficiency is only partially satisfactory.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BARRANJOEY:—Visited, 17th December.

Numbers present:—Boys, 9; girls, 4; total, 13.

The material condition of the school has been improved since last inspection. It is conducted in a slab hut, which suffices for the small numbers in attendance. The pupils are clean, tolerably orderly, and moderately attentive. The government is mild, the instruction is not regulated, the methods are only partially suitable, and the teaching is earnest, but is conducted with little skill. The average proficiency is from indifferent to moderate. The school has evidently improved since last examination.

BLACKTOWN:—Visited, 1st May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 4; girls, 18; total, 22.

The school is conducted in a room of the teacher's residence, which she herself rents. The furniture is tolerably suitable and sufficient, the apparatus is scanty, and the records are incorrect in some particulars. The pupils are moderately orderly and attentive; they are also only moderately self-reliant and accurate. The classification is injudicious in some respects, the instruction is moderately regulated, and the teaching needs greater thoroughness and point. The government requires more vigour and watchfulness, and the attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

GREYDALE:—Visited, 9th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 14; girls, 7; total, 21.

The material organization is passable. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive; they show only moderate application, and their thinking power is feeble. The government needs greater vigour, the teaching is industrious, but wanting in force, and the average attainments are about moderate.

GUILDFORD:—Visited, 16th July.

Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27.

The premises are the property of the teacher. The school is too narrow, and is not sufficiently supplied with desks and apparatus. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive. The lesson guides are tolerably drawn up, the teaching is careful, but defective in energy, and the results are from moderate to tolerable. The government requires greater watchfulness and vigour.

HASLEM'S CREEK:—Visited, 29th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 12; girls, 9; total, 21.

The schoolroom is suitable, but there is no teacher's residence. The ground is unfenced; there are no closets, and the furniture is insufficient. The records are neither accurate nor complete. The pupils are neither orderly nor attentive; they exhibit little self-reliance, and their answering is small. The subjects taught do not embrace grammar, geography, object lessons, singing, or drawing; the instruction is neither regulated nor registered, the methods are not intelligent, and the teaching is mechanical. The discipline is slack, and the attainments are low.

KEMP'S CREEK:—Visited, 14th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27.

The roof of the schoolroom needs repairing; the residence requires flooring, and additional furniture is desirable. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and display tolerable self-reliance and accuracy under examination. The methods are of modern cast, the teaching is careful and fairly intelligent, and the average proficiency is about tolerable. The government is fairly prompt and vigorous.

KURRAJONG SOUTH:—Visited, 7th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 9; girls, 8; total, 17.

The school needs repair, the residence is not tenable, and the closets are in bad condition. Otherwise the material condition is passable, and the records are tolerably correct. The pupils are moderately orderly, and tolerably attentive; they are weak in self-reliance, and do not answer with promptness or accuracy. Up to near the date of my inspection the classification had been very improper. The lesson documents are indifferent, the methods are of a mechanical character, and the teaching is neither thorough nor penetrative. The government is feeble, and the attainments are not satisfactory.

LOWER HAWKESBURY:—Visited, 14th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 10; girls, 14; total, 24.

There are no closets or teacher's residence, and the playground is unfenced. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive, and evince tolerable self-reliance. The classification is appropriate, the instruction is tolerably regulated, and the teaching is careful and painstaking. The government is fairly firm, but needs greater promptness, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

M'DONALD RIVER:—Visited, 18th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

The schoolroom has just been shingled, but there are no desks, and the maps have been damaged through the previous bad state of repair of the school. The pupils are moderately orderly, but their attention is indifferent; they exhibit small self-reliance, and their thinking power is feeble. The classification, regulation of instruction, methods, and teaching, present but few features of a satisfactory character. The government is too slack, and the average proficiency is indifferent.

MULGOA:—Visited, 8th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 14; total, 29.

The residence needs repair, but otherwise the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The order and attendance are fair, the government is tolerably firm and watchful, and the prevailing spirit of the school is fairly pleasing. The instruction is tolerably regulated, the teaching is earnest and industrious, and the attainments average tolerable. The attendance of this school has been sufficient for some time past to warrant its establishment as a Public School.

MULGOA FOREST, NORTH:—Visited, 11th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 5; girls, 15; total, 20.

The material condition is very defective. The room is too narrow, and is scantily furnished, the playground is unfenced, and without the necessary out-houses, and the supply of apparatus is meagre. The lesson documents are only moderately suitable, the order is tolerable, and the teaching is careful, but lacks power. The government requires vigour, the pupils are slow at answering, and exhibit only moderate self-reliance; and the average attainments are only moderate.

NEWINGTON:—

## NEWINGTON:—Visited, 2nd May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 17; girls, 8; total, 25.

The school is conducted in an irregular octagonal building at the entrance to Newington College. It is quite unsuitable for school purposes. The furniture is tolerably suitable, but insufficient. The pupils are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive; they manifest tolerable accuracy and self-reliance under examination. The instruction is moderately regulated, the methods are tolerably suitable, and the teaching is industrious and tolerably effective. The government is mild, the spirit of the school is tolerably pleasing, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

## REGENTVILLE:—Visited, 27th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 7; girls, 14; total, 21.

The material condition is very defective. The schoolroom is too small, the furniture is neither sufficient nor suitable, and the closet is in need of replacing. The supply of apparatus is scanty, and the records are incorrect in various particulars. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are only moderately orderly and attentive, and evince a want of self-reliance, accuracy, and earnest application. The lesson documents are indifferent, the methods are not intelligent, and the teaching is conducted with little energy or mental vigour. The government is feeble, and the attainments are low. The attendance was much smaller than usual on the day of examination; it is generally sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School.

## SACKVILLE REACH:—Visited, 20th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 10; girls, 3; total, 13.

On the whole the schoolroom is fairly suitable, and is sufficiently supplied with furniture and apparatus. The pupils are moderately orderly and attentive, they are weak in self-reliance, and they are listless and little inclined to mental exertion. The lesson documents are indifferent, the methods are not intelligent, and the teaching is wanting in thoroughness. The government is slack, and the attainments are from indifferent to moderate.

## SHANAMORE:—Visited, 12th August.

Numbers present:—Boy, 1; girls, 6; total, 7.

The material condition is defective in nearly every respect. The pupils are neither punctual nor regular, their mental effort is feeble, and their answering is of a rote character. The methods are mechanical, the teaching appears to be of a similar character, and the general proficiency is low. This school was closed soon after inspection.

## THE VINEYARD:—Visited, 7th November.

Numbers present:—Boys 11; girls, 7; total, 18.

The material condition is, on the whole, tolerable. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are tolerably orderly and moderately attentive, but they are weak in self-reliance and accuracy in answering. The instruction is indifferently regulated, the methods are only partially suitable, and the teaching is wanting in energy, intelligence, and penetrative force. The government is feeble, and the average proficiency is indifferent.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1873.

DURING the year 109 schools have been in operation, consisting of forty-one Public Schools, thirty-six Provisional Schools, sixteen Half-Time, and sixteen Denominational. Two of these—Cararawell H.T. and Yass Presbyterian—have been permanently closed on account of low attendance. Of the remainder, three Public Schools—Bangalore, Parkesbourne, and Tuena—are closed until proper school buildings are provided; three Provisional Schools—Bolong, Clear Hills, and Kenny's Point—have lapsed from smallness of numbers; and three others—Carrick, Grabben Gullen, and Killenamella—are kept vacant in consequence of the promoters not taking proper steps for obtaining teachers. In former years Public Schools existed at Warragee and Pyree, but had to be closed in consequence of the unsuitability of the school buildings. Though the educational wants of the localities have been and still are pressing, the year has been allowed to pass without the local action being completed which is necessary to secure the re-opening of the schools. The school formerly in operation at Milbang still remains closed. The following localities have also been without efficient means of education, although the circumstances are such that schools could be maintained:—

1. Muttibilly and other places on the Great Southern Road between Goulburn and Yass.
2. Basin of the Yass River, near Gundaroo.
3. Places on the lower course of the Yass River and adjoining spots on the Murrumbidgee River.
4. Manton's Creek and other places on the railway extension between Goulburn and Yass.
5. Borebangalo, near Gunning.
6. Upper course of the Lachlan (Fish) River.
7. The Abercrombie Mountains.
8. Junction Point.
9. Woodhouselee.
10. Laggan.
11. Crookwell and surrounding district.
12. Mining settlements on the Shoalhaven (omitting Jacqua).
13. Mandemar and Jellere, near Berrima.
14. Nowra Hill (Shoalhaven).

Of the places now enumerated as being educationally destitute, either through the schools having been allowed to lapse, or through no schools having yet been established, there are some at which local action has been taken to make good the defect. Thus, at Parkesbourne, Pyree, and Crookwell, Public School buildings are in course of erection; at Mandemar the schoolhouse is nearly finished, and matters are kept waiting for the building to be proceeded with at the place where a school is to be worked in conjunction with Mandemar as a Half-Time school; at Laggan the people have done all that is necessary for a Provisional School, and one is to be opened in the beginning of 1874; and applications from Muttibilly and Borebangalo have been received. Inquiries and observations relative to the number of children in the district not attending school, fix that number at 900 as an approximation as near as can be obtained by such means as it is possible to adopt under existing circumstances. It is certain that the estimate is not in excess of the actual numbers. Of these 900 children 100 may be set down as living within reach of existing schools, about 750 in the localities already indicated as being without the means of education, and the remainder in isolated and remote spots. About 200 of these 900 children will, it is estimated, attend the schools which are likely to be opened shortly; leaving 700 on whose behalf proper and efficient action yet remains to be taken. These figures show that while there is an encouraging prospect of present action bearing good and early fruit, there is abundant work for the future, in the direction of extending the means

means of education until it is placed within the reach of every child. A retrospective view affords ground for gratification. Seven new schools have been opened, viz. :—

Carrick .....	Provisional
Burragowang .....	"
Jacqua .....	"
Shaw's Creek .....	"
Spring Creek (Yass River) ...	"
Curran's Creek .....	Half-Time
Lost River .....	"

and five which were in operation in former years have been revived, viz. :—

Run of Water, Provisional, (formerly a H.-T. School)	
Pejar, .....	"
Walner, .....	"
Bamerang, .....	"
Tarago, .....	Public;

also the school at Burrier has been raised from a Half-Time to a Public School.

The only change that has taken place in connection with the economical distribution of educational agency is the classing of the Yass Presbyterian School. This school was attended by thirty children, and cost the Council in the item of salary alone £60 annually, or at the rate of £2 for each child. As there is no Public School in Yass, the thirty children have since had to attend schools belonging to other denominations, of which there are two in the town—Church of England and Roman Catholic. During the last quarter of the year these two schools were attended by 282 children, and salaries at the total rate of £276 per annum are paid, being 19s. 6½d. per child. The teaching power employed in these schools would be more than sufficient for the number of children if collected in one school; but scattered among three departments as at present, is inadequate, and must be increased at no distant date, if the efficiency of the schools is to be maintained. Such an increase will, of course, be accompanied by a corresponding augmentation of expense. The considerations which these facts suggest, gather extra force from a glance at other places in the district where more schools than one are in operation. In Goulburn there are three schools—Public, Church of England, and Roman Catholic—attended by 815 pupils, and receiving assistance in the shape of salaries from the public funds, to the extent of £1,068 annually. Last year the amount paid in salaries to these schools was £1,068 2s. 10d., and there were at the end of the year 737 children in attendance. The actual expense, therefore, may be considered to have undergone no change, while the rate per head has somewhat decreased; this year it is £1 6s. 2½d.; last year it was £1 8s. 11½d. A comparison of these figures with others given in the Council's Report for 1872, will show that in consequence of the number of schools in Goulburn, the cost to the Country of primary education in that city is far greater than in the largest and most important schools in and near the metropolis. For the purposes of comparison, take the three largest schools in the Colony: At the Fort-street School, 1,725 pupils were educated at a cost for the year of £1,529 16s. 11d., or 17s. 8½d. per head; and the corresponding numbers for Cleveland-street and William-street respectively, were—

1,554 pupils, £1,085 14s. 4d., or 13s. 11½d. per head.
1,052 " £923 8s. 5d., or 17s. 6½d. "

At Berrima, Nattai, and Taralga, again, there are two schools—Public and Roman Catholic. The two schools at Berrima are attended by 105 children in all; and the annual salaries now amount to £240, or at the rate of £2 5s. 8½d. per head. At Nattai the maintenance of two schools entails an expenditure annually of £156 for the education of ninety-six children, or £1 12s. 6d. per head. At Taralga the two schools have 109 children enrolled, and the salaries amount to £168, or £1 10s. 9½d. per head. It will thus be seen that at each of these places there are not more than enough children to form one good school, which would offer inducements not at present existing to teachers of ability, and which would meet existing educational requirements more effectively and far more cheaply. As it is, the cost of education is unusually high, and there is a prevalent discontent among the teachers, arising either from the difficulty of keeping up the numbers necessary to ensure full salary, or from the unhealthy competition which such a state of things produces. It is not to be wondered at under such circumstances, that four out of the six teachers engaged in these schools are desirous of removal. In one case—that of the Mittagong (Nattai) Roman Catholic School—the numbers have been below the minimum required by law for Denominational Schools, all through the year, and the cost to the Country is nearly £3 per child, annually. The facts now stated serve to indicate the localities in this district in which the distribution of the means of education is neither economical nor favourable to the production of the highest results. It has already been pointed out that both the Yass schools are Denominational. At the following places the only school is a Denominational School :—

Sutton Forest, Church of England.
Torrara, .....
Burrawang, .....
Numba (Shoalhaven), Presbyterian School.

At Burrawang and Numba (Shoalhaven) the distinctive features of the Denominational School are either kept in the back ground or entirely eliminated, so that all denominations are satisfied. At Yass, Sutton Forest, and Torrara there is more or less discontent. At Yass the people see that as far as educational provisions go they are gradually drifting behind other places of inferior importance; and a movement has already been initiated to get a Public School established. At Sutton Forest the discontent resolved itself into action, for two attempts were made within the year to get a certificate to a Roman Catholic School in the town. The question of the establishment of a Public School has also been considered, and some of the principal of the inhabitants conferred with me on the matter, on the occasion of my visit to the locality. At Torrara too, a desire for a Public School was expressed; but there are practical difficulties at present in the way of its taking definite shape.

Of the 109 schools which have been in operation during the year, six, viz., Bangalore and Parkesbourne, Public, and Bolong, Carrick, Clearhills, and Kenny's Point, Provisional, closed before the time set down for their inspection, and, as already stated, have not since been re-opened. Another, Cullycutly-gang, Provisional, was temporarily closed when I was in the locality. The remaining 102 were all visited, and eighteen of them re-visited. Ninety-seven were fully inspected, two were subjected to ordinary inspection, in which everything is taken cognizance of except the results of instruction, and three were visited on applications for aid. The inspection consisted of a thorough investigation into everything connected with the schools as educational and State-aided institutions. Considering its extent and character, it may safely be taken as being such as to reveal fully and truly the actual condition of the schools, and the state of education in the district generally.

The character of the school buildings and premises is very various. As a rule the best are of course found in the older settlements. In the more remote and newly occupied districts mere huts are the rule. These, in many instances, are floored, and made snug and comfortable. Generally they are poorly furnished and badly appointed, but as pioneer schools they are subserving great ends—they indicate a proper spirit among the settlers, and are an earnest of better things. Many of them are in places where a Public School cannot be maintained, and is not likely to be for some time to come, and where, consequently, assistance towards building cannot be obtained from the Council, and the whole expense has to be borne by the people. In such places the inhabitants very generally regard it as a hardship and an anomaly incompatible with the generally liberal character of the Public Schools Act that where twenty-

five children can be got to attend a school regularly, the Council will supplement local contributions towards school buildings by double the amount, whereas in cases where the numbers reach twenty or twenty-three no assistance of the kind whatever is obtainable. By reason, in some instances of the better circumstances, in others of the superior energy, of the inhabitants, well-designed and completed school premises have been provided in several even of the outlying places. Within the year a new and suitable vested Public School building has been opened at Gullen, and an excellent teacher's residence has been erected at Lower Mittagong. Material improvements have been effected at Binda, Chatsbury, Mooroolooloolan, Nowra, and Roslyn Public Schools; at Cottawalla Provisional School; at Long Reach, Rock View, and Springfield Half Time Schools; and at Sutton Forest C.E., Terrara C.E., Goulburn R.C., and North Goulburn C.E. Denominational Schools. In the following localities the material provisions are seriously defective:—Collector, Croobyar (Ulladulla), Ulladulla, Boat Harbour, Eling Forest, Marulan, Mummel East, New Sheffield (Nataai), Bungonia, Kirkdale, Tarlo, Richlands, and Numba (Shoalhaven). The Goulburn C.E. schoolhouse is in a very dilapidated state. Measures are in progress, however, for the erection of new school-buildings at Collector and Kirkdale; and a fine Church of England schoolroom is now in course of erection in Goulburn.

Viewed as a whole, the moral character of the schools affords ground of satisfaction. Much has been done towards cultivating in the pupils habits of cleanliness, obedience, and a respect for the rights and feelings of their fellows. In matters of detail, however, the discipline in many of the schools needs to be greatly improved. In these instances little or nothing is attempted in the way of school drill, and order and system are anything but characteristic of the school operations. Each child would seem to have a way of its own of doing things, and to act on its own impulses instead of in concert with the rest. The economy of time effected by the adoption of a system of drill covering all the school movements, not to mention the beneficial effects upon the health and habits of the pupils and the efficiency of the school generally, makes it a matter of regret that the system now introduced in the most important schools in the Colony, and practised by every teacher thoroughly up to his work, is not extended to all the country schools. That such a thing is practicable is demonstrated by the fact that in two obscure Provisional Schools a complete course of drill was found to have been introduced; the teachers were young and untrained men, and had spent all their lives in the bush, but by dint of inquiry and study they had made themselves proficient in as much of the regular military drill as is appropriate for schools. In these and other instances where true discipline is understood and enforced, the operations of the school go on with the precision and steadiness of a machine, and at the same time afford pleasing indications of a vigorous and well-regulated vitality.

The aggregate number of children enrolled on the days of inspection at the ninety-seven schools fully inspected was 4,424, and of these, 3,557, or upwards of 80 per cent., were present and underwent examination. This proportion is somewhat above the ordinary attendance, which is doubtless to be accounted for by the fact that in the majority of instances notice of inspection was sent. At eleven of the schools the attendance is so numerous that more teachers than one are employed. Each of the remaining schools is under one teacher. Where this is the case not more than three classes can, as a rule, be properly taught, and in the majority of schools this arrangement is adopted. By it the most that can, under ordinary circumstances, be done, is to get the pupils to read, understand, and explain the meaning of ordinary prose such as is to be met with in common descriptive writings; to write legibly and with correct spelling of common words; to work questions in reduction and the compound rules of arithmetic, and make up ordinary accounts; to know the simpler grammatical forms of their mother tongue, and be able to express their thoughts intelligibly; to understand the geographical terms, and have a general knowledge of the great features on the surface of the globe, and an acquaintance with the geography of Australia in outline and New South Wales in detail; to be conversant with the nature and uses of the natural objects around them; to be able to sing simple tunes and draw easy figures; and to have a knowledge of the creation and early history of the world, and of the life and work of the Saviour. Such are the attainments which the Council's "Course of Secular Instruction" and "Standard of Proficiency" aim at securing to pupils attending an average bush school. In eleven schools a 4th class has been formed, and a correspondingly higher standard adopted. This should be the case after a reasonable time in every school where more than one teacher is employed. In a very few instances only two classes have yet been formed, and in a still smaller number, where the schools had been in operation but a very short time, only one. In such cases, of course, the attainments are much lower than those sketched above. The course prescribed is a liberal one, and its faithful and skilful pursuit would, combined with proper school discipline, have the effect not merely of giving to the pupils a certain amount of useful knowledge, but also of subjecting them to such a mental and moral training as to furnish them with lights as to their conduct and weapons for action and defence; it would give them a power over themselves and over circumstances, and prepare them for a proper discharge of their duties as moral agents, as members of families, and as citizens. In applying the standard to schools, the extent to which these results had been achieved, as well as the actual proficiency of the pupils, was carefully noted, and duly considered in arriving at the final estimate. Due allowance was also made for the age of the pupils, the length of time they had been in the classes, and any other circumstances of a special nature. The discipline and internal organization of the schools were also taken into account. The standard even thus modified according to circumstances is one which requires both industry and ability for its satisfaction; but it is just and attainable. Judged by it, 13·4 per cent. of the schools examined were found to be above the standard, 17·5 per cent. up to it, and 69·1 per cent. below it.

The numbers in detail are—

Schools.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-Time.	Denom- inational.	Total.
Above the standard .....	8	3	1	1	13
Up to    "    .....	9	2	3	3	17
Below    "    .....	22	21	12	12	67
Totals .....	39	26	16	16	97

It will thus be seen that 56·4 per cent. of the Public Schools, 80·7 per cent. of the Provisional, 75 per cent. of the Half-Time, and 75 per cent. of the Denominational, were unable to pass satisfactorily the test to which they were submitted. These results cannot be pronounced satisfactory. The causes to which they are to be ascribed are somewhat complex; but the following are amongst the most influential:—

1. *The adoption in a considerable number of the schools of the narrow and partial plan of giving undue, in some instances exclusive, attention to reading, writing, and arithmetic.*—Carried away with the idea that in spite of all that has been said of late years relative to the enlargement of the course of instruction for Primary Schools, these subjects are after all the true basis and the proper staple of a sound education, several teachers have most culpably neglected other branches. It is beyond all question that these three subjects are among the most important in the prescribed course, and that it is a very poor school

school in which they are not well and thoroughly taught; but it is equally certain, if the results produced in this district can be accepted as data upon which to base a general conclusion, that the surest way to teach them ineffectively is to teach them exclusively. The reason is obvious: the pupils grind away in the dull routine of the "three R's" until they become surfeited and disgusted with them, and long for something which will exercise some other set of faculties and thus afford them relief.

2. *The limitation of the range of instruction to the bare requirements of the standard.*—It is surprising, but nevertheless true, that some teachers have regarded the prescribed standard as a maximum instead of as a minimum, and have acted under the belief that there is no use in going beyond the actual requirements, as no credit will be gained by it. Children six quarters in a 3rd class were found working by a fourth quarter standard, simply because they were still only 3rd class pupils; and the teachers were astonished to find that these children failed in things in which they were alleged to have passed at previous inspections. No wonder, in a school stagnation is retrogression—if a child is not actually progressing he is going back.

3. *The length of time some schools are allowed to remain closed when the teacher leaves.*—In the early part of the year this defect arose in a great measure from the difficulty in getting teachers for small bush schools; but, under a plan devised by the Council and now in operation, providing for the preparation by a paid course of training of persons to take charge of small country schools, this difficulty has been overcome. During the year eight persons have been so prepared at the Goulburn Public School, and most of them are now in charge of schools. The only circumstance which now operates to keep schools closed for any length of time is the dilatoriness of some of the persons who are either entrusted with, or assume, the supervision of Provisional Schools, in taking proper action for obtaining teachers. This occurs chiefly in the cases of certain Provisional Schools, which are conducted as Denominational rather than as Public Schools. The persons having, or assuming, the oversight of these schools, show a determination to get persons of their own selection as teachers, and the schools often remain vacant for months in consequence. Instances have occurred where schools have been thus left, even when the names of persons suitable for appointment as teachers have been officially submitted to the parties concerned.

4. *The inferior qualifications of some of the teachers of small schools.*—There are some persons, it must be remarked, who have been induced to take charge of small schools, mostly Provisional, who have no sufficient knowledge of the duties expected of them, and of the Public School system and routine. They have not even attended a good Public School as pupils, and are found in some instances to be quite ignorant of approved methods of instruction, and of some of the subjects they are expected to teach. In some instances they resigned shortly after the inspection of their schools. They were taken on at a time when there was a dearth of teachers, and when the salaries for Provisional School teachers were lower than at present. Under the new arrangements, and the increased rate of salary, there is every reason to believe that great improvements will be effected in this matter.

5. *The absence from or irregular attendance at school of many children during certain seasons of the year.*—This occurs mostly during harvest-time, and it is not easy to see how, under the present circumstances of the district, the defect can be remedied. In some instances the attendance is affected to a far greater degree than is absolutely necessary.

There are other causes of minor importance, but the extension of the course and range of instruction, and the continuance of the arrangements now in operation for providing teachers for small schools, primary education, in this district at least, will be set free from formidable impediments to its growth, and to the proper extension of the system embodied in the Public Schools Act and Regulations.

In addition to the heads of schools or departments, eight assistant-teachers and seven pupil-teachers are employed. Of the 105 teachers (including assistants) in the district during the last quarter of the year, fifty-one are classified, leaving fifty-four unclassified. The latter are of course for the most part in charge of Provisional or Half-Time Schools. Of a few of them it has been necessary already to speak professionally in terms not altogether flattering; of others a far less unfavourable report may be made; and there are a few who are doing, unseen and sometimes unappreciated, in places remote and almost unknown to the world, work which speaks of diligence, devotion, and ability, and which would be no discredit to a trained, experienced, and certificated teacher. In recognition of their work three have been admitted to the Training School. The classified teachers are in charge of Public, Denominational, or Half-Time Schools. In almost every instance they give evidence of industry and care, and in some, of energy, skill, and devotion. Within the year, ten of them succeeded in gaining promotion in classification. The pupil-teachers are all industrious, and give promise of ability and usefulness. They all passed their annual examinations, and were promoted accordingly. One has been admitted to the Training School.

Much yet remains to be done to place the local supervision of the schools on a proper basis, and measures to this end are now in progress. Several of the Public School Boards display a laudable activity and interest in the performance of their duties, while with others nothing like combined action exists, and the business is either not attended to at all, or left to some member who has more inclination, and possibly more time for it than the rest. In the case of many Provisional Schools local committees have not yet been officially recognized, and persons have been found officiating in that capacity who have no authority to do so. These irregularities have already been in some measure checked, and will in all probability be entirely removed before long. The clergymen connected with the different Denominational Schools continue in most instances to exercise an active supervision over them, and use their influence for their support.

As this is my first year in the district, I am not in a position to report as to the improvement or retrogression of the schools in point of efficiency since 1872. There is, however, ample scope for action in the future in respect of the extension of the means of education and the range of instruction, the improvement of the quality of the instruction, and of the material provisions for carrying on the work, and the organizing of a thorough and complete machinery for the more effective local supervision of the schools. Full reports of the condition of the schools inspected, together with such suggestions and instructions as were necessary, have been left in the "Observation Books," and judging from the spirit in which these were received, and the improvement observable in schools I had an opportunity of revisiting, there is good reason to hope that during 1874 higher general results will be achieved.

A summarized statement of the condition of each school visited is appended.

ANNEX A.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
8th January, 1874.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector.

## ANNEX A.

### SUMMARIES of Reports on Schools inspected.

#### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BERRIMA (V.) :—Visited, 14th and 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 38; girls, 26; total, 64.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36; girls, 25; total, 61.

Another room to the teacher's residence, weather-sheds, and a pump would render the material organization complete. Three-fifths of the children in the locality attend. Punctuality is only tolerable, but in all other respects the government is satisfactorily effective. As a whole the discipline is very fair. The

The whole instructional arrangements are well adapted to the circumstances of the school, and the work is carried on with vigour, system, and intelligence. The attainments of the pupils average nearly very fair. To the subjects prescribed for the classification, algebra to simple equations, mensuration of surfaces, and the first book of Euclid's elements, are added for the 4th class.

**BINDA (V.)** :—Visited, 1st May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 12 ; total, 27.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.

The school is undergoing repairs, and measures are in progress for erecting a new teacher's residence. When these improvements are completed the material condition will be satisfactory. Excepting in the matter of punctuality the general discipline is good. Progress has been made in military drill. All required subjects are taught, and the proficiency ranges from moderate in the 1st class to very fair in the 3rd. At the time of inspection the teacher had been but a short time in charge. During that time he had thoroughly re-organized the school, and placed its management on a proper basis.

**BOWNING (V.)** :—Visited, 4th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 17 ; total, 38.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.

The school buildings are new and in good order, but both schoolroom and teacher's residence are uncomfortably small. For some time past the attendance has been low and irregular, but now shows signs of recovery. The pupils are clean, and have been trained to habits of order and obedience. The present teacher had been but two days in charge on the occasion of the inspection. Under previous management singing was not taught. In the other subjects the proficiency is moderate in the first and second classes, and between tolerable and fair in the 3rd.

**BOWRAIL (V.)** :—Visited, 13th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

The floor is inkstained, and the walls are damaged in many places. The material provisions are satisfactory. The pupils are irregular in attendance, and only tolerably punctual. Talking, playing, collusion over work, and other objectionable habits, characterize the conduct of the children while in school. There are nominally three classes, but these are split up in a systemless and unnecessary manner. The time-table wants entire remodelling. The attainments of the pupils average tolerable. The condition of the school is not commensurate with the circumstances of the place.

**CHATSBURY (V.)** :—Visited, 20th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

Repairs are wanted to the building. They have been made since the inspection. Now, therefore, the material organization is satisfactory and sufficient for the place. The quarter of enrolment of the children is calculated by a method altogether subversive of the end obviously contemplated in providing for such an entry. The attendance has lately been affected by harvesting, but ordinarily the numbers in attendance are fairly proportionate to those enrolled. Punctuality is very unsatisfactory. The government secures cleanliness, obedience, and fair order, but is not enthusiastic and forceful enough. Several pupils have been prematurely advanced to the 2nd class. Singing and drawing are not taught. In the other branches the attainments are uneven, and average only a little above moderate. The teacher is too easily discouraged.

**CURRAWANG (V.)** :—Visited, 6th and 7th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 64 ; total, 121.

Numbers present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 50 ; total, 98.

A new brick schoolroom well organized has been erected. There is a fine enclosed playground ; but to complete the material condition a class-room, sheds, lavatory, water supply, and teacher's residence are wanted. The attendance is numerous, and the general discipline good. Singing is not taught, but elementary algebra is an extra for the upper division of the 3rd class. The pupils unduly preponderate in the 1st class, and as a consequence, a disproportionately large share of work is thrown on the assistant. All other arrangements for the conduct of the school are satisfactory. In the 1st class the proficiency is moderate ; in the 2nd and 3rd, very fair. Needlework is not effectively taught.

**COLLECTOR (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 2nd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 24 ; total, 55.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 15 ; total, 40.

School is at present conducted in make-shift premises, but active measures are being taken to get a properly organized vested school. The discipline is the weak point in the general management ; it is at best but indifferent. Some time had to be spent in getting the children into order before the examination could be proceeded with. The Scripture lessons have not been read hitherto, but all other required subjects to a 3rd class standard are taught. The instructional documents are only moderately well adapted to the desired end. In the 1st class the proficiency is tolerable, but in the 2nd and 3rd approaches fair. The oral subjects are the weakest.

**CROOBYAR (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 28th and 29th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 36 ; total, 102.

Numbers present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 30 ; total, 85.

Considering the attendance, the prospects of the school, and the character and importance of the district, properly appointed and much larger vested premises are badly wanted. The classification is appropriate, the instructional documents judiciously constructed, the records correct, and the teaching power equally distributed. The defective material condition has an unfavourable effect upon the attendance, which does not include more than three-fourths of the children of school age in the locality. The same cause interferes with the regularity of attendance of those enrolled. Punctuality is only tolerable, but cleanliness, order, and moral tone are good. During the year a 4th class has been formed, and all subjects required for it are intelligently taught. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

**DALTON (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 12th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 27 ; total, 52.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.

School is conducted in rented premises, half the expense being borne by the teacher—a very objectionable arrangement, which there is a prospect of some action being taken to supersede. The premises comprise schoolroom and teacher's residence, and are tolerably suitable, though the external appointments are very incomplete. The records and property generally are neatly and carefully kept. Harvesting affects the attendance. In all other respects the general discipline is thoroughly effective. Its results, as seen in the

the general order and tone of the schools are good. There are three classes, and, singing excepted, all subjects required for these are taught. The whole instructional arrangements are satisfactory, and the proficiency exceeds fair. The general management is energetic and efficient.

ELING FOREST (V.) :—Visited, 23rd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 18 ; total, 33.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.

The building is of stone, but in a dilapidated condition. The schoolroom is too small, and does not allow of a proper arrangement of the furniture. A separate teacher's residence is in ruins. Repairs and additions are badly wanted to the whole premises. The general discipline is very fair, the work of instruction is systematically and diligently carried on, and the proficiency of the pupils is nearly fair.

GOULBURN (Boys—V.) :—Visited, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th September.

Number enrolled :—129.  
Number present :—104.

The rooms used are suitable, but are badly in want of general repairs, and have a somewhat naked appearance from the absence of sufficient wall apparatus. The external appointments may be considered complete. Neatness is not characteristic of the records. The numbers are about stationary. Taken as a whole the general discipline approaches good. The instruction is well regulated, and of extensive range—elementary Latin, algebra to quadratics, the mensuration of superficies, and the text of Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, and VI, with exercises on Book I—being added to the prescribed subjects up to a 4th class standard. The average proficiency of the pupils in this course ranges from fair to very fair. Arithmetic, singing (except in the 4th class), and mensuration are weak branches.

GOULBURN (Girls—V.) :—Visited, 17th, 18th, and 19th September.

Number enrolled :—92.  
Number present :—80.

The schoolroom is rather narrow, but is otherwise suitable. It is well furnished, and fairly well stocked. The external appointments are of satisfactory character. The numbers are increasing. The government is thoroughly effective, the pupils being very regular and punctual in attendance, and the order and moral tone excellent. All required subjects to a 4th class standard are taught, and the work is judiciously regulated, and carried on with fidelity, vigour, and skill. The attainments of the pupils are very fair on the average, and their answering is thoughtful and spirited.

GOULBURN (Infants—V.) :—Visited, 15th and 16th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 78 ; girls, 72 ; total, 150.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 57 ; total, 121

The accommodation provided is not quite sufficient. Much of the apparatus is getting old and soiled. The walls have a bare appearance, and want re-colouring. The attendance is large and increasing. On the whole the discipline is good. All the usual infants' school subjects are taught except Scripture. The classification is unnecessarily minute, and in many particulars incongruous—the time-table is impracticable under it. The teaching is intelligent, and is carried on steadily, and with very fair skill. The collective lessons are the weakest points in the instruction. The proficiency in them is a little above tolerable, while in the other branches it ranges from fair to good.

GULLEN (N.-V.) :—Visited, 6th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 35 ; total, 50.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 23 ; total, 27.

Nothing could be worse than the material condition of the school building now in use, but a new vested and well-appointed schoolhouse is approaching completion. The daily report book and quarterly return are the only records in a satisfactory state. Regularity and punctuality of attendance are both bad. The government is rather feeble, and the order is lax as a consequence. Loss of time and power is caused by minute subdivision of the classes. In reading, writing, drawing, and geography the attainments range from moderate to tolerable ; in the other subjects, from failure to indifferent. The singing is simply an infliction upon the listener.

Note.—Since the inspection the new building has been opened.

GUNDABOO (V.) :—Visited, 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 20 ; total, 48.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.

The material organization is well-nigh complete. The attendance is satisfactorily numerous, and is regularly maintained. The order, however, is indifferent,—the result of a weak and wavering government. Singing is not taught. The methods are not of any definite character. The results of examination are a little beyond moderate. The range of attainments is low, but this is accounted for in part by the fact that the school was closed for some time previous to the present teacher taking charge.

GUNNING (V.) :—Visited, 13th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 35 ; total, 64.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 29 ; total, 54.

A verandah to the residence, lavatory, and weather-sheds would make the material organization complete. In all main features the general discipline is very fair. It would be improved by the infusion of more life and cheerfulness into the government. The pupils are judiciously classified, and are taught all subjects required up to a 3rd-class standard. The methods are modern, and are practised with fair skill and tolerable energy. The 1st class has not received a proportionate share of attention, and the range of attainments in it is consequently low, and its general proficiency barely moderate. In the second class the attainments are nearly fair, and in the 3rd from fair to very fair ; average, tolerable to fair.

KANGALOOON (N.-V.) :—Visited, 10th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 24 ; total, 47.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

School is held in the Church of England building, which is fairly suitable. Hat-pegs are wanted to complete the internal fittings, and a lavatory and playshed to make good the external appointments. The church furniture interferes but slightly with school business. The pupils are regular in attendance, and fairly punctual, clean, mannerly, and in good order. The teaching of singing is temporarily suspended. The general proficiency exceeds tolerable in the 1st and 3rd classes, and reaches very fair in the 2nd. The pupils are attentive, ready to work, and generally thoughtful and intelligent.

KANGALOOON,

**KANGALOOON, WEST (V.)** :—Visited, 9th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 18 ; total, 44.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 16 ; total, 37.

The school is in good material condition, and the property is carefully kept. A few omissions occur in the records. Punctuality admits of improvement, but the children are clean, of becoming demeanour, cheerful, and in tolerable order. Several minute divisions, differing for the different subjects, have been made in the 1st class, and to this extent the classification is defective. The instruction is fairly well regulated, and is imparted on modern methods with tolerably satisfactory results.

**MARULAN (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 28th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

School is held in an apartment of a former hotel, now falling into disrepair. The records are very imperfect, and are disfigured with ink stains and erasures. The general discipline is very fair. The work is not well regulated, and is not very skilfully performed. The oral lessons are the weak feature in the instruction, and reduce the general average of proficiency, which lies between moderate and tolerable.

**MITTAGONG, LOWER (V.)** :—Visited, 20th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 17 ; total, 43.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 15 ; total, 40.

The front door is broken, and has no step to it. An excellent teacher's residence has lately been erected. Sheds, a lavatory, and bell are wanted to make the material organization complete. There is a full attendance, and in all main features the general discipline is good. The instruction is judiciously regulated, the classification is appropriate, and the methods are modern and carefully applied. The proficiency averages fair. Dictation is weak.

**MITTAGONG, UPPER (V.)** :—Visited, 6th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 17 ; total, 40.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

The school is in good material condition, and is thoroughly well organized, but very little care has been taken of the premises. The schoolroom and residence are anything but clean, and are littered over with paper and rubbish. Only two-thirds of the children in the locality are enrolled, and for some time past the attendance has been both irregular and unpunctual. On the day of inspection it was exceptionally low on account of bad weather. The classification is altogether too high, the present 3rd class being far below the required standard. The teaching has been poor and superficial. The proficiency ranges from small to indifferent. At the time of inspection the present teacher had but just entered on charge of the school ; he cannot be held accountable for its very unsatisfactory condition.

**MOOROOWOLLLEN (V.)** :—Visited, 29th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 47 ; total, 80.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 26 ; total, 56.

A new, well-planned weatherboard building is provided. Weather-shed, water supply, lavatory, and additional accommodation for the teacher are wanted. In several particulars the records are erroneously kept. The attendance is large, fairly regular, and tolerably punctual. The teaching power is barely sufficient. The children are given to prompting and collusion over their work, and their attention and effort are inclined to be fitful. The classification is unnecessarily minute, and entails a great loss of time. Undue prominence has been given to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The proficiency, on the whole, ranges from moderate in the 1st class to fair in the 3rd. The progress of the school has not been commensurate with its advantages.

**MOSS VALE (V.)** :—Visited, 17th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 28 ; total, 65.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 14 ; total, 36.

The teacher's residence is too small, and a weather-shed is wanted on the playground. Otherwise the school is in good material condition. The internal equipment is satisfactory also, but, strange to say, the maps and pictures are rolled up in a corner instead of being suspended on the walls. The attendance on the day of inspection was low in consequence of wet weather, but ordinarily it is satisfactorily numerous, regular, and punctual. The government is mild and cheerful, vigilant, and fairly effective. Military drill has been introduced with beneficial results. The classification and instructional arrangements generally are unobjectionable. Singing is not taught, but in the other subjects the attainments average nearly fair. The teaching is careful and zealous, but needs to be more equitably distributed among the different branches. Object lessons and explanation of the reading lessons are weak points.

**MUMMELL (V.)** :—Visited, 29th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 24 ; total, 45.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.

The material organization is good. All children of school age in the locality attend ; two-thirds of them, regularly. Punctuality is satisfactory, cleanliness is secured, and the order and moral tone are good. There are three classes, and, singing excepted, all subjects required for these are taught. The instruction is imparted zealously, intelligently, on approved methods, and with results ranging from fair to very fair.

**MUMMELL EAST (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 17th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19.

The roof is in want of repairs, and the furniture is insufficient. There is neither enclosed playground nor teacher's residence. There are no proper external appointments. From various causes the attendance is low and irregular. The government is vigorous, secures fair order, and is developing a healthy moral tone. Scripture and drawing are omitted. In the other branches the attainments are tolerable. The present teacher has been but a short time in charge, and she has had several difficulties to face and irregularities to correct.

**MURRUMBATEMAN (V.)** :—Visited, 7th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

The school building is new, suitable, and well-furnished. The playground is enclosed, and a comfortable cottage is provided for the teacher. A tank and a bell are wanted. There is no lesson register. The attendance has been low for some time past, but is recovering. The general discipline is fair, and the moral

moral tone healthy. The classification is adapted to the circumstances, and singing and drawing are the only omission from the prescribed course. An intelligent effort is made to practise modern methods of teaching, and with tolerable results.

MYRTLEVILLE (V.) :—Visited, 21st March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 23 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 20 ; total, 25.

The schoolroom is low, but otherwise fairly suitable. It is well stocked, but not kept sufficiently tidy and clean. The quarter of enrolment is estimated according to the attainments, instead of by the attendance of the pupils. The numbers are low and fluctuating. The pupils are extremely unpunctual, and in consequence of the laxity and feebleness of the government, the order is but moderate, and the moral tone low. Singing and drawing are omitted, and the reading of the Scripture Lessons was discontinued at the beginning of the year. The other subjects, up to a 3rd class standard, are professedly taught, but in reality the instruction has been mainly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The average proficiency is a little above indifferent. Modern methods are either ignored or not understood. The school appears to have seriously declined in both numbers and efficiency.

NEW SHEFFIELD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 17th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 23 ; total, 53.

The building used is the Wesleyan chapel, which is a roomy and comfortable structure, fairly well furnished ; but the locality requires a fully organized and vested school establishment. The numbers enrolled comprise two-thirds of the children in the locality. The government is mild without being forceful, and the several features of the discipline are only tolerably satisfactory. The time-table is very defective. Little objection can be taken to the classification. The teaching is on modern methods, but is based more on experience than on a knowledge of principles. Its results slightly exceed tolerable. Existing arrangements are in part only provisional, and, considering the importance and prospects of the place, cannot be regarded as efficient.

NORWOOD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 18th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

A good schoolhouse and residence are provided. The playground is partially enclosed, but there are no out-offices. Book-press and hat-pegs are badly wanted, and the lighting of the room is somewhat defective. No right-of-way to the school is secured, and in wet weather it becomes inaccessible to many of the children. All children in the locality attend, and the discipline throughout is very fair. The instructional arrangements are satisfactory, and the proficiency ranges from tolerable in the 1st class to fair in the 3d. The school was closed for some months before the appointment of the present teacher ; but he has successfully re-organized it, and considerably improved its general efficiency.

NOWRA (V.) :—Visited, 11th and 12th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 34 ; total, 84.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 27 ; total, 74.

Recent additions have made the house accommodation for the teacher pretty complete, but some portion of the playground should be fenced off for his private use. Weather-sheds and lavatory are wanted. The numbers have increased, until they now include nearly all the children of school age in the locality, and the attendance is marked by fair regularity and punctuality. The order is tolerable. Greater attention to the details of discipline is necessary to render it fully satisfactory. The teaching is lacking in force and substance. As a result, the pupils do not work with sufficient will and vigour. The attainments average tolerable. Geometry and dictation are very weak branches. The gradual influx of new scholars of very uneven attainments may have had some effect in lowering the general efficiency.

ROBERTSON (V.) :—Visited, 13th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 34 ; total, 68.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49.

Excellent stone buildings are provided. A lavatory, weather-shed, and water supply are wanted, and the playground has yet to be enclosed and properly cleared. The interior of the school has a very bare appearance from the absence of apparatus on the walls ; a sufficient stock is provided, but not suspended. A numerous and fairly regular and punctual attendance is secured. The order is fair, but the moral tone only tolerable ; there is an under current of whispering, and the pupils are slow. There are only two classes, but by this time there should have been three. There is also a tendency to make too many subdivisions of the classes. Modern methods are practised, but in such a way that the whole results of instruction are not much above tolerable. In the 2nd class the general proficiency reaches fair. The adoption of the narrow and partial plan of giving an undue, almost exclusive, attention to reading, writing, and arithmetic, has had a great deal to do in preventing the accomplishment of higher results.

ROSLYN (V.) :—Visited, 24th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 12 ; total, 27.

The building is in very fair material condition, and well organized. The discipline is fair throughout. Progress has been made in military drill. The classification is judicious, the methods of instruction suitable, and the teacher's attention has been well distributed among the classes ; but object lessons, Scripture lessons, and geography have been somewhat neglected. On the average, the proficiency is nearly fair.

TARAGO (N.-V.) :—Visited, 9th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 10 ; total, 29.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27.

The building used is the English church. So much space is taken up by church furniture, altogether unavailable for school use, that the operations of the school are seriously embarrassed. The furniture is but moderately suitable, and a proper arrangement of it is impossible. The attendance is regular and fairly punctual ; and the government, which is mild but vigilant, secures good order and thorough obedience. Singing and drawing are omitted ; in the other branches the attainments range from tolerable to fair. These results are mainly achieved by dint of patient and continuous application. The pupils are rather slow over their work.

TARALGA (V.) :—Visited, 26th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 26 ; total, 51.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 21 ; total, 39.

The teacher's residence wants enlarging. In other respects the material condition is satisfactory. The playground is prettily bordered by flower-plots kept by the children. The general aspect is very pleasing, and bespeaks both taste and industry. Habits of whispering and promiscuous answering, and a tendency

tendency to frivolity on the part of the pupils are observable; otherwise the general discipline is very fair. Military drill is introduced with marked advantage. Although singing and drawing are nominally the only prescribed subjects not taught, an altogether undue prominence is given to reading, writing, and arithmetic. According to the time-table the 3rd class gets seventeen, and the 2nd class sixteen arithmetic lessons in the week, taking up about half their time. The time-table is defective in other respects, and the programmes are little better than transcripts from the "Standard of Proficiency." The instruction lacks thoroughness and comprehensiveness. Dictation, object lessons, arithmetic, and geography are particularly weak subjects, and the general proficiency is only from moderate to tolerable. The disadvantages said to be connected with the school are no greater than in the average of schools.

**TERRANNA (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 16th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 15 ; total, 37.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

School is in the Church of England building, a neat and commodious stone structure, not however suitably furnished for school purposes. A comfortable residence is provided for the teacher, who has ornamented the premises with a garden, laid out and planted with great taste, and kept with an equal amount of care. To maintain the minimum average is a work of considerable difficulty, but up to the present it has been done. The pupils are also fairly punctual, and generally clean and tidy. Other features of the discipline are less satisfactory. Whispering and restlessness are prevalent, and the school movements are attended with an amount of noise and confusion. The classification and general arrangements for lesson giving are somewhat incongruous. The plan of having a separate class for each subject is followed to a considerable extent, and a loss of time and power is the result. The attainments range from indifferent in the 1st class to fair in the 3rd. The oral lessons are weak.

**TOMERONG (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 22nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 14 ; total, 37.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 14 ; total, 36.

This is a substantial and well-built schoolroom of sawn slabs with shingled roof, but the teacher's residence is a mere hut. A good playground is enclosed and cleared. The building is frequently used for religious purposes, and a disarrangement of the furniture, &c., left for the teacher to make good, is a common consequence. With the exception of the quarterly return, no one of the records can be said to be complete and correct. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual in attendance, and, although quiet and obedient, are not well trained to proper school habits. To be fully effective the government needs to be more exacting in character, and to be administered with greater vigour and promptitude. The time-table needs entire remodelling on correct principles, and the entries on the programmes are vague. In some branches the teaching is intelligent and developmental, but in others it is mechanical and bears little or no fruit. As a consequence, the attainments vary greatly. On an average, they are between indifferent and moderate. Grammar, geography, object lessons, explanation of reading lessons, and Scripture lessons are exceedingly low. The teacher clings to old forms with a tenacity that greatly mars his usefulness.

**TOWRANG (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 14th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 14 ; total, 31.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

School is conducted in the Wesleyan chapel, and the presence of heavy church furniture renders a proper school organization impossible. The records are in an unsatisfactory state. The pupils are regular, punctual, and clean, but in only moderate order. The government is mild to weakness, and tolerates many loose and objectionable habits. The classification is judicious. The instruction does not include object lessons, singing, or drawing, and is imperfectly regulated. The results are below moderate.

**TUENA (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 28th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 19 ; total, 48.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38.

The building used is a miserable hut, badly furnished. The lesson register is not kept at all, and the class roll and fee book very imperfectly so. Only about one-half the children in the locality attend; and discipline, order, moral tone are unknown. There are no programmes, and the time-table is worthless. The teaching bears no fruit. The school is a failure.

*Note.*—The teacher resigned immediately after the inspection, and the school is now closed until proper buildings are provided.

**ULLADULLA (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 1st September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 18 ; total, 45.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.

The schoolhouse is an old and dilapidated slab building. It is passably well furnished and stocked, but the external appointments are very indifferent. The schoolroom is kept scrupulously clean and tidy. The attendance is numerous for the locality, and the children are clean, in good order, and manifest a cheerful and subdued demeanour. Fair judgment is shown in the classification and in the regulation of the instruction. All required subjects are provided for, and the teaching is carried on with diligence, care, and method. The proficiency is from fair to very fair.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

**BAMARANG** :—Visited, 13th August.

I visited this school to report on an application for aid to it. A suitable building is provided, and satisfactory general arrangements are in force. The school has since been aided, and will provide the means of education for from 20 to 25 children who would be otherwise destitute.

**BERELLAN** :—Visited, 3rd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.

This was originally a Roman Catholic school, and is still held in a building belonging to that denomination. The premises generally are of suitable character, but the furniture is old and cumbersome, and much of the apparatus is soiled and worn. Three of the records are defectively kept. Only those children within very easy reach of the school attend. The government is mild and indulgent. The general discipline is only tolerable. Singing and Scripture are omitted. The time-table neither is nor can be worked upon, and the programmes are little better than mere transcripts from the "Standard of Proficiency." Several children have been prematurely promoted. Grammar, geography, object lessons, and word-meanings have been much neglected. In the other subjects the attainments range from tolerable to fair.

**BUNDANOON** :—

**BUNDANOON** :—Visited, 10th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 16 ; total, 37.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.

This is a good building of sawn slabs with shingle roof, and is generally suitable. It is the property of the Primitive Methodist body, and religious services are occasionally held in it, which, however, are not allowed to interfere with the school business. The furniture is new and suitable, but insufficient. The attendance is reasonably numerous and regular, but not punctual enough. The pupils are clean, but in only moderate order. They are properly classified, and taught all subjects up to a 2nd class standard. The teaching is intelligent and careful, and produces results approaching to fair.

**BUNGONIA** :—Visited, 9th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 10 ; total, 24.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.

School is held in a room of a dilapidated and untenanted cottage. It is but indifferently suitable, and is not kept tidy enough. The records are in an unsatisfactory state. The attendance is low and irregular. The pupils are unpunctual, and generally untrained to proper school habits. The classification is too minute, and the teaching is mainly individual. The proficiency of the pupils is below indifferent. Singing, drawing, and Scripture lessons are omitted, but special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism is superadded. In its general character the school assimilates far more closely to a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School than to a Public School.

**BURRAGAWANG** :—Visited, 22nd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.

The building is new and suitable, and fairly well furnished, but there are no out-offices. The records are very imperfect. The school was opened two months before the inspection, and during that time the children attended regularly and punctually. They are also tractable and willing, and seem to be actuated by right motives ; but very little has been done towards effecting thorough order. The instructional arrangements are crude and ill-adapted to the "Standard of Proficiency." The work is very imperfectly regulated, and is encumbered by mere mechanical and rote operations of an anything but educative tendency. The average proficiency is small. Special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism has been added to the ordinary subjects. For this breach of the Council's Regulations the teacher excuses herself on the ground that she was misled by advice from a source which she at the time considered authoritative.

**CHAIN OF PONDS** :—Visited, 11th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 17 ; total, 34.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

The schoolhouse is a good slab building, but needs plastering. It is well furnished and stocked. Excepting in a few minor matters, the records are properly kept. Attendance is considerably affected during the summer months by the demand for children's labour on the farms, but in all other respects the discipline is good. Singing and drawing are the only subjects entirely omitted, but explanation of the reading lessons, grammar, geography, and object lessons have received far too little attention, and are extremely weak branches. The teaching inclines to be somewhat mechanical, and produces results which are both partial and various, being as high as good in writing and dictation, and only small in geography. They average nearly tolerable.

**COTTA WALLA** :—Visited, 23rd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 5 ; total, 16.

The school building is a slab structure divided into two rooms—one for a schoolroom, the other for a teacher's residence. Both are unfloored, and the former is not very well supplied with requisites. There are no out-offices. No lesson register is kept. The attendance is small for the locality, and the pupils are both unpunctual and irregular. Order and cleanliness have yet to be secured. Singing, drawing, and Scripture are not taught ; in the other branches the attainments average moderate. The population and resources of the locality are sufficient to support a Public School. The committee keeps this circumstance in view. Since the inspection certain material improvements have been effected.

**GARRETT'S FLAT** :—Visited, 11th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.

Two acres of Crown land have been secured for school purposes ; and the people have erected a slab building, divided into two rooms—one for a schoolroom, the other for the teacher's use. The schoolroom is fairly well furnished, but is badly lighted. No other material provisions have yet been made. The stock of working materials is scanty. The discipline is firm and thoroughly effective. The pupils are well drilled. The school, the first in the locality, was ten months in operation at the time of inspection. There was consequently no higher class than a 1st, which was divided into three sections. The children have been well and carefully taught, and their mental powers developed. The proficiency averages very fair. The progress made is real and good.

**GOOD HOPE** :—Visited, 3rd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32.

A snug slab building with two rooms for the teacher, a playground of two acres enclosed by a log fence and the Murrumbidgee River, and a fairly sufficient and suitable supply of furniture and working materials, make up the material provisions. Only three-fifths of the children of school age in the locality attend. The place is really a fair field for a Public School, and one ought to exist. Contrary to the Council's Regulations, the distinctive features of a Denominational School are incorporated in the general management—catechism instruction being regularly given by the teacher. The children on the books are punctual and regular in attendance, and clean, but order and moral tone are low. The pupils talk, answer, leave their places, and commit many other breaches of discipline, apparently as a matter of course, and in the majority of cases, unchecked. Singing, drawing, and Scripture lessons are omitted. Old rote methods are mostly practised, and the results are correspondent. The instruction is of a very limited range, and the proficiency is considerably below indifferent.

**GRABEN GULLEN** :—Visited, 5th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19.

The building is of the usual bush kind, slab and bark ; it is badly appointed. The furniture and fittings are insufficient. The records are in a very unsatisfactory state. Nearly all the children in the locality are enrolled, but they are very irregular and unpunctual. The discipline is weak and ineffective.

Object

Object lessons, singing, drawing, and Scripture lessons are omitted, and the professed teaching of grammar and geography is mere waste of time. Even in reading, writing, and arithmetic the proficiency is but small. Special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism is grafted on the ordinary work. The school is opened and closed with prayers, and is to all intents and purposes a Roman Catholic School, with the time for special religious instruction changed.

**GREENWELL POINT** :—Visited, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 20 ; total, 35.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32.

A good schoolhouse and residence are provided. The playground is too small, and there are no out-offices. The children exhibit a very pleasing demeanour and spirit, and are in very good order. The attainments average from fair to very fair throughout ; and the pupils are very attentive, and display considerable industry and mental culture. The school is in a creditable state.

**GULLEN** :—Visited, 7th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

The schoolhouse, a slab building with bark roof, is in fair repair and is neatly kept ; it is poorly furnished and badly appointed. The records are imperfect. The attendance is reasonably numerous, but not steadily maintained ; several of the pupils are unpunctual. The discipline is only partially effective—it is not strict enough. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction includes all required subjects except drawing ; but is badly regulated, and is imparted in such an unskilful manner as to be unproductive of real results. The attainments are below small. Denominational teaching from Dr. Butler's catechism is attached to the ordinary work in such a way as to become virtually a part and parcel of the regular routine, and the school is opened and closed with prayers, so that it is not, as it is required to be, conducted as a Public School.

**GURRUNDAN** :—Visited, 8th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

A slab building, with bark roof, and no external appointments, standing in a lonely spot near the top of the Oullarin Range. Internally it has been made pretty comfortable, and is fairly well provided with requisites. No fee book is kept. The attendance is reasonably numerous, and is maintained with average regularity and fair punctuality. The pupils are quiet in manners and clean in appearance ; but are in loose order, and anything but smart and industrious. The classification tends to be too minute. Singing and drawing are professedly the only omissions. Reading and writing are the only subjects, however, in which the average proficiency rises above indifferent.

**HIGH RANGE** :—Visited, 21st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

This is a good bush schoolhouse, satisfactorily fitted up, but there are no external appointments. Numerous errors are made in the keeping of the records. The pupils are punctual and clean, but neither regular in attendance nor sufficiently orderly. The time-table is quite unsuitable, and the instruction is neither regulated by programmes nor recorded in the lesson register. Object lessons, singing, drawing, and Scripture are omitted altogether, and geography is regularly given to the 3rd class only. Judging by results, grammar can hardly be said to be taught. In the remaining subjects the proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

**JACQUA** :—Visited, 26th September.

This school was visited on an application for aid to it. It is in a mining settlement near the Shoalhaven River, and provides the means of education for about forty children. The stability of the place is not by any means certain. The building is fairly suitable, and proper furniture will be provided immediately.

**JANNUNG** :—Visited, 27th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 16 ; total, 26.

Several of the pupils live on the opposite side of an adjacent creek, which becomes heavily flooded in wet weather, and is for a time uncrossable. This circumstance materially affects the attendance at certain seasons. Ten acres of ground have been secured, and a suitable schoolhouse has been erected, furnished, and stocked ; but there are no other material provisions. All the children in the locality attend, except one family ; and the discipline secures fair punctuality, cleanliness, and good order. There is, however, a lack of enthusiasm among the pupils. The course of instruction is complete ; modern methods are studied and practised ; and the instructional arrangements generally are satisfactory, and give evidence of considerable inventive power. The proficiency approaches fair, but the answering is insufficiently prompt and spirited.

**KILLENAMELLA** :—Visited, 2nd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

The schoolhouse is a comfortable slab building, tolerably well supplied with necessaries, and kept commendably neat and clean. The attendance is reasonably numerous, and the pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and also clean. Real order, however, is not obtained, and the discipline as a whole is but moderate. The instruction is neither regulated nor registered, and is mainly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The proficiency of the pupils is indifferent. Prayers are given each morning before the regular business commences, and special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism is superadded to the ordinary instruction. The distinctive features of a Denominational Roman Catholic School are imported into the general management.

**KIRKDALE** :—Visited, 2nd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 7 ; total, 23.

The present schoolroom is a small and unsuitable but temporarily used. Several errors and omissions occur in the records. The government is mild, but vigilant and effective ; the classification is too divisive. Drawing is not taught, but results approaching tolerable are produced in the other subjects.

**MIDDLE ARM** :—Visited, 20th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

Two acres of Crown land have been secured for school purposes, and the people have put up a building which meets existing requirements tolerably well. The furniture is not well arranged. A full attendance is kept up, and the discipline generally is tolerably effective. The classification is in itself appropriate,

appropriate, but the classes have been wrongly named. Prayers and special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism are added to the ordinary instruction, so that the regulation requiring Provisional Schools to be conducted as Public Schools is violated. Scripture lessons and drawing are not taught, but tolerable results have been achieved in the other subjects.

**MARKDALE :—30th April.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30.

A new and suitable schoolroom has been put up, but it wants flooring and lining. The furniture is barely sufficient, and not very suitable. A teacher's residence is provided. The admission register and fee book are incorrectly kept. A good attendance has been secured. The discipline is tolerable. Practically the instruction is narrowed down to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The omission of the other subjects is the result partly of the teacher's inability to teach them, partly of neglect, and partly of prejudice. The instruction is not regulated by any documents, and is conducted on antiquated methods. The proficiency is small. It is difficult to rouse the children to answer even when they can do so.

**MUMMELL :—Visited, 17th November.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 12 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28.

The premises belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and the building is used for both church and school purposes. Church furniture and arrangements do not, however, interfere to any material degree with school operations. A two-roomed unfloored residence is provided, but there are no out-offices. The attendance is reasonably numerous, and is marked by regularity and punctuality. Cleanliness and fair order are also secured. Singing, drawing, and Scripture lessons are omitted. In the other subjects the proficiency is from moderate to tolerable. The teacher states that the Denominational instruction which, contrary to the regulations, was incorporated with the work during the early part of the year, is now discontinued.

**PEELWOOD :—Visited, 29th April.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 16 ; total, 43.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 8 ; total, 26.

As a temporary provision the school buildings are satisfactory. The playground is unenclosed ; the furniture is strong and in good condition, but is not of the most suitable kind. No lesson register is kept. Nearly all the children in the locality attend, and an average proportion, regularly. Some slight progress has been made in military drill, and the discipline generally is promising. Hitherto the instruction has been confined almost entirely to reading, writing, and arithmetic. Many of the pupils are over-classified. The methods are not devoid of suitability, but the work wants regulating and systematizing. The average proficiency is indifferent. The school has been but a short time in operation, and the teacher has had but little experience. He is working hard.

**PEJAR :—Visited, 21st November.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 15 ; total, 26.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.

The school building is small, and in only tolerable repair. The furniture is not well arranged. The attendance includes only two-thirds of the children in the locality, and is neither regular nor punctual. The work is carried on with but little system and indifferent order. The government is very feeble. Singing and drawing are omitted, and the methods of instruction are mechanical and barren. The instruction is of very narrow range, and the proficiency is only indifferent.

**REDGROUND :—Visited, 24th November.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

Two acres of Crown land have been secured, and a tolerably suitable building has been erected. Some of the furniture and apparatus wants renewing. The government is vigilant and fairly strict. The order and moral tone are now tolerable, and are improving. Scripture, singing, and drawing are not taught. Teaching of a developmental kind is superseding mere rote work, and the present proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable. The school has made decided improvement within the year.

**RUN OF WATER :—Visited, 5th December.**

The school was visited on an application for aid to it. The building is the Primitive Methodist chapel, which is suitable, and comparatively unencumbered with church furniture. Sufficient and suitable furniture is provided. Should the attendance keep up to what it is at present it will be sufficient for a Public School ; but changes will in all probability be caused by the opening of the Great Southern Railway to Yass. Aid has been granted to the school, and there are upwards of forty children enrolled.

**SHAW'S CREEK :—Visited, 8th December.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 20 ; total, 41.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 19 ; total, 40.

The building is a rough slab structure with bark roof, built on Crown land, and divided into two rooms, the smaller of which is floored and used as a residence by the teacher. The playground is not yet enclosed, and out-offices are wanted. The school, the first in the locality, was opened a month before the inspection. Four-fifths of the children in the locality had been gathered in. The government is mild, but vigilant and effective. Suitable general arrangements are in force. Teaching is carried on earnestly and on approved methods, and is effecting satisfactory progress.

**SPRING CREEK (Yass River) :—Visited, 3rd November.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 18 ; total, 28.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

A new slab building has been provided and furnished. There is a separate room for the teacher's use. External appointments, hat-pegs, and flooring are badly wanted. Nearly all the children in the locality have been gathered in, and for so far they have attended regularly. Fairly effective measures have been taken to secure punctuality, cleanliness, and order. As a whole the discipline is promising. The school was aided but a very short time prior to the inspection, and the teacher had not got fairly to work. The arrangements made, however, are contrary to the Council's regulations, inasmuch as they provide for conducting the school as a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School instead of as a Public School. The children were not examined.

**SPRING VALLEY :—Visited, 7th November.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 30 ; total, 50.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 19 ; total, 33.

The material provisions are fairly sufficient and satisfactory. The furniture is not well arranged. The attendance is increasing, and already exceeds that of a Provisional School. The discipline has improved,

improved, and is now fairly effective. A suitable classification obtains, but the regulation of the instruction is defective in several particulars. The present teacher has been but a short time in charge. It will require both time and labour to make the pupils satisfactorily proficient in the several branches of study. Special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism is grafted on the ordinary work.

TARLO :—Visited, 15th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

The building is inferior, and is very badly furnished, stocked, and appointed. The records are in an unsatisfactory state. Most of the children within reach of the school attend it, but not with anything like sufficient regularity or punctuality. They are mannerly, cheerful, and clean, but have not been trained to proper school habits. Numerous instances of incorrect classification occur. The teaching is virtually confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is not regulated by time-table and programmes. Much of the work is desultory and purposeless. The attainments of the pupils average indifferent.

NARRUNGA :—Visited, 10th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 12 ; total, 32.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.

A well-built schoolhouse of slabs, with shingle roof, has been erected on a suitable site—Crown land, which, however, is neither cleared nor fenced. Hat-pegs, book-shelves, and a table for the teacher are wanted to complete the interior appointments. There are no external appointments. The attendance is numerous for the locality, regular, and punctual. Military drill has been introduced with marked effect, both boys and girls taking part. Cleanliness, order, and moral tone are good. The school was about a year in operation when inspected, and most of the pupils were beginners on its establishment. There is consequently only a 1st class, which is divided into three sections. The teaching has been thorough and educative, and good progress has been made. All required subjects except singing are taught, and the proficiency is very fair.

WALNER :—Visited, 27th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.

The schoolroom is too small and badly shaped. The furniture and school stock are both insufficient. The former is unsuitable. Several rooms for the teacher's use are attached to the schoolroom. There is a full attendance, which is maintained with satisfactory regularity and punctuality. The order is very fair. There are no programmes, otherwise the instructional arrangements are generally satisfactory. The attainments range from tolerable to fair in both the classes. Object lessons weak.

### III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

CURRAN'S CREEK :—Visited, 25th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 11 ; total, 18.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

A comfortable and fairly suitable building has been provided, but the furniture is rough and rickety. There are no out-offices. The discipline is very fair. Military drill has been introduced with marked good results. Drawing is not taught, but tolerable progress has been made in the other branches. This is the first school in the locality, and was established only two months prior to the inspection.

LOST RIVER :—Visited, 25th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

This school is in the Wheeo District and is worked in conjunction with Curran's Creek (H.-T.), about 6 miles distant. The building is suitable, but the furniture is unsuitable and insufficient. The stock of working materials is hardly sufficient for the attendance. The school has been only a short time established, but nearly all the children in the locality have been gathered in, and they are regular and punctual in attendance, and have been drilled and brought under control. The instruction includes all required subjects except drawing, and is well regulated. In both classes the proficiency is tolerable. For the time the progress is satisfactory.

UPPER GUNDAROO :—Visited, 4th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

The school is a Church of England building, and is roomy and very fairly suitable. Sufficient space is left clear of church furniture for school operations. The furniture is not well-arranged. The government is hardly strict enough in the matter of order, but the other features of the discipline are fairly satisfactory. There are no programmes, and rote work is mixed up far too extensively with the teaching. An unsanctioned series of reading tablets is in use. The average proficiency is slightly above *moderate*. Singing and drawing are not taught.

SUTTON :—Visited, 4th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

This school is worked in conjunction with Upper Gundaroo H.-T., from which it is distant about 7 miles. The building is a Wesleyan chapel. The roof is in want of repairs, and there are no external appointments. The furniture is badly arranged, and the stock of working materials is scanty. An unsanctioned series of reading tablets is used. All children in the locality attend, and with fair regularity. Order and moral tone are only tolerable. The government is mild, but insufficiently strict. No programmes are constructed, and singing and drawing are not taught. Moderate proficiency has been attained in the other subjects. The methods of instruction are the same as at Upper Gundaroo.

NORTH HUSKISSON :—Visited, 25th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.

The school is situated at the head of Jarvis Bay, in a small settlement of shipwrights and persons engaged in the timber trade. It is worked in conjunction with New Bristol H.-T., 12 miles distant. A tolerably suitable building has been erected on Government land, but there are no out-offices. The school is fairly well-furnished, but scantily stocked. The classification is judicious, and the records are properly kept in the main. All the children within reach of the school attend it, and are punctual, regular, mannerly, and in tolerable order. Singing is not taught, and hitherto the Scripture lessons have not been read. The instruction is properly regulated. Results averaging tolerable are produced.

**NEW BRISTOL :—Visited, 25th August.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8; girls, 6; total, 14.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 7; girls, 5; total, 12.

This school is situated near Cape St. George Lighthouse, and supplies the means of education for the children of persons engaged thereat, and in fishing at Jarvis Bay. The building is suitable, and has a separate room for the teacher's use. There is neither enclosed playground nor out-office of any description. There is enough furniture, but not of apparatus. All children of school-age in the locality attend, and are punctual, and very regular, clean, of lively habits, and in tolerable order. The Scripture lessons have not yet been read, and singing is not taught. In the other subjects the proficiency ranges from tolerable in the 1st class to very fair in the 3rd.

**MULLENGULLENGA :—Visited, 8th October.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 4; girls, 5; total, 9.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 3; girls, 5; total, 8.

This school, worked in conjunction with Windellama H.-T., supplies the means of education to the families of a few settlers, near the northern side of Lake Bathurst, and is carried on in the English church. It has to struggle hard for continued existence. The internal equipment is satisfactory, but there are no external appointments. The discipline, as a whole, is tolerable. The classification is much too high. The general character of the instruction is the same as at Windellama, and the attainments of the pupils range from small to indifferent.

**WINDELLAMA :—Visited, 8th October.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 6; girls, 6; total, 12.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 6; girls, 6; total, 12.

The room is fairly suitable, but the furniture is rude and insufficient. Punctuality needs to be greatly improved, but the other features of the discipline are tolerably satisfactory. Object lessons, singing, and drawing are not taught. The teaching consists for the most part of rote work, and as a consequence the mental effort and culture of the pupils are low. The proficiency is but moderate on the average. Arithmetic and grammar are very low.

**QUIALEGO :—Visited, 7th October.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 2; girls, 8; total, 10.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 2; girls, 6; total, 8.

The schoolroom is not floored, and the furniture is of rude description and badly arranged. There are no external appointments. Neither fee book nor lesson register is kept. The school maintains a somewhat precarious existence. The children are regular, but not punctual in attendance. They are shy, slow, and uncultivated in their manners, but quite tractable, although only moderately orderly. The classification is suitable, and the work is regulated by the required documents. The teaching in object lessons, grammar, and geography is barren; so that the instruction is practically reduced to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The average proficiency is moderate.

**SPRINGFIELD :—Visited, 9th October.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 11; total, 20.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

The school is worked in conjunction with Quialego H.-T., and the regulation and general character of the instruction are the same as at that school. The attainments are a shade better, excepting in the 2nd class, which is very weak. The general discipline is tolerably satisfactory. The pupils are slow.

**RICHLANDS :—Visited, 27th March.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 2; girls, 8; total, 10.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 2; girls, 7; total, 9.

The school is worked in conjunction with Yelbraith H.-T., and is conducted in a room of an unoccupied dwelling-house, which is in a very dilapidated condition. The furniture is of the rudest description, but there is a sufficiency of working materials. No lesson register is kept. The general discipline is very fair. The work is regulated by the authorized time-table, but there are no programmes. The teaching is intelligent, and produces results reaching nearly fair.

**YELBRAITH :—Visited, 27th March.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 6; girls, 5; total, 11.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 4; girls, 4; total, 8.

The schoolhouse, a tolerably suitable building of slabs, requires to be floored, and properly furnished and appointed. No lesson register is kept. The general discipline is very fair. The authorized time-table is adopted, but not strictly followed, and there are no programmes. The proficiency is tolerable in the 1st class, and moderate in the 2nd. This school, and Richlands H.-T., supply the means of education for the families settled around Lake Burra Burra.

**LONG REACH :—Visited, 30th May.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.

This school is worked in conjunction with Rockview H.-T., a few miles lower down the Wollondilly. Recent improvements and additions have rendered the material condition tolerably satisfactory. The discipline is good throughout. The classification is judicious; all required subjects are taught; the pupils are attentive, industrious, and thoughtful; and the proficiency is fair.

**ROCK VIEW :—Visited, 30th May.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 10; total, 22.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 9; total, 17.

Improvements to the material condition are in progress, and when complete the premises will be in a fairly satisfactory state. The discipline is sound and effective. Satisfactory instructional arrangements are in force, and the attainments are above tolerable. The work is carefully carried on.

**BURRIE :—Visited, 14th August.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 18; total, 37.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32.

The building includes a schoolroom and a teacher's residence of two apartments at the end of it. Hat-pegs, repairs to the floor, and two additional desks are wanted. There are now sufficient children in the locality to form a Public School, and four-fifths of these attend. With few exceptions the pupils are punctual; they attend with average regularity for an agricultural district; and are clean, obedient, and in tolerable order. Singing is not taught. Abstractly the methods are suitable, but they have been practised with only partial success. The attainments range from indifferent in the 1st class to tolerable in the 3rd. There is but little spirit in the answering. The increase of attendance of late has affected the results to some extent.

Note :—Since the inspection the Council has decided to convert the school into a Public School.

**CARARAWELL :—**

CARARAWELL:—Visited, 13th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boy, 1; girls, 4; total, 5.

Numbers present:—Boy, 1; girls, 4; total, 5.

This school is worked in conjunction with Burrier H.-T., situated 10 miles higher up the Shoalhaven River. The condition of the school buildings is fairly satisfactory, but there is no enclosed playground, and no out-offices. The low attendance is the result of several families having left the locality; and of the five children now attending, four have to travel a distance of 3 miles, and cross the Shoalhaven. The classification is appropriate. The instruction includes all prescribed subjects except singing, is properly regulated, and systematically imparted. The results of examination are moderate in the 2nd class, and fair in the 3rd. The pupils are rather slow, but are attentive, quiet, and orderly.

NOTE:—The school has since been closed.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector.

#### MAITLAND DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report upon Schools for 1873.

Eighty-five school departments were in operation at the close of last year. During the present year various changes in the distribution of schools have occurred, notwithstanding which the extension of the means of education has been steadily but somewhat slowly progressing. The Public Schools at Four-mile Creek, Iona, and Scone, the Provisional one at Broke, and the Hinton C.E., have been closed for lack of attendance. Stanhope P. and Bishop's Bridge C.E. have been reopened. Provisional Schools have been established at Cuan, Mount Thorley, and Wingen, and Half-Time ones at Merannic Creek and Woodburn; and the Laguna C.E. and Muswell Creek Prov. have become Public Schools. Applications for Public Schools at Greta and Rainbow Creek have been granted, but the establishment of one at the latter place has been temporarily retarded by persons inimical to the Public Schools' Act—persons who claim to have a Provisional School of their own in preference to one public. Applications made for the grant of a certificate to the Haydonton R.C. School, and for the establishment of a Provisional School at Glendon Brook, have been refused on the ground of their non-compliance with the requirements of the Public Schools' Act and the Council's Regulations respectively. The Public Schools buildings at Eldersleigh, and the more important ones at West Maitland, are now building, and will be available for the admission of scholars in a few months hence. Respecting the condition of the district with regard to the adequacy of the means of education, it is gratifying to report that all the more important centres of population are well provided with schools, such as might well be dispensed with on the ground of economy and efficiency. But it appears from inquiries made into the matter that there is still ample scope for further educational extensions among families dwelling in the minor affluents of the river Hunter, in places where children of school age are collected in groups ranging from ten to twenty. According to the reports kindly furnished me by teachers, Provisional or Half-Time Schools are needed at the following places:—Timor, Dalwood, Arvil Creek, Radfordleigh, Rouchell Park, Georangoola, Castle Forbes, Belford, Sandy Creek, Spring Creek, Pokolbin, Peshurst, Lostock, and Hall's Creek; and action has been taken to supply them with the means of education. It may be affirmed of the Provisional and Half-Time Schools of this district that they are doing useful educational work and exercising a beneficial moral influence in their respective districts; and it is expected that they will steadily improve in character in consequence of the advanced rate of the teachers' salaries and of the facilities now afforded for training respectable young men and women for teacherships. Half-Time Schools, however, are but little appreciated, even by that class of people who most need them, and who, where provided with a Public School, are known to keep their children at home half the year for nursing, herding, weeding, and other labours. Provisional schools, on the contrary, which are Public Schools *in posse*, are regarded with favour by most people, particularly those who accept and even claim them in preference to Public Schools, and who in some measure impart to them a denominational character, by the exclusiveness of their supervision, influence, and patronage. One feeble feature of the educational character of the district is the existing multiplicity of schools in places where only one fully equipped and well organized school is absolutely needed; and it is this unnecessary multiplicity that retards the attainment of that high standard of discipline and instruction which characterizes the Public Schools of Sydney; for experience proves and common sense renders manifest that one such school of 180 children, divided into four classes, with a teacher to each, is capable of achieving far higher educational results than four schools, each containing one teacher and forty-five children, classed in three, four, or five divisions for his supervision and instruction. Thus, in West Maitland alone, there are no less than seven State-aided schools of a mixed denominational character, with an excessive aggregate teaching staff of seventeen teachers (seven principal, three assistant, and seven pupil), and with a total half-yearly average attendance of only 584 children, divided into twenty-seven divisions or classes. Similar remarks apply to East Maitland, Morpeth, Lochinvar, Singleton, Muswellbrook, Hinton, Blandford, and Bishop's Bridge. The East Maitland R.C. School consists of two departments; but the average attendance of each continues so low as to warrant their fusion into one. The same remark applies to the Morpeth C.E. School. At Murrurundi, the teaching staff and the schoolroom accommodation are insufficient for the existing and available attendance of children. The Paterson C.E. School, on the contrary, is so low in point of attendance, and apparently so unpopular, as to call for the establishment of a Public School in its stead. Again, at Cessnock, the attendance of the Public School, which is the only school in the locality, has been reduced, and the erection of suitable premises for a time frustrated in consequence of clerical interference.

During the year, eighty-nine school departments have been in operation, but a few of them were closed for short periods for want of teachers. The number of schools visited is seventy-seven, and that of inspections 167: eighty-six incidental, four ordinary, and sixty-seven general. Important improvements have been effected in their material condition. Substantial and commodious schoolhouses have been erected for the Public Schools of Dammore, Laguna, and Roughtit, and the Roman Catholic School of Morpeth, in addition to which those of the Gosford P., Fishery Creek P., Stanhope P., Hinton P., Wallalong P., Cargarrle Prov., Denman C.E., St. Mary's, West Maitland, C.E., and West Maitland Wes., have undergone important repairs. New school premises are needed for the Public Schools of Lochinvar, Millfield, Murrurundi, Muswell Creek, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, and Oswald. Speaking generally, the school buildings are of a useful, plain, and very fair character, and in reasonable keeping with neighbouring public buildings, but in some cases their condition is not satisfactorily clean and comfortable, the schoolrooms being dingy and cheerless, and the playgrounds bare, untidy, and ill-appointed. One noteworthy feature is the comparatively respectable and improving character of Provisional schools buildings; but it is to be regretted that they have not been erected on Crown lands, in order to preclude the possibility of any complications arising in the probable event of them becoming Public Schools, most of them being the property of the two leading religious bodies. As regards the internal appointment of the schools in general, three-fourths of them are supplied with apparatus and books in very fair accordance with economy and existing educational requirements, and in the rest the stock is tolerably sufficient, picture-cards being the chief things in request. In two-thirds of the schools the furniture is reasonably suitable and adequate, but otherwise in the rest, chiefly Provisional and Denominational, in some of which latter the desks are of an ill-designed, old, and defaced character.

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The character of the attendance is but partially satisfactory in point of numbers and regularity, but fairly so in punctuality. During the year the average quarterly enrolments and weekly attendance have been respectively 5,193 and 3,616 out of a population of at least 8,000 children of school age. Compared with last year's results, the rate of regularity (69 p.c.) has increased 2 per cent., but the enrolments are less by seven scholars, the decrease being due to the temporary closing of a few schools, and to the removal of families northward for purposes of free selection and mining. Exclusive of families for whom Half-Time or Provisional Schools have yet to be established, there yet remains a large percentage of children who, for want of legal protection, are growing up in ignorance, in consequence of the selfishness, negligence, or ignorance of their parents; for, according to the partial returns furnished by five-eighths of the teachers, there are 1,400 children of school age not attending any school, though living within reasonable ranges of those already established for their benefit; and notwithstanding these important facts, that the year's return of free scholars is 710, and that of school fees £2,801 16s. 6d., or only 10s. 9d. for each scholar.

As regards the character of the discipline and instruction in point of improvement or retrogression, I am precluded from expressing a positive opinion, in consequence of the recency of my appointment to the district. Judging, however, from the results of many and repeated inspections, the internal management of most of the schools is of a healthy, fairly intelligent, and to a large degree progressive character. In some, the discipline is highly satisfactory as regards the neatness and cleanliness of appearances, the order, demeanour, industry, and general conduct of the pupils, and the soundness of the government; in others it is not commensurate with the teachers' grades of classification, whilst in a few it is feeble and unsatisfactory. Corporal punishment has a wholesome existence in the schools, but is apparently seldom resorted to, the principle of government being that of moral suasion. It would be well, however, if many of the pupils were coerced by a sense of fear, love, or duty, to perform their work with greater vigour, industry, and painstaking; and well also, if, in the government of their schools, the teachers paid a greater regard to the preventive principle of discipline, to the law that governs the growth of good habits, and to the importance of details of organization and instruction; for it is often from an inattention to such matters that the school machinery fails to move smoothly, and the modulus of its efficiency becomes reduced even in cases where the teachers are known to be doing their work with zeal and vigour. The intellectual condition of the schools in general is apparently lower than the moral, the character of the instruction imparted therein being of tolerable average merit, or one degree lower than the standard, but in reasonable accordance with the teachers' average grade of classification. There are but few schools, chiefly Public, in which the instruction ranks high in point of real intelligence, thoroughness, vigour, and efficiency; and, as far as can be ascertained, but few appear to have favourably progressed since the last inspections. The examinations, both oral and written, have been of a high standard, patient and searching; and the chief aim in such has been to test the pupils' power of sustained attention and self-reliance, their mental culture, and the practical utility of their instruction. In most instances the pupils have manifested in their examinations from fair to very fair order and attention; but their answering has too often been of a partial, abrupt, or thoughtless character, in consequence of which the average marks of their classes have fallen below what they might otherwise have reached. These defects exhibit themselves more or less in about two-thirds of the schools, and admit of but one explanation, want of thoroughness in the teaching; for the mechanical law of the equality of action and reaction manifests itself also in school matters, and points to the fact that the mental training of the pupils, the examination of the classes, and the revision of the silent work, have received inadequate attention. Copying and prompting have manifested themselves in but very few schools, chiefly in the lower classes of such. In two-thirds of the schools the instruction is reasonably well regulated in accordance with existing requirements, and the lesson documents are of fair average character, but require in several cases to be more strictly observed. In the rest, but partial attention is given to singing, drawing, object lessons, sewing and Scripture lessons, which last subject appears to be almost ignored in certain Provisional schools of a semi-denominational character. The teaching is on the whole earnest, diligent, and promising; but it requires in most cases to be more impressive and forcible, thorough, practical and permanently effective, the weaker subjects of instruction being dictation, arithmetic, grammar, composition, and geography. The classification of the pupils, also, needs greatly improving, for there are at present no less than five-sixths of them enrolled in the lower classes, many of whom are of advanced age and of long standing in their respective divisions. It is to be hoped, however, that as the teachers become better acquainted with what is expected of them, and with the considerations that regulate the assignment of marks of merit for organization, discipline, and proficiency, these and other defects will gradually disappear; for, as far as my knowledge of them extends, they appear to be an anxious and willing, respectable, and trustworthy class of persons. Among them there may be a few who are culpably negligent, or incapable of fully satisfying the educational exigencies of the age; but taken as a body, they are deserving of the confidence of the Country, and of greater moral and pecuniary support than they receive at present in their respective districts. Notwithstanding the comparatively low rate of school fees, many of them are badly remunerated for their services by the parents, and are practically precluded from recovering their just claims from those who can afford to meet them in whole or in part. In five or six cases only is the rule observed that the sum paid in fees and other contributions to the teacher's salary shall be at least to one-half the amount paid to the teacher by the Council. In order to show how poorly some teachers are paid in school fees, it may be affirmed that in 25 schools, with an average attendance of 648 pupils, the amount of fees received in the year has been only £248 17s. 11d., or at the weekly rate of less than 13d. for each pupil, a rate far lower than that now chargeable in England.

The local supervision of the schools is in most instances of a nominal character as regards the visits paid them by the members of their Local Boards or Committees, particularly the latter. The most efficient Public School Board is that of Morpeth, the members of which are highly to be commended for the zeal and energy they manifest in the performance of their duties. In Denominational Schools the supervision is confined almost exclusively to the local clergy, and is, generally speaking, of fair character, but requires to be more active in effecting material improvements.

J. S. JONES.

Inspector.

East Maitland, 29th January, 1874.

#### MAITLAND DISTRICT.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1873.

ABERDEEN (N.-V.) :— Visited, 12th December, 1873.

Present at examination :— Boys, 16; girls, 16; total, 32.

1. The school is held in a church; the stock of working materials is adequate, but that of furniture insufficient and ill-arranged; and the playground is without weather-shed, lavatory, and supply of water. The material organization is moderate. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and fairly well-behaved, but not satisfactorily tidy, spirited, painstaking, and industrious. The government is tolerably intelligent, but requires to be more vigilant and resolute. 3. The instruction is tolerably intelligent and well regulated, but not satisfactorily impressive and profitable. 4. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

ABERGLASSLYN :—

**ABERGLASSLYN (V.)** :—Visited, 20th June, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.

1. The material condition is moderate ; there is a fair supply of furniture ; but the stock of apparatus is defective in quantity and quality, and the playground without bell, lavatory, water-tank, and weather-shed. The condition of the school records is but partially satisfactory. 2. The attendance is irregular and unpunctual, and the school-fees are low and precarious. The government is mild and fairly intelligent, and the pupils are quiet and orderly, but deficient in animation, mental vigour, and industry ; and the school operations are not performed with the requisite energy, precision, and regularity. 3. The usual subjects are taught, but the instruction is only moderately well regulated, and is imparted with but moderate vigour and efficiency. 4. The attainments are low and poorly progressive.

**BISHOP'S BRIDGE (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 19th March, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 11 ; total, 34.

1. The material condition and organization are moderate, the stock of furniture is poor in quantity and quality, and the condition of the school records is unsatisfactory. 2. Seven-tenths of the pupils are regular and tolerably punctual, but the school fees are low and tardily paid. The government is tolerably intelligent, but is not firm and vigilant enough ; the aspect of the schoolroom is untidy, and many of the scholars are given to talking while at work, and to prompting and copying when examined. 3. Singing and sewing are not taught. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, but is too mechanical and individual. The silent lessons need closer supervision. 4. The attainments are moderate.

**BLANDFORD (N.-V.)**

This school was closed when I visited the district.

**BRANXTON (V.)** :—Visited, 4th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 35 ; total, 72.

1. A weather-shed, lavatory, and repairs to ceilings are needed ; otherwise, the material condition, organization, and aspect are satisfactory. 2. The discipline is sound, effective, and pleasing. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated ; and the teaching is zealous, skilful, and painstaking. 4. The attainments are very fair, and the general tone of the school is pleasing and good.

**BROKENBACK (V.)** :—Visited, 27th August, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 35 ; total, 58.

1. A weather-shed, supply of water, and lavatory are needed ; otherwise, the material condition and organization are reasonably satisfactory. 2. One-half of the attendance is regular and very fairly punctual, the general aspect is neat and clean, and the discipline is of very fair merit. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing ; the instruction is appropriately regulated, fairly intelligent, and painstaking. 4. The attainments are nearly fair.

**CAMPBIE (V.)** :—Visited, 1st August, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

The arrangement of the desks is defective, and the schoolroom rather small for the attendance ; book-press, bell, water-tank, and lavatory are needed. In most respects the material condition and organization are very fair, and the general aspect of the property is neat and clean. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual, the government is healthy and effective, and the prevailing moral tone is very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete and pretty well regulated, the methods are of fair merit, and the teaching is zealous and painstaking. 4. The attainments are nearly fair.

**CRESSNOCK (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 5th September, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39.

1. The organization is reasonably tolerable ; but the material condition is not satisfactory. The site is not central ; and the schoolroom is too small, and badly ventilated and appointed. 2. One-half of the attendance is regular and tolerably punctual. The government is fairly intelligent, but not watchful and exacting enough in matters of detail. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except sewing ; the instruction is tolerably well regulated and intelligent, but not sufficiently impressive and profitable ; examinations are not frequent and searching enough. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

**DUNMORE (V.)** :—Visited, 5th and 6th March, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 16 ; total, 47.

1. Fencing of playground, weather-shed, lavatory, and water-tank are needed ; otherwise, the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular ; the schoolroom is neat and clean ; and the pupils in general are fairly clean, tidy, orderly, and well-behaved. The government is sound and intelligent, but the school work admits of being done with greater vigour and precision. 3. The usual subjects are taught, inclusive of algebra and geometry, and the instruction is fairly well regulated and intelligent. The silent lessons need to be more closely supervised, and the examinations to be more frequent and searching. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**ELLALONG (N.-V.)**

Temporarily closed for want of a teacher.

**FALBROOK (V.)**

Not visited for want of opportunity.

**FISHERY CREEK (V.)** :—Visited, 24th April, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 10 ; total, 30.

1. The school buildings are old, in bad repair, and infested by white ants. The supply of furniture and apparatus is adequate ; but there is neither bell, weather-shed, water tank, nor lavatory. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance has increased, and is tolerably regular and punctual. The pupils are docile and fairly well behaved, but deficient in culture, energy, and painstaking. The government requires to be more strict and watchful, and the school work to be more vigorously performed. 3. The course of instruction is complete and tolerably well regulated. The teaching is tolerably intelligent, but not satisfactorily painstaking and effectual. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

**GOSFORTH (V.)** :—Visited, 9th July, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.

1. The material condition and organization are fair and much improved. Book-press, hat-pegs, and repairs to out-offices are needed. The general aspect is clean and respectable. 2. The attendance is low, but fairly regular and punctual. The government is intelligent and very fairly effective ; but the pupils are deficient in culture and mental vigour. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is fairly well regulated ; but the lesson documents are not strictly observed. The teaching is earnest and tolerably skilful and vigorous. Examinations apparently infrequent and feeble. 4. General proficiency tolerable.

HINTON

## HINYON (V.) :—Visited, 8th April, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 85 ; girls, 39 ; total, 74.

1. The material condition and organization are very fair, and the stock of appliances is adequate, but the schoolroom is low, ill ventilated, and too small. The school records are fairly well kept. 2. The attendance has greatly increased, and three-fourths of it are regular and punctual. The government is intelligent and fairly effective. Stricter attention to details of discipline is needed. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the instruction is regulated and imparted with fair and promising skill. The teaching is zealous and diligent, but not sufficiently impressive and spirited. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## LAGUNA (V.) :—Visited, 3rd September, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 23 ; total, 40.

1. Newly established. Material condition and organization fair. Book-press, hat-pogs, and clock needed. 2. The attendance has increased, but is rather irregular. The government is intelligent and very fairly effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with painstaking diligence and fair intelligence ; and the occupation of the pupils is appropriately regulated, but needs to be more vigorously sustained. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate, for which the present teacher is not responsible.

## LOCHINVAR (N.-V.) :—Visited, 23rd April, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 17 ; total, 41.

1. New school buildings are needed. The present site is not suitable. The schoolroom is defective in size and shape and ventilation ; and the character of the playground is unsatisfactory. The supply of furniture and apparatus is very fair. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and tolerably punctual. In school the pupils are fairly well behaved, but out of it their conduct is rough and unmannerly. The government is not sufficiently firm, watchful, and exacting. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the occupation is fairly well regulated. The methods are of tolerable merit, and the teaching is earnest and diligent, but not sufficiently impressive and vigorous. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate, and their oral answering feeble and partial.

## EAST MANTLAND (N.-V.) :—Visited, 24th to 27th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 65 ; girls, 49 ; total, 114.

1. The playground is small and without lavatory and weather-shed ; otherwise, the material condition and organization are very good. 2. The attendance is regular, punctual, and steadily maintained ; and the government is intelligent and effective, but requires to be more vigilant and strict in a few matters of detail. 3. Latin, algebra, geometry, and mensuration are taught in addition to the prescribed subjects, and the instruction is well regulated. The classification is comparatively high, and the teaching is intelligent, zealous, and painstaking, but requires to be more animated and impressive in the 2nd classes. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is on the whole fair.

## MILLFIELD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 20th August, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. The site is unsuitable, and the material condition of the schoolhouse bad, the schoolroom being ill furnished and much too small for the attendance. New school buildings are greatly needed. The organization is reasonably fair. 2. The attendance is irregular but fairly punctual. Fair order is maintained, and most of the pupils are clean and well behaved, but not satisfactorily spirited, painstaking, and industrious. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing ; the lesson documents are framed with tolerable skill, but the classification is low in point of age and numbers. The teaching is tolerably intelligent, diligent, and promising, but as yet not adequately vigorous, impressive, and profitable. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

## MORPETH (V.) :—Visited, 28th November, 1st and 2nd December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 38 ; total, 100.

1. The material condition and organization are very good and improved. 2. The attendance is punctual and tolerably regular, and the discipline in general is highly satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught inclusive of Latin, geometry, and algebra, and the instruction is well regulated, vigorous, painstaking, and skilful, but the classification is somewhat low in point of age. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is very fair and promising.

## MURRURUNDI (V.) :—Visited, 9th December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 26 ; total, 58.

1. The school buildings are old, dilapidated, too small, badly planned, and unsuitable, and the stock of furniture is inadequate. There is a fair supply of working materials, but the rooms are too low and small for their proper arrangement. The organization is reasonably tolerable. 2. The attendance is low compared to the juvenile population, but too large for the accommodation afforded. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but not satisfactorily punctual. Most of them are clean and well-behaved, but deficient in culture, industry, and vigour. The moral tone is reasonably tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing, and the instruction is tolerably well regulated. The classification is low, and the 1st class requires closer supervision. The teaching is tolerably skilful in the upper classes, but indifferently so in the lower. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is little better than moderate.

## MUSWELL CREEK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 15th December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 7 ; total, 25.

1. The site is rather inaccessible, and the supply of water precarious. The schoolhouse is an old bark-roofed slab structure, somewhat too small for the attendance but otherwise tolerably suitable. There is a fair supply of furniture and apparatus, and the general aspect is humble but neat and clean. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is irregular but fairly punctual. The government is of a fair empirical character, fair order is maintained, and most of the pupils are clean, docile, and well behaved, but low in point of culture, industry, and animation. The moral tone is in most respects fair. 3. Omitting sewing and Scripture lessons, the course of instruction is complete and tolerably well regulated. The classification is low, the methods of instruction are mechanical, and the teaching, though earnest and diligent, is not satisfactorily vigorous and profitable. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate, and little improved since the last inspection.

## OSWALD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 6th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 22 ; total, 41.

1. The schoolhouse is old, small, and unsuitable, and the character of the playground is unsatisfactory in point of size and equipments. There is a fair stock of furniture and apparatus, the arrangement and condition of which is not pleasing. New school buildings are greatly needed. 2. The attendance is apparently punctual but irregular. The government lacks firmness and vigilance. The schoolroom aspect is untidy, and the pupils are not satisfactorily quiet, orderly, painstaking, and industrious. The moral tone

tone is barely tolerable and but little improved since the inspection in 1871. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with apparent earnestness and fair vigour, but with an obvious lack of industry and painstaking. The classes are awkwardly arranged and the programmes of lessons are patched and dirty. The answering of the pupils is tame, partial, and irregular. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate and little improved.

ROUGHIE (V.) :—Visited, 29th October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.

1. The school buildings are new, centrally situated, and well designed, and the stock of furniture and apparatus is adequate. The playground is well fenced, but in need of lavatory, weather-shed, and gravel. The organization is very fair. 2. The attendance is of very fair character, the schoolroom is neat and clean, very fair order is maintained, and the pupils are docile and well-behaved, but shy and awkward. 3. The instruction is appropriate and tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is tolerably intelligent and effective. Examinations are not frequent enough. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

SINGLETON (Primary—V.) :—Visited, 22nd and 27th October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 35 ; total, 65.

1. The material condition and organization are in most respects good. The playground is clean and well appointed, and the schoolroom is well furnished in furniture and apparatus, but is too small for the attendance. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and punctual, but the numbers enrolled are rather low in comparison with the population. The discipline falls short of the prescribed standard, and is not sufficiently firm, watchful, and exacting. The moral tone is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, inclusive of French and geometry ; the lesson documents are carefully framed, but the classification is rather low. The methods are of fair merit, and the teaching is earnest and diligent, but not adequately impressive and profitable. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable, and the character of the answering partially satisfactory.

SINGLETON (V.—Infants) :—Visited, 28th October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34.

1. The material condition is very fair, but the schoolroom is small, low, and defectively ventilated. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is increasing ; very fair punctuality is secured, but little more than one-half of the pupils are regular. The order and demeanour of the scholars and the out-door inspection are but partially satisfactory. The government needs to be more vigilant and firm. The moral tone is barely tolerable. 3. The course of instruction is appropriate and well regulated, and the teaching is zealous, diligent, and tolerably intelligent. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

STANHOPE (V.) :—Visited, 6th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 19 ; total, 48.

1. The material condition of the schoolhouse is very fair and improved, but that of the residence indifferent. There is an adequate supply of furniture and apparatus, but the desks are inconveniently long and unwieldy. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance has increased, the punctuality is good, and two-thirds of the pupils are regular. The discipline is healthy, promising, and fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. The lesson documents are framed with commendable neatness and care, the methods are of fair merit, and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, and vigorous, but somewhat feeble in the secondary subjects. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is fair and promising.

SUGARLOAF (V.) :—Visited, 26th August, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 12 ; total, 33.

1. The material condition is fair, but the approaches to the school are not fully satisfactory. Book-press and two additional desks are needed to complete the stock of furniture. The supply of apparatus is adequate, and the organization is fair. 2. The attendance has increased, and three-fourths thereof are regular and reasonably punctual. The government is judicious, and the pupils are clean, docile and orderly, but not adequately zealous and industrious. The discipline is very fair in general. 3. The course of instruction is complete and appropriately regulated, but the classification is depressed and low. The methods are of fair character, and are applied with fair energy and painstaking. Frequent and searching examinations are needed. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable, and the answering is rather feeble and partial.

VACY (N.-V.) :—Visited, 29th July, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. The material condition is tolerable, but the supply of furniture is inadequate—book-press, hat-peg, and additional desks being needed. There is a fair stock of apparatus, and the organization is on the whole tolerable. 2. Three-fifths of the attendance are regular and reasonably punctual. The government is judicious, the pupils are clean and well behaved, and the school operations are performed with fair energy, precision and efficiency. The pupils require to manifest greater vigour and animation in their work. The moral tone is fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated ; but grammar, geography, object lessons and Scripture, receive not the requisite attention. The teaching is tolerably intelligent, vigorous, and profitable. Frequent examinations needed. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils approaches tolerable.

WALLALONG (V.) :—Visited, 22nd May, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 26 ; total, 46.

1. The material condition is fair, and the general aspect of the property neat and clean. The supply of furniture and other school requisites is ample. The organization is very fair. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and reasonably punctual. The government is judicious and the general management good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and very well regulated. The teaching is skillful, vigorous, and painstaking, and the answering of the pupils animated and thoughtful. 4. The attainments of the pupils are nearly very fair.

WARWORTH (V.) :—Visited, 29th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

1. The school buildings are first-class brick structures, in good condition, and well appointed. The organization is in most respects good, but the condition of the school records is only partially satisfactory. A new bell is needed. 2. The attendance is comparatively low, and two-thirds thereof are regular and fairly punctual. The government is judicious and effective, and the moral tone of the school very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught except singing, but only partial attention is given to drawing, grammar, geography, and object lessons. Sewing is neglected, and the lesson documents are not strictly observed. The teaching is intelligent, but not satisfactorily painstaking and industrious. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is barely tolerable, and the answering is feeble in vigour and thoughtfulness.

WOLLOMBI

## WOLLOMBI (V.) :—Visited.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 37 ; total, 69.

1. The material condition is very fair, the supply of school requisites adequate, and the organization good. The condition of the garden and the general aspect of the property are creditable. 2. Sevenths of the attendance are regular and punctual. The government is sound, the order is good, and the prevailing tone of the school is satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, the methods are of very fair character, and the teaching is painstaking and diligent ; but the classification is rather low in point of age. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is fair.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## BERAMIE CREEK (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

## BELLEVUE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 5th December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 2 ; total, 8.

1. This school is held in a commodious brick church, newly built, but without window-panes. The schoolroom is bare and ill-furnished, the supply of apparatus is adequate, and the organization moderate. The class-roll entries are not regularly and correctly made. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular, but not satisfactorily punctual. The small attendance present on the day of inspection was due to the harvest operations. The government is tolerably intelligent, but is wanting in firmness and vigilance. The pupils are docile and obedient, but rough in their appearance, speech, and manners. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing ; and the occupation of the pupils is tolerably well regulated, but the teaching is mechanical, feeble, and discursive. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

## BULGA (N.-V.) :—Visited, 19th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.

1. The schoolhouse is substantial and suitable, but dingy and cheerless in appearance, and inconveniently situated. The stock of furniture is adequate, but heavy and inferior, and that of apparatus tolerable but ill-arranged. Fireplaces, supply of water, and better arranged out-offices are needed. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is unpunctual and irregular, the schoolroom is untidy, and schoolwork is not performed with the requisite precision and vigour. The pupils are docile and attentive, but manifest not the requisite vigour, industry, and culture. 3. The instruction given is of an elementary empirical character, feeble in point of vigour and animation, and but moderately effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

## CAIRGUELE (N.-V.) :—Visited, 31st July, 1873.

[All the pupils except three being absent on account of floods, no examination was held.]

1. The site is central, but otherwise unsuitable. The school building has been repaired, and is now in fair condition ; and the stock of furniture is tolerably sufficient, but defectively designed and arranged. The supply of apparatus is reasonably fair, and the aspect of the schoolroom neat and clean. The school records are somewhat in arrears.

## THE CUAN (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

## DOYLE'S CREEK (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

## GRESFORD (N.-V.)

This school was closed when I visited the district, in consequence of the teacher's illness.

## HOWE'S VALLEY (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

## KATUGA (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

## KNOCKFIN (N.-V.) :—Visited, 6th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. The material character of the school property is fair and suitable, and the supply of furniture and apparatus reasonably sufficient. The school records are rather negligently kept. The organization is tolerable. 2. The average gross and weekly attendances for the year are forty-four and twenty-two respectively. The aspect of the schoolroom and children is reasonably neat and clean, and tolerable order is secured ; but the school work is feebly performed, and is not regulated by a time-table. The moral tone is barely tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except drawing, but little attention is bestowed upon the secondary subjects. The teaching is elementary, empirical, and feeble. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is indifferent and poorly progressive.

## MIDDLE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Visited.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 11 ; total, 15.

1. This school is held in a superior slab building, and is tolerably well furnished. The organization is fair. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and very fairly punctual. The government is judicious and the order good, but the pupils do not manifest the requisite zeal and self-reliance in their work. The moral tone is fair and promising. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing, and the occupation of the pupils is pretty well regulated. The teaching is earnest and diligent, but only moderately skilful. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate, and the answering tame and partial.

## MOONAN BROOK (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

## MOUNT THORLEY (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

MOUNT WILLS (N.-V.) :—Visited, 4th September, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 2; girls, 10; total, 12.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, but is encumbered with chapel furniture. Book-press, hat-pegs, clock, water-tank, and suitable out-offices are needed. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is irregular and unpunctual, and the time-table not strictly observed. The order is tolerable, and the aspect of the schoolroom and pupils reasonably neat and clean. The details of discipline require closer attention. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. Omitting singing and Scripture lesson, the course of instruction is complete and tolerably well regulated; but the teaching, though apparently earnest, is only moderately skilful, impressive, and profitable. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate and little improved.

QUORROBOLONG (N.-V.) :—Visited, 28th August, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 15; girls, 16; total, 31.

1. The schoolhouse belongs to the teacher, and is tolerably suitable for the place. The stock of furniture is sufficient, but of a rude, make-shift character, and the supply of apparatus is barely sufficient. The organization is tolerable. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and tolerably punctual, but only two or three pay school fees. The discipline is empirical and tolerably effective. 3. Omitting drawing, the prescribed subjects are professedly properly taught, but grammar, geography, and object lessons receive little attention. The classification is too minute, and the lesson documents are carelessly observed. The teaching is earnest and diligent, but desultory and moderately skilful. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is little better than moderate, and their mental training indifferent.

ROSEBROOK (N.-V.)

Not visited for want of opportunity.

SUMMERHILL (N.-V.) :—Visited, 30th July, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 7; girls, 13; total, 20.

1. The schoolhouse is commodious and suitable, but is inadequately furnished. The supply of apparatus is reasonably sufficient, and the organization reasonably tolerable. The school records are incomplete, and the entries in the class roll are unreliable. 2. The character of the attendance is uncertain, and the school work is not punctually performed. Tolerable order is secured, and the children are clean and docile, but not satisfactorily self-reliant, lively, and diligent. The moral tone is barely tolerable. 3. The course of instruction is of a desultory and elementary character, and the teaching is of a tame, indifferent character. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is indifferent.

VERA (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

WEBBER'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 7th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 4; girls, 6; total, 10.

1. The material character of the school building and playground is reasonably suitable, and the supply of furniture and apparatus adequate. The schoolroom, however, is fitted up and used as a chapel. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance is irregular and doubtfully punctual, for there is neither clock, watch, nor bell. The small attendance on the day of inspection was due to harvest operations. The government is judicious, fair order is secured, and the pupils are quiet and docile, but dull, awkward, and diffident. The moral tone is little better than moderate. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing; and the lesson documents are of fair merit, but are not strictly observed. The classification is low, and the teaching mechanical, but earnest and promising. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

WINGEN (N.-V.) :—Visited, 8th December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 8; girls, 13; total, 21.

1. The schoolhouse is a mere cabin, with earthen floor, bark roof, and paneless windows, far too small for the purpose, and badly situated, but tolerably well found in furniture and apparatus. The entries in the class roll are not reliable. 2. The schoolroom is reasonably neat and clean, and the pupils are docile and under good control, but low in culture. The government is judicious and the order fair, but the school work is done with only moderate vigour. The moral tone is tolerable and promising. 3. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, but is elementary and moderately intelligent. Frequent examinations are needed. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is indifferent.

WYBONG (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

### III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

DAIRY ARM (N.-V.) and WATAGON CREEK (N.-V.)

Temporarily closed for want of a teacher.

JUNCTION CREEK (N.-V.) and SPARKES' CREEK (N.-V.)

Not inspected for want of opportunity.

MERRANNIE CREEK (N.-V.)

Present at the examination :—Boys, 6; girls, 8; total, 14.

1. School is held in a new slab building of fair character, but inadequately furnished. The playground is neither cleared nor fenced, nor provided with water-tank and out-office. The supply of apparatus is moderate. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and punctual. The pupils are clean and docile, but low in culture and mental vigour. The discipline is tolerable. 3. The course of instruction is complete, but the time-table is not strictly observed. The teaching is apparently earnest, and tolerably intelligent, but inadequately impressive and vigorous. Examinations not frequent enough. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable, considering the brief existence of the school.

WOODNURS (N.-V.) :—Visited, 25th October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 3; girls, 5; total, 8.

1. The material character of the schoolhouse is tolerable, as regards condition, accommodation, and internal appointments. Water-tank and repairs to out-office are needed. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is low, but regular and fairly punctual. The order and conduct of the pupils are tolerable, but the school work is rather feebly performed. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except sewing and singing; and the occupation of the pupils is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is apparently earnest, diligent, and tolerably intelligent, but not vigorous and animated enough. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerably satisfactory.

## MUDGEE DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report upon the condition of the Schools for the year 1873.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Council, my report of the general condition and prospects of primary education in the Mudgee District, during the year 1873.

The district was enlarged during the year by the addition of the tract of country lying between the Gwydir and Queensland, and having for its boundary on the east the meridian of 150°. In the part thus added there were then no schools in operation under the Council. On my list at the beginning of the year there were 53 schools, and at the close, 64. Of the schools in the district on 31st December, 32 were Public, 24 Provisional, 2 Half-Time, and 6 Denominational.

At the following places, where no means of education previously existed, new schools were brought into operation:—Bourke, Boggabri, Lower Turon, Blackwood Valley, Breza, Dandaloo, Goodrich, Limestone Flat, Merrendee, and Springfield. A certificate was granted to the R. C. School at Hill End.

Contracts have been entered into for the erection of schools at Brewarrina, Gunnedah, and Wilbertree. The Gulgong School, containing three departments, will be opened early in 1874. At the places just named no school under the supervision of the Council at present exists. New and excellent premises, to supply the places of inferior buildings, are in course of erection at Dubbo, Guntawang, and Wee Waa.

Two schools—Munnurra and Gurley—may be considered permanently closed, for want of sufficient attendance. Although the schools at Newra and Morungulan Creek were closed throughout the year, it is now proposed to revive them under the Half-Time system. The same may be said of the school at Nubryglyn, which it is intended to work in connection with a school to be established on the Bell River. Applications for aid to Provisional Schools have been received from Tulcumbah on the Namoi, and from Jew's Creek, near Molong. These applications are still under consideration. The application for a Provisional School at Cooyal Creek was declined, as steps should have been taken for the erection of a Public School. At Blackwood Valley the premises were found to be wretched, and the situation not central; and therefore the aid was withdrawn. The inhabitants have been invited to erect suitable buildings in a central position. Active steps have been taken towards the establishment of a Public School at Walgett.

It is a matter of regret that, owing to the difficulty of providing teachers, several of the small schools remained vacant during the whole or part of the year. For these schools it is extremely difficult to find tolerably well qualified male teachers. With an extensive and splendid country open for settlement, with new industries springing up on all sides, and with many roads to wealth lying before the young and enterprising, I do not think the teaching profession likely to attract from amongst our young men recruits in sufficient number to meet the requirements of the Colony. The demand for labour and the good wages obtainable in other employments leave little attraction in the teaching profession for males; they find larger scope for their energies in other pursuits, and are, consequently, unwilling to submit to the restraints that a teacher's position and duties impose. Most of the male applicants are single men in the decline of life, who have been unsuccessful in other occupations, and who take to teaching as a last resource. From such persons little improvement in practical skill can be expected, and it would be vain to rely on such a source for a supply of qualified teachers. It is by no means so difficult to obtain suitable female candidates; and I am bound to say that, so far as I have been able to observe, the Country gains by employing them. Amongst the more comfortable classes there are many young women of good education and intelligence, who are averse to service of the ordinary kind, whose time is spent in aimless frivolity, and who would find a fair opening for talent and industry in the schools of the Colony. If the character of the work suffers no deterioration, I hold that the Country would gain by the employment of females. By such a course a road to useful and independent means of living would be opened to many hundreds of females, whilst a corresponding number of males would be added to the ranks of those engaged in the rougher work of developing the resources of the Country. But, be this as it may, there are signs that at no very distant day here, as in the United States of America, a large portion of the work of primary education will be done by females. Nor do I look on this with alarm, as likely to impair the usefulness or success of the Public School system. Women seem naturally designed for the office of teaching the young; they have more sympathy than men; they know almost intuitively where a child's heart lies. For young children, therefore, female instruction would be most efficient, and if for teaching older children a female is not on the whole so well adapted as a male, then the loss would be sustained only by the boys over twelve years of age. But the demand for labour is so great that in the country few boys remain at school after that age. Appended to this report will be found tables of the ages of the pupils enrolled, and of those present at the examinations. These tables will, I think, fully bear out what I have stated. It is worthy of remark that, whatever may be lost by the comparatively few boys who may require an education beyond what a female teacher can impart, will be more than compensated by the gain to girls in the useful branch of needlework. In addition to these considerations, it may be remarked that young women are more steady than young men in the discharge of their duty, and usually more satisfied with their position. Therefore schools conducted by female teachers are less liable to be closed through changes. This of itself is a great advantage. For these reasons I feel no alarm at the prospect of a large number of schools falling into the hands of females. It will be borne in mind that these remarks are intended to apply only to small rural schools. If this change is to take place—and of its certainty I have little doubt—our wisdom will be shown by the extent of precaution we take to secure that these persons bring to the performance of their duty as large a measure as possible of knowledge and skill. This can only be done by encouraging a sounder system of study than has hitherto been fashionable in female education. As bearing on this point, I may be permitted to say that it is a hopeful sign to find the Public Examinations at the University, and those held under the Council, all tend in that direction.

It will not be out of place here to mention the results that have attended the efforts of the Council to make the teacher's position more comfortable and independent. All the teachers accept, in the most thankful manner, the "Augmentation for Provident Purposes," and look on the scheme as wise and benevolent. The increase of salaries, made at a later period in the year, has also proved to teachers that the Council is desirous, as far as the means at its disposal will allow, of placing them in a comfortable position. It is in small schools where the fees are very low that the increase will operate most beneficially. It is my pleasing duty to report, for the information of the Council, that its efforts to encourage provident habits and raise the condition of the teacher are gratefully appreciated.

In the preceding part of this report I described the action taken to supply the educational wants of this district, and adverted to some of the causes which prevented these measures being as successful as they might have been. I now come to the consideration of the question—how far the people avail themselves of the means the State provides for the education of their children. It is a sad fact that the number in regular attendance at the schools is little greater than the number who appear to receive no regular education. In my report for last year I stated that, in every locality in which a school has been established, one is surprised at the number of unoccupied children who idly loiter even in the immediate vicinity of the school. During the past year no attempt to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things has been successful. The following figures, based on careful inquiries made during the year, show that a large number of children do not attend school:—

Estimated number of children of school age in the district.....	4,970
Number of pupils enrolled, quarter ending December, 1873 .....	3,121
Estimated number of children not attending school .....	1,849

Of

Of course it is not to be assumed that all of these children receive no education whatever. On some of the stations in the interior a private tutor or governess is employed by the owner or by the manager, and in some instances the children of the workmen are allowed the privilege of attending school. However, the number of children thus brought within the range of instruction is comparatively small. To afford education to children residing on stations is impossible under existing arrangements, and I see no means of reaching them but by putting in operation the 14th clause of the Public Schools Act, by which the Council is empowered to establish boarding schools. There are many parents in the interior anxious to educate their children, but who cannot afford to pay the high rates charged at boarding schools in Sydney and the large towns. I think it would be worth while to test the practical utility of this clause of the Act, by establishing a boarding school in some town situated in the centre of an extensive squatting district. Under favourable circumstances such an establishment would be, I feel assured, a decided success. With regard to parents living at remote distances from schools, it is their misfortune that they cannot educate their children. But what shall be said of parents who, having schools at their doors, yet allow their children to grow up in ignorance? Of the 1,849 children not enrolled, a considerable number live within easy distances of existing schools. By referring to the returns for the quarter ended 27th December, I find that the average attendance was 2,145. As before stated, the estimated number of children in the district is 4,970, and therefore on any given day only about 43 per cent. will be found in the schools. Reflecting on these figures, one cannot help doubting if the intention of the State is satisfied by the education of 43 per cent. of the community. I cannot conceive how the education of all the children in the Colony can be secured unless by a compulsory law. It is a recognized duty of Governments to provide for the education of the people. The Government of New South Wales, in the performance of this duty, maintains schools in sufficient number to educate almost all the children in the Colony. Yet, in too many instances, through the culpable neglect of parents, the generous efforts of the Government prove abortive. To prevent the continuance of these abuses, the Parliament should, in my opinion, enact that all children living within 2½ miles of the school, and under fourteen years of age, should make a fixed minimum of attendances during the year. If there are any parents—I know of none in this district—who require the labour of their children to keep starvation from their doors, their exigencies could be provided for by special legislation. The great outcry against such a law is that it interferes with the liberty of the subject. I fail to perceive the application of this remark, unless it means that a compulsory law infringes upon the right of the parent over the child. A law of this kind can affect parents only so far as to prevent them from vilely abusing the sacred trust reposed in them. Surely it is as great a wrong to injure the mind as the body of the child; yet the State does not permit parents to mutilate their children, and nobody complains that his liberty is infringed. Whilst right-minded parents cannot be affected by compulsory education, the perverse, whose avarice, prejudice, or neglect, cause such irreparable losses to their children and to society generally, will, as they should, be compelled to do their duty.

In a report upon the general condition and prospects of education, it will be proper to place before the Council information regarding the probable future distribution of the population. Information of this kind is valuable in guiding the Council in its mode of establishing or aiding schools. It is very undesirable that schools should be established in places not likely to become centres of population, or where, in order to keep up the required minimum attendance, they would be in constant struggle with each other. To place schools, unless in exceptional cases, nearer than 6 miles apart seems like playing one hand against the other. Occasionally efforts are made to obtain assistance for schools in places where the convenience and wants of only two or three families have been consulted. I need scarcely say that such attempts are always discouraged and steadily resisted. The mining excitement caused a great influx of population to the Mudgee District. Many persons after trying the diggings abandoned them and free-selected. Thus a large permanent agricultural population is rapidly settling down in the counties of Wellington, Bligh, and Phillip. In many instances the families are too far apart to warrant the establishment of a school now, but the time is not far off when schools will be required all over these areas. In view of these circumstances, I think it would be a wise precaution to instruct the District Surveyors to select suitable sites 7 or 8 miles apart for future schools. In 1872 I wrote as follows regarding Provisional Schools:—"I look on the Provisional Schools as destined to fulfil an important part in the education of the people of this Country. Struggling for an existence, they deserve a great deal of sympathy and support. They are, as it were, the pioneers of the Public Schools, and test, at a trifling expense, whether the higher order of school can be maintained or not. I anticipate that seven-tenths of the Provisional Schools of this district will, within a few years, merge into Public Schools; but in order that they may fulfil their mission, care must be taken that they are established on a sound system. In my opinion, the buildings should be erected only on land vested in the Council. At the present time there is no difficulty in obtaining suitable sites in rural localities: the progress of settlement will alter this in a few years, and should the schools be erected on private lands, or on lands vested in any of the denominations, there will in all probability be an unwillingness to convert them into Public Schools, when the wants of the localities demand such a course." Another year's experience strengthens the opinions above expressed.

There appears an increasing desire on the part of Local Boards and teachers to pay more attention to the improvement of the grounds attached to the schools. I have endeavoured to encourage and stimulate this desire wherever it manifested itself. At Wellington, Ponto, and Boggabri considerable improvement in this respect has been effected. The school gardens at Coonabarabran and Rylstone continue to be kept in very creditable condition. As regards cleanliness of pupils and premises, it is gratifying to be able to report generally in very favourable terms. In a few instances increased attention is needed to the state of the playgrounds and out-offices. Little alteration or improvement has been made in the furnishing of the schools. It may be stated that the Public and Denominational Schools are well and suitably furnished; and that in the Provisional Schools the supply is generally scanty, and of inferior construction. In all the schools, excepting three, I found an adequate supply of school requisites. The modes of government adopted are generally mild and judicious. In no instance during the year did I hear of undue severity on the part of the teachers.

In last year's report I dwelt with considerable minuteness on the absolute proficiency of the pupils, as measured by the requirements of the standard, pointing out at the same time the more prominent defects, and suggesting how these defects might be remedied. I shall now only refer to the improvement noticeable in the subjects of instruction. It will be seen that improvement, more or less satisfactory, has been made throughout the whole programme. In order to obtain high marks at the examination, there exists a very objectionable practice of keeping children in lower classes until the annual inspection is over. The correct principle is to promote when the child is fit. The proper test of the efficiency of a school is the absolute attainments, as measured by the standard, and the number of promotions in a given time. I therefore think the class roll should show the number of promotions made from quarter to quarter.

Reading has received more attention during the past year; and on the whole satisfactory progress has been made. I have recommended that in the lower classes two reading lessons shall be given each day. For meanings of words and knowledge of subject matter the marks are still considerably below those awarded for enunciation and spelling.

The character and style of writing has undergone little or no change. Improvement is noticeable in the manner of keeping the copy-books. The schools mentioned in my last report still maintain their eminence for good writing; and at Molong great progress has been made in this branch. Improvement in penmanship is retarded by the variety and unsuitableness of the copy-books obtainable in the inland towns. I think arrangements could be made with the Council's Agent in Sydney, so that a uniform and approved copy-book could be supplied to all the schools. Most teachers would be willing to forward money for a supply of copy-books when sending in their requisitions. These copies could be packed with the Council's annual grant of books, &c., and little or no additional expense would be incurred in carriage.

Steady

Steady improvement has been made during the year in arithmetic. The rigour of the tests was in no way abated, and yet the percentage of those able to pass the standards has sensibly increased. In 1872 I examined 1,563 pupils in arithmetic, of whom 669 were marked from tolerable to good; in 1873 I examined 1,840, of whom 1,096 were marked from tolerable to good.

Grammar continues to receive a fair share of attention in all the Public and Denominational Schools. In most schools the 3rd class can parse an easy sentence with a fair degree of accuracy; and in some few analysis of sentences is fairly understood. The 2nd class can generally distinguish the more important parts of speech, and in a few schools make a fair attempt at etymological parsing. In 1872 special attention of the teachers was drawn to the want of acquaintance with the inflections of words. I am glad to be able to state that this important part of grammar is now receiving more attention.

Geography is taught in all the schools, excepting three. Two of these were newly established schools, and the pupils were not sufficiently advanced to reap much benefit from the study. The geography of New Zealand is entered on the standard of proficiency for the 3rd class; but the map of New Zealand is to be found in very few schools; consequently, the great majority of them failed in this particular. The geography of Australia, having special reference to New South Wales, is taught in most of the schools with commendable zeal and success. Last year 47.7 per cent of those present at examination learned geography; this year the per centage has risen to 57.8.

Of the other subjects there is none calling for special remark, excepting needlework. I cannot say that I am satisfied with the attention this important subject receives. Many of the schools must necessarily be examined on days, not set apart for sewing; this often furnishes excuses, for want of specimens of the girls' needlework. The Inspector's duty could be performed more satisfactorily, if the girls were made to work part of their samples in his presence, in order that he might be assured that the pieces exhibited are worked by themselves; and if the teachers were made to keep specimens of past and present work, in order that he might have a better indication of the progress made. It is a very common complaint with teachers that the parents will not supply proper sewing-materials. I dare say there is a good deal of reason for these complaints; but I feel assured a great deal more might be done if the teachers took the matter up with the same zeal as they bestow on the other subjects. I generally find needlework treated in a more perfunctory manner than any other branch of the school course.

With reference to the local supervision, I see no reason to modify the statements made in my previous report. Some Boards deserve great praise for their exertions; whilst the influence exercised by others over the schools under their control is very trifling indeed.

The teachers are, with few exceptions, industrious, conscientious persons, and generally respected by the people among whom they live. In the schools of this district there are eleven pupil-teachers employed; and it is only a matter of justice to these hardworking young persons to state that they all have conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner; that they have exhibited a lively interest in the welfare of the schools in which they are engaged; and that throughout the year I have not had a single complaint of any kind against them. It is alike creditable to themselves and the masters of the schools that, of the nine pupil-teachers examined, all were promoted to higher grades in the service.

The results of the year's operations may be thus summarized: Four excellent schoolhouses have been erected by the aid of the Council; seven more or less suitable have been provided by the inhabitants of different localities; eleven schools not previously open have been brought into operation; the number of children on the roll has been increased from 2,542 to 3,341; the school-fees have risen from £2,183 14s. 4d. to £2,583 11s. 1d.; and the number of schools equal to or above the requirements of the standard has increased from fourteen to twenty-two.

Mudgee, 30th January, 1874.

G. O'BYRNE, Inspector.

#### APPENDIX B.

I.—TABLE showing number of pupils enrolled on days of examination, together with their ages.

7 years and under.		8		9		10		11		12 and over.		Total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
394	355	125	99	143	102	111	90	112	80	160	165	1,045	881
73	74	28	25	25	30	29	24	11	22	37	41	203	216
152	142	33	31	32	24	28	31	30	18	62	26	337	272
619	571	186	155	200	156	168	145	153	120	259	222	1,585	1,369

II.—TABLE showing number of pupils present at examination, together with their ages.

7 years and under.		8		9		10		11		12 and over.		Total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
292	266	95	74	115	76	86	65	84	60	105	120	777	661
60	60	25	22	22	24	17	19	11	13	25	28	160	166
103	89	26	22	22	17	18	20	23	15	45	21	237	184
455	415	146	118	159	117	121	104	118	88	175	169	1,174	1,011

30th January, 1874.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

DETAILED Statement of the Condition of Schools in the Mudgee District, examined during the year 1873.

#### 1.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BOGGABRI (V.):—Visited, 3rd November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 33; girls, 29; total, 62.

Numbers present:—Boys, 21; girls, 22; total, 43.

This is a new school, in excellent condition, well furnished, and possessing a fair supply of working materials. The organization would be complete if a weather-shed were erected. A flower-garden is being formed. The attendance is large for the district, and punctuality is very satisfactory. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive; the tone of the school is high. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are good and industriously applied; the proficiency is moderate. The school has not been long in operation.

BOURKE

**BOURKE (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 15th and 18th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 24; total, 53.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 22; girls, 16; total, 38.

The school is held in rented premises. Excepting that the ventilation is not good, the schoolroom is suitable. The other parts of the building are very inferior. The interior of the school has an untidy and neglected appearance. The records are not well kept. Owing to the continuance of floods the attendance was small and irregular about the time of examination. This caused the school to appear at a disadvantage. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the methods are skilful. The average proficiency is nearly moderate. The school was in operation only six months prior to the examination.

**BOHRUNDULLA (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 28th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 13; total, 43.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 26; girls, 10; total, 36.

The material condition remains the same as at date of last inspection; it is very fair. The supply of furniture and working materials is sufficient. Cleanliness is very satisfactory, and good order is maintained. The pupils are regular and punctual, and the general aspect of the school is pleasing. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is industrious. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**COONABARABAN (V.)** :—Visited, 14th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 26; total, 50.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 23; girls, 20; total, 43.

The teacher's residence is too small. A shed is required for the protection of the pupils from the weather; in other respects the material condition is good. The internal organization is judicious, and the whole property is neatly kept. Nearly all the children in the school-district attend, and the punctuality is very satisfactory. The discipline is mild, firm, and effective. The general aspect of the school is very pleasing. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is judiciously regulated. The methods are intelligent and industriously applied. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

**COONAMBLE (V.)** :—Visited, 11th November.

Estimated number of children in school district, 65.

The teacher had resigned and the school was closed at date of my visit. The fences and closets have been injured by recent floods. The schoolroom and teacher's residence need to be repaired and painted. Steps have been taken to effect these improvements. A teacher has since been appointed.

**CRUDINE (V.)** :—Visited, 23rd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20; girls, 10; total, 30.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 7; total, 22.

This school was closed during the greater part of the year. The grounds remain unfenced, and there are no out-offices. Otherwise, the material condition is very fair. The attendance is marked by want of regularity and punctuality. This in a great measure is caused by the dwellings being widely scattered along the Crudine Creek. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. Singing and drawing are not taught, and the methods are too individual. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

**CUDGEOONG (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 29th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 12; total, 25.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 11; total, 22.

The grounds are unfenced, and there is not the slightest protection for the pupils from sun and rain. Otherwise, the material condition is fair. The supply of working materials is insufficient. A decided improvement is observable in the government and general discipline. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is properly regulated. The classification is not good, the teaching is industrious, and the proficiency approaches tolerable.

**CULLENBONE (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 29th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 19; total, 40.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24.

The material condition is very indifferent. The furniture is old and badly made. The pupils are both irregular and unpunctual. Cleanliness is barely tolerable. The instruction is incomplete, badly regulated, and fails to produce reasonable results. The proficiency is small. The teacher has since resigned.

**DUBBO (V.)** :—Visited, 24th and 25th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 74; girls, 58; total, 132.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 68; girls, 48; total, 116.

The old premises are still used, but the new school will be opened at the beginning of the year. The discipline as a whole is fair. The classification is not good; too many pupils are in the lower classes. The instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects. The teaching staff is insufficient; a female assistant should be appointed. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**GUNTAWANG (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 5th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 24; total, 42.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 17; total, 26.

This school is at present conducted in the church, but the new premises are now completed, and will be occupied at the beginning of the ensuing year. There is but one closet, and it is in a very neglected state. The school is fairly furnished, and has a sufficient supply of books and apparatus. A decided improvement has been effected in regularity and punctuality. In this respect the school now ranks as fair. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught; the classification is not quite satisfactory; a 3rd class might reasonably be expected instead of a second in two divisions. The lesson documents are of average merit, and the teaching is tolerably intelligent, but defective in vigour and effect. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

**HARGRAVES (V.)** :—Visited, 8th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 26; total, 51.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 24; total, 43.

This is a newly erected school, in excellent condition, well furnished, and adequately supplied with working materials. The defects are want of playground and lavatory. The pupils are rather boisterous on entering and leaving school, but on the whole very fair order is maintained. Regularity and punctuality are reasonably satisfactory. The instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects, and is well regulated. The proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**HILL END (Boys—V.) :—Visited, 30th September and 1st October.**

Number enrolled :—Boys, 140 ; total, 140.

Number present :—Boys, 108 ; total, 108.

The playground should be divided for boys and girls ; sheds and lavatories are also needed, and the closets should be kept in better condition. The school is well furnished, and the supply of working materials is adequate. Regularity and punctuality are reasonably good. The government is intelligent, and secures good order and attention. The course of instruction accords with the requirements of the standard, and the teaching ranges in point of merit from tolerable to good. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

**HILL END (Girls—V.) :—Visited, 1st October.**

Numbers enrolled, 88.

Numbers present, 72.

This school is in very good condition, well furnished, and possessing a good supply of working materials. The defects in the material organization are the want of shed and lavatory. Measures should be adopted to secure greater punctuality. Cleanliness is satisfactory. Order and attention are fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are of average merit, but need to be applied with greater energy and vigour. The proficiency exceeds tolerable.

**HILL END (Infants—V.) :—Visited, 26th September.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 67 ; total, 124.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 45 ; total, 81.

The room is too small for the attendance. Desk accommodation for about one-third of the pupils ought to be provided. Otherwise the material condition and organization are complete. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual. The government is kindly, and secures fair order and attention. The average proficiency approaches fair. A separate playground, shed, and lavatory are needed.

**ILFORD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 14th May.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 20 ; total, 39.

A playground and closets have been provided since last inspection, but are not well situated, the pupils having to pass along the public road to reach them. The playground is not fenced, and there is no residence for the teacher. The school is centrally situated, but stands too near the road, and, as a consequence, the attention of the children is constantly diverted by the traffic. It is only moderately furnished, and is tolerably well supplied with school materials. The regularity and punctuality of the pupils are fairly satisfactory, but more attention should be given to cleanliness. The general discipline is tolerable, and the methods very moderate. The average proficiency is barely moderate. A new school is required in this township.

**LEONBARKS (V.) :—Visited, 9th September.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 32 ; total, 65.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 22 ; total, 43.

The defects in the material condition are the want of a playshed and a supply of water. Immediate steps are to be taken to supply these deficiencies. In other respects the organization is good. The discipline is healthy, and secures good order. The classification is appropriate, and all the prescribed subjects systematically taught. The average proficiency is fair.

**LAWSON'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 2nd December.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 20 ; total, 34.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 16 ; total, 26.

No improvements have been made to the school since last inspection. It is now almost untenable ; some sheets of bark have been blown off the roof, and part of the chimney has been destroyed by fire. The ventilation is bad. No time-table or programmes are to be found in the school, and the keeping of the records is considered unnecessary by the present teacher. The pupils are talkative and restless in class, and the discipline is at a very low point. Singing, drawing, and sewing are not taught. The proficiency is very indifferent.

**MUDGE (Boys—V.) :—Visited, 9th and 10th June.**

Number enrolled :—Boys, 65.

Number present :—Boys, 33.

The defects in the material condition adverted to in last year's report still exist. No steps have yet been taken for the erection of a new school. This department is well furnished, has an ample supply of working materials, and the internal organization is good. A marked falling off in the attendance occurred in the beginning of the year, owing to a private school having been established by the late teacher ; a gradual increase is now observable, and there is reason to expect a very good attendance during the ensuing year. The classification is suitable, and the course of instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects for four classes. The average proficiency is between fair and very fair. The school was examined in a very wet week, and the attendance was consequently low.

**MUDGE (Girls—V.) :—Visited, 13th June.**

Number enrolled, 61.

Number present, 33.

The material condition remains the same as at date of last inspection, and the premises, as a whole, are unsuited to the wants of a town so important as Mudge. The internal organization is as good as can be expected under existing circumstances. The discipline is satisfactory, and the tone of the school high. A slight falling off in the attendance is noticeable ; on the day of examination it was considerably lowered by wet weather. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is properly regulated. The teaching is industrious, and the proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

**MUDGE (Infants—V.) :—Visited, 3rd June.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 68 ; total, 132.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 52 ; total, 98.

The room is too small for the attendance, and it is not well equipped for an infant department. The discipline is intelligent and judicious. The course of instruction embraces all the subjects prescribed for an infant school, and is well regulated. The teaching is painstaking, animated, and fairly effective. The proficiency is nearly fair.

**MERRIWA (V.)** :—Visited, 24th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

The school buildings are old, and in a very bad state of repair. The roof is not watertight, and there are large openings between the slabs. The out-offices are in a very dilapidated condition ; the furniture is old and unsuitable. Taken as a whole, the material condition is decidedly bad. Regularity and punctuality are tolerable : cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The general discipline has improved since last inspection. Except that singing is omitted, the course of instruction accords with the Council's standards. The classification is appropriate, the instruction regulated by the usual documents, and the teaching fairly skilful. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

**MOLONG (V.)** :—Visited, 6th and 8th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 20 ; total, 63.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 13 ; total, 46.

The material condition has been improved by plastering and whitewashing the walls ; new closets have also been erected. Some repairs are needed to the roof. As a whole the material condition is now fair. The supply of furniture and school appliances is sufficient. The pupils attend with very fair regularity and punctuality. The discipline has very much improved, and good order is maintained. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the classification is correct, and the instruction fairly regulated. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**NARRABRI (V.)** :—Visited, 5th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 15 ; total, 42.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 14 ; total, 39.

This is a very good schoolhouse, but it is in need of some repairs. The fence round the playground being only two-railed, is of little practical utility, as pigs and goats can pass freely through. The grounds have a very bare and unprotected appearance ; a shed is badly wanted. Owing to the apathy of the inhabitants, the attendance at this school has always been very low ; one-half the children of the school age do not attend. The government secures fair order and attention, but it appears somewhat harsh. The classification is appropriate ; the instruction accords with the course prescribed by the Council, and is well regulated. The methods exhibit fair skill, and are applied with earnestness. The average proficiency approaches tolerable. The results were lowered in consequence of the school being closed during portion of the year.

**PIPECLAY CREEK (V.)** :—Visited, 2nd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 30 ; total, 55.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 22 ; total, 33.

The material condition has been improved by the erection of a kitchen and store-room. The general organization is good. Increased attention should be paid to regularity and punctuality. Cleanliness of premises and pupils is tolerable. Some improvement is observable in the discipline. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The school records are carelessly kept. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

**RYLSTONE (V.)** :—Visited, 28th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 25 ; total, 57.

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 21 ; total, 48.

The material condition and organization are the same as previously reported. A shed or a verandah round the school is needed for the protection of the pupils from inclement weather. The teacher's residence is too small. Regularity and punctuality are fairly satisfactory. The cleanliness both of premises and pupils is good. The pupils are orderly, attentive, and fairly self-reliant. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is well regulated. The teaching is industrious, and the results obtained are between tolerable and fair.

**SPRING FLAT (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 1st December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 25 ; total, 41.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24.

The material condition and organization are pretty good. The school is well supplied with working materials. Punctuality has improved, but regularity remains unsatisfactory. The discipline is now fairly effective. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the work is carried on with industry and method. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**TAMBAROORA (V.)** :—Visited, 26th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 22 ; total, 61.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 14 ; total, 38.

The material condition and organization remain the same as reported last year. Efforts are being made to effect some necessary repairs. The exterior of the building has a bare and cheerless appearance. Considering the population, a larger attendance might reasonably be expected ; punctuality is unsatisfactory. The discipline is fairly effective, the classification appropriate, and the instruction—embracing all the prescribed subjects except singing—tolerably well regulated. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

**TURON, LOWER (N.-V.)** :—Visited, 30th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

The material condition of this school is tolerably good. The furniture is insufficient and badly made. The first supply of school requisites had not been received, and few books of any kind were to be found in the school when it was examined. As a consequence, the teaching could not be carried on with anything like system. Order and attention are barely tolerable. Only about half the children in the locality attend regularly, but punctuality is satisfactory. The proficiency is very indifferent.

**TURON, UPPER (V.)** :—Visited, 15th and 16th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 23 ; total, 54.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48.

The school is in a very good state of repair, well furnished, and possessing a good supply of working materials. The general discipline is tolerably satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is industrious, but only moderately skilful. The general proficiency is slightly above moderate.

## WARREN (V.):—Visited, 1st August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 18; girls, 30; total, 48.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 17; girls, 23; total, 40.

The material condition and organization are reasonably good. A playshed or verandah round the school is needed. There is a good supply of working materials. The school records are correct, and the whole property is kept with neatness. Four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly, and punctuality is satisfactory. Cleanliness, order, and attention range from fair to good; and the whole tone of the school is pleasing. All the prescribed subjects are taught; and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are of about average merit, and are applied with great care. The proficiency exceeds fair.

## WELLINGTON (V.):—Visited, 16th and 17th July.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 73; girls, 40; total, 113.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 67; girls, 35; total, 102.

The material condition has been improved by fencing, and laying out the grounds for flower-beds; steps have also been taken to enlarge the schoolroom. A shed and lavatory are wanted to render the organization complete. The school is well supplied with all necessary requisites. The discipline is thoroughly effective. The instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects, and is judiciously regulated; the teaching is earnest and skilful. The average proficiency is fair.

## WINDEYER (V.):—Visited, 2nd April.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 10; girls, 10; total, 20.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 9; girls, 9; total, 18.

Some improvements have been made to the teacher's residence and the out-offices; the grounds remain unfenced. The material condition may now be stated as fair. The attendance is low and irregular. Cleanliness is fair; and the general discipline tolerable. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the results are not satisfactory. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents; the teaching is industrious, but wanting in skill and penetrativeness. The proficiency is a little better than indifferent.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## BLACKWOOD VALLEY (N.-V.):—Visited, 17th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 6; girls, 8; total, 14.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 5; girls, 5; total, 10.

The building is wholly unfit for a schoolhouse. The site is equally objectionable, it being on the extreme edge of a settled district. The room is badly furnished; but the supply of books and other school materials is sufficient. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very indifferent. The classification is bad; and the lesson documents are not properly understood. The proficiency is very small.

## BREEZA (N.-V.):—Visited, 29th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 17; girls, 10; total, 27.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 16; girls, 8; total, 24.

The room in which the school is held is wholly unsuited for the purpose; it is smoky, dirty, unfurnished, and badly ventilated. Steps are being taken to erect a new school. The first supply of school requisites had not arrived, and the work had been carried on in a very haphazard way. The teaching is slow and very mechanical, and the attainments are bad.

## COOLAH (N.-V.):—Visited, 16th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, ; girls, ; total, .

The teacher had resigned; and the school was closed the day before I arrived in the township. The material condition is fair, and the whole premises appear to have been neatly kept. The school is poorly furnished, and the teacher's residence is in need of repair.

## CARROLL (V.):—Visited, 30th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 10; girls, 11; total, 21.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 7; girls, 9; total, 16.

The material organization of this school is in a satisfactory state; the supply of school requisites is sufficient. The attendance is marked by fair regularity and punctuality. The general discipline has improved since last inspection, and the teaching is more systematic. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The average proficiency is moderate.

## DANDALOO (N.-V.):—Visited, 4th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 11; girls, 6; total, 17.

This school was visited in order to report on the application for aid. The school is built of pine saplings laid one on the other, and fastened in a frame-work. The floor is not boarded, and the furniture is unsuitable. There are about eighteen children of the school age in the locality—fourteen of whom attend regularly. Aid was granted.

## DUNGAREE (N.-V.):—Visited, 26th March.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 20; total, 34.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 18; total, 31.

This is a newly-established school, centrally situated, but the building is very inferior and poorly furnished. Punctuality and regularity are very satisfactory. The discipline is active, and secures good order and attention. Singing and drawing are not taught. The instruction is carefully regulated, and the teaching is industrious. The attainments are indifferent. The school had only recently been opened.

## GONGOLGAN (N.-V.):—Visited, 13th August.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21.  
Numbers present:—Boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21.

The schoolhouse is a comfortable little building, affording sufficient accommodation for the number of pupils in the neighbourhood. It is only poorly furnished, and moderately supplied with school appliances. Regularity, punctuality, and cleanliness are satisfactory. The discipline is good, as regards the training of the pupils in habits of truthfulness, kindness to each other, and respectful demeanour, but it is defective in securing good order in the school. Owing to the backward state of the attainments, singing, drawing, and object lessons have not been introduced. The lesson documents are not well understood, and the teaching is too individual. The proficiency is small.

## LIMESTONE FLAT (N.-V.) :—Visited, 22nd September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

This is a new school, affording tolerable accommodation for the number of pupils likely to attend. It is constructed of slabs, roofed with bark. The school is fairly furnished, and a supply of school requisites has recently been received. Regularity is good, and punctuality fair. Singing and drawing are not taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching painstaking. The proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

## MURRENDER (N.-V.) :—Visited, 17th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

This school has been erected during the year ; it is built of what is termed "wattle and dab." The grounds are unfenced, and the floor is not boarded. As a whole the material condition is inferior. The supply of furniture and school requisites is adequate to the present wants. Of fifty children in the neighbourhood, about thirty attend regularly. The pupils are tolerably clean, orderly, and attentive. The lesson documents are of average merit, and the teaching is industrious. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

## POXTO (V.) :—Visited, 23rd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 18 ; total, 29.

The grounds have been fenced, and other improvements effected. The material condition is now fair. The master has given a great deal of attention to the cultivation of a garden. The property is kept with neatness and care. Regularity and punctuality are satisfactory. The pupils are tolerably clean, and reasonably good order is maintained. In point of merit the methods are only moderate, but are applied with industry and care. Taken as a whole, this is a very useful little school. The proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

## PYRAMUL (N.-V.) :—Visited, 3rd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 26.

The school is much in need of repairs. The light and ventilation are defective. The furniture is insufficient and badly made. The supply of books and school materials is sufficient. Cleanliness is tolerable, and the discipline secures fair order. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are of average merit. The teaching is industrious and moderately skilful. The proficiency approaches tolerable. The school has improved since last inspection.

## SALLY'S FLAT (N.-V.) :—Visited, 3rd and 5th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 19 ; total, 36.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 16 ; total, 30.

The slabs forming the walls have shrunk, and require to be battened between. There is no residence, but the master occupies a portion of the schoolroom, partitioned off with canvas. The grounds are unfenced, and no provision has been made to supply the pupils with water. Only a little reading, writing, and arithmetic is attempted. The school records are not understood, and have not been kept. The classification, discipline, and attainments are decidedly bad. A new teacher has since been appointed.

## TREE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Visited, 22nd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

The material condition and organization are fair. A tolerably suitable lavatory has been provided since last inspection, and cleanliness now receives every attention. The general discipline has greatly improved, and may now be estimated as very fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is industrious and well sustained. The proficiency is nearly fair. Good progress has been made during the year.

## SPRINGFIELD (N.-V.) :—Visited, 21st November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

This school was only opened in August ; it is substantially built, but it is not floored, and the furniture is insufficient and unsuitable. A leading defect is the want of water ; an effort is to be made to supply this defect. Regularity and punctuality are unsatisfactory, and the discipline is generally weak. More attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the pupils. Singing and drawing have not as yet been introduced. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the methods evidence tolerable skill, but they need to be applied with greater earnestness. The proficiency is indifferent.

## UARRY (N.-V.) :—Visited, 20th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

Excepting that there are no out-buildings, the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The school being held in the church gives it a denominational character, which tends to lower the attendance. The supply of working materials is insufficient. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is painstaking, but wanting in spirit and vigour. The proficiency is nearly tolerable. A Public School is needed at this place.

## WEE WAA (N.-V.) :—Visited, 8th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.

The present schoolhouse is very inferior, but a contract has been entered into for the erection of a suitable building. The furniture has been improved since last year. A fair supply of working materials is to be found in the school. The general discipline is barely tolerable. Singing and drawing are omitted from the school course. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents, and the teaching appears tolerably intelligent. The proficiency exceeds moderate.

QUIPOLLY (N.-V.) :—Visited, 28th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

This school is a new wooden building in very good condition ; it is small, but affords sufficient accommodation for the number of pupils likely to attend. The pupils attend regularly, but are unpunctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. The classification is appropriate, but the instruction is not regulated by the prescribed documents. The teaching is industrious, and of moderate merit. The average proficiency is indifferent.

### III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

GOODRICH (N.-V.) :—Visited,

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, ; girls, ; total, .

This school was visited in order to report on application for aid ; the pupils were not examined. At date of my visit there were sufficient children in the locality for a Public School, but reasonable doubts were entertained as to the permanency of the population. It was therefore determined to establish it as a Half-Time School in connection with Obley. The site is central, the building commodious, and the whole material organization may be pronounced as very fair.

OBLEY (N.-V.) :—Visited, 5th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 7 ; total, 20.

The schoolhouse is roomy, well-ventilated, and in every way suitable. The furniture is rather limited, and the supply of working materials insufficient. The general discipline is tolerable. The classification is appropriate ; the instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects, except drawing, and is moderately well-regulated. The methods are tolerably skilful, and the average proficiency is a little above indifferent. The teacher had only been a short time in charge.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

Mudgee, 13th January, 1874.

### NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

GENERAL REPORT, 1873.

DURING the present year four new schools have been opened ; one Provisional School has been converted into a Public School ; and one Certified Denominational School into a Provisional. The duties of one Public School have been suspended the whole year for want of suitable premises ; and those of a few small schools have, from other causes, ceased for a time. At the commencement of the year four schools were transferred to other districts. On the 19th December instant there were ninety-four schools in actual operation, of which number ninety-one have been examined. A detailed statement of the condition of each, as regards organization, discipline, and instruction, will be found appended to this report. These ninety-one schools are attended by an aggregate of 5,347 pupils, a number representing about 18 per cent. of the estimated population of the district, and giving to each school an ordinary average attendance of nearly sixty scholars. The distribution of the schools among the various centres of population remains much about the same as noted in last year's report.

Recent special inquiries touching the educational requirements of the several school circuits throughout the district reveal the fact that there are upwards of 1,300 children of school age who, owing chiefly, as far as I have been able to ascertain, to the negligence of the parents, attend no school. The majority of these reside in Newcastle and the adjacent townships, where, although the facilities for obtaining instruction are, on the whole, very extensive, the accommodation available is still somewhat limited compared with the great increase of population within the last few years. As a rule the parents appreciate the advantages of education for their children, and exert themselves to procure them ; but there are some—fortunately not very many—who remain obstinately indifferent to the voice of exhortation, the influence of example, and the substantial encouragements offered by the Public Schools Act. I fear that these people fail to realize their obligations, and that the only remedy in their case is compulsion. Measures are now in progress for the erection of new buildings and the establishment of additional schools ; and these, when completed, will it is hoped, materially reduce the number of permanent absentees. It may be stated as a general fact that the educational wants of the district are but few as regards the number and distribution of Primary Schools, and that these few will be provided for as soon as practicable.

The actual condition of the schools inspected, viewed in their material character, may be estimated as fair ; in their general discipline or moral tone, as somewhat over fair ; and in the value of their efficiency, based upon the results elicited by examination, as from tolerable to fair. These are comparatively high averages, and necessarily involve the conviction that the schools of the district are, for the most part, conducted with much care, assiduity, and skill. In the case of forty-nine their merits range from fair to very good ; in that of twenty, from tolerable to fair ; and only one falls below moderate. With facts like these to judge from, I entertain a pretty confident hope that the high reputation heretofore borne by these schools will be fully sustained, if not surpassed, in the coming year ; that thus the zealous and hardworking teachers, who form a large proportion of the body, may enjoy the pleasing retrospect of having done their duty, as well as the more tangible advantages accruing therefrom ; that the inexperienced and indolent, of whom also there are some, may be stimulated to study and exertion ; and that through the combined efforts of all, the children entrusted to their care may attain to that degree of progress in useful learning, in correct modes of thinking and speaking, and in the habitual practice and pursuit of virtue, which will most expeditiously, effectually, and securely advance them towards the true end of an enlightened education.

WM. DWYER,  
Inspector.

Newcastle, 27th December, 1873.

### NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-Time Schools inspected in the following respects :—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BANDON GROVE :—Visited, 11th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. The buildings require material improvement, but the accommodation is passably sufficient for present wants, and the organization of the school fairly effective. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, but are not arranged—the instructional guides being in course of preparation. The teacher had been only a few days in charge. The methods are fairly intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency varies from moderate to tolerable. BOOKS :—

**BOORAL :—Visited, 24th September.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 17 ; total, 43.

1. The premises are suitable, in very good repair, and sufficient for the wants of the place. The organization of the school is very effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and properly arranged. The instruction is intelligent, fairly skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

**BULLADELAH :—Visited, 10th October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.

1. The premises are unsuitable, in poor repair, and indifferently provided with furniture, but the supply of apparatus and books is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, and are arranged with fair judgment. The instruction is, in itself, intelligent and appropriate, but does not produce adequate results. 4. The average proficiency is only indifferent.

**BOOLAHAYTE :—Visited, 11th October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24.

1. The buildings are in fair condition, sufficient and passably suitable. The organization of the school is tolerable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. Except as regards singing and drawing, the subjects accord with the standard, and are arranged in the requisite guides, which, however, are not suspended. The instruction is earnest, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**BARRINGTON :—Visited, 25th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31.

1. The schoolroom is small, but in tolerable condition, and fairly provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The general order and moral tone of the school are fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, and arranged with passable care and skill ; but the time-table is not strictly observed. The instruction is tolerably intelligent, earnest, and skilful. 4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

**BLUE GUM FLAT :—Visited, 2nd May.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 23 ; total, 42.

1. The premises are in fair condition, reasonably suitable and sufficient, and the school is pretty effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate and well arranged ; the methods are fairly intelligent, reasonably skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

**CSOKI :—Visited, 3rd and 4th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 27 ; total, 62.

1. The premises require some few improvements, such as painting and the erection of a verandah and lavatory, but their condition and suitability are good. The organization of the school is very fair. 2. Whispering is to some extent prevalent, but the moral aspect of the school, viewed as a whole, is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, suitably arranged, and imparted with fair skill and effect. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**COOLANBONG :—Visited, 30th April.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 20 ; total, 39.

1. The ground is unfenced ; the teacher's dwelling and the out-offices are in bad condition, but the schoolhouse is in good repair, suitable, and provided with a reasonable stock of furniture and other requisites. 2. The discipline is weak and unsystematic, and the moral tone of the school is only tolerable. 3. The ordinary subjects are taught, and arranged with moderate care and skill. The instruction is painstaking, but wanting in vigour and effect. 4. The average proficiency approaches to tolerable.

**CONDLETTOWN :—Visited, 18th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49.

1. A verandah, lavatory, and living for the interior of the schoolroom are much needed ; but in other respects the premises are in very good condition, preserved with commendable care, and very suitable. The organization of the school is very satisfactory. 2. As a whole the moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The occupation is appropriate and well arranged, and the instruction is careful, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

**CLARENCE TOWN :—Visited, 25th and 26th March.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 31 ; total, 66.

1. The premises are old and in bad repair, and the ventilation of the schoolroom is very defective. Its organization is, however, good. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The occupation accords with the standard, and is regulated by the proper guides. The instruction is fairly skilful, intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is about fair.

**CROOM PARK :—Visited, 16th September.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. The premises are suitable, in very fair condition, and carefully kept ; and the school is adequately provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The discipline is very suitable and effective, and the moral aspect of the school good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and well arranged, and the instruction is skilful and effectual. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

**DUNGOO :—Visited, 1st September.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.

1. A verandah and lavatory are much needed, but the premises are in excellent condition, and the school is well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, properly arranged, and imparted by judicious and effective methods. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

**DUMARESQ ISLAND :—Visited, 30th October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 18 ; total, 39.

1. The schoolroom is small and badly ventilated, and the buildings generally need repair, though their actual condition is fair. The organization is suitable and effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The occupation accords with the standard, and is suitably regulated ; the instruction is fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**DINGO CREEK :—Visited, 13th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

1. The premises are of a rude character, but passably suitable and sufficient. The furniture is very rough, but in moderate condition and fairly arranged. 2. The discipline is suitable and effective, and the moral tone fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and well arranged ; the methods are intelligent, earnest, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**EAGLETON :—**

**EAGLETON:—Visited, 14th March.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 16; total, 29.

1. The buildings are very suitable, well kept, and in good condition; and the school is well organized. 2. Indolent and otherwise objectionable habits are somewhat prevalent among the pupils, but the moral tone of the school is fair as a whole. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly regulated; the methods are tolerably intelligent, but not applied with satisfactory energy and animation. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

**GLENWILLIAM:—Visited, 27th March.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 3; total, 8.

1. The premises are in a state of very great dilapidation, but the schoolroom is fairly provided with furniture and other requisites. 2. The discipline is poorly effective, but the moral tone of the school is fair as a whole. 3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction, which otherwise accords with the Standard, and is tolerably well arranged. The methods are passably intelligent, but deficient in vigour and animation. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate.

**GOSFORD:—Visited, 5th May.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 30; total, 45.

1. The premises are well situated, but in bad repair, and entirely unsuited to the present wants of the district. The organization of the school is tolerably effective. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, properly regulated, and taught with fair intelligence, skill, and effect. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**GHINI GHINI:—Visited, 31st October.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 20; girls, 20; total, 40.

1. The premises are in excellent condition, very suitable and carefully preserved. The school is very effectively organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable, and arranged with care and skill. The instruction is judicious, well applied, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

**HEXHAM:—Visited, 6th March.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 22; girls, 18; total, 40.

1. The premises are in good condition; and the schoolroom is fairly suitable and well organized. 2. The discipline is, in some respects, a little lax; but, as a whole, the moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged in the requisite guides; the instruction is careful, intelligent, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

**HANBURY (Primary):—Visited, 26th to 28th February.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 67; girls, 37; total, 104.

1. The premises are in excellent condition and very suitable; and the schoolroom is thoroughly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with a satisfactory degree of care and judgment. The instruction is judicious, well-directed, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency is nearly good.

**HANBURY (Infant):—Visited, 28th February.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 35; girls, 44; total, 79.

1. The ventilation of the room is somewhat defective; but in essential respects its condition and organization are good. 2. The government needs more energy and decision; and drill exercises are not efficiently conducted. The moral aspect of the school is only tolerable. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and skillfully arranged; and the instruction is intelligent, animated, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency is good.

**HAMILTON—PITT TOWN (Infant):—Visited, 13th August.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 37; girls, 31; total, 68.

1. The room is small and badly ventilated, but in very good condition. There is only a moderate supply of furniture and appliances. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate, but not arranged with satisfactory precision. The instruction is fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**HAMILTON—PITT TOWN (Primary):—Visited, 14th and 15th August.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 54; girls, 53; total, 107.

1. There is no lavatory; otherwise the premises are very suitable and in excellent condition; and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The instruction is appropriate, but not arranged in precise accordance with the present classification. The methods are earnest, intelligent, fairly impressive, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**LAMBTON (Primary):—Visited, 27th and 28th February.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 104; girls, 69; total, 173.

1. The premises are suitable, commodious, and for the most part in good condition; the school is effectively organized. 2. Talking and unsteadiness are prevalent habits among the pupils, who are, however, effectively drilled as to movements, and march in very good order. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and suitably arranged; the instruction is, for the most part, intelligent, vigorously applied, and reasonably effectual. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair.

**LAMBTON (Infants):—Visited, 10th July.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 63; girls, 57; total, 120.

1. The fences need repairing, the walls of the schoolroom colouring, and the windows to be frosted; otherwise, the material condition and organization of the school are very good. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, but their arrangement is not complete. The instruction is careful, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**MONKERAI:—Visited, 18th September.**

Present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 18; total, 32.

1. The premises are tolerably suitable and in fair condition, but rather awkwardly situated with regard to the river. The organization of the school is tolerable. 2. The discipline and moral tone are tolerable. 3. The occupation is suitable, and arranged with fair judgment; the instruction is mechanical, but earnest and of moderate promise. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

MARLEE:—

MARLEE:—Visited, 12th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 9; total, 25.

1. The premises are suitable, sufficient, in very good condition, and carefully kept; and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, well arranged, and imparted with care, intelligence, and skill. 4. The average proficiency is very nearly fair.

MITCHELL'S ISLAND:—Visited, 5th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 20; girls, 30; total, 50.

1. The premises are well situated, in good condition, and suitable; and the school is fully provided with furniture and other requisites. 2. The discipline is fairly suitable and effective, and the moral aspect of the school is, as a whole, good. 3. Except vocal music, the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged with very fair skill. The instruction is, on the whole, effective. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

MINIMBAH—FORSTER:—Visited, 16th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27.

1. The situation is too exposed to the sea breezes. The buildings are passably suitable, and the organization of the school is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The ordinary subjects only are taught. They are regulated by the requisite guides, and imparted by vigorous and effective methods. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

MINMI:—Visited, 7th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 17; total, 32.

1. The ground is not enclosed, and the building needs some repairs; but, as a whole, the material character and organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and properly arranged. The instruction is fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently searching. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

MOSQUITO ISLAND:—Visited, 9th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 18; girls, 15; total, 33.

1. The premises are in need of some improvements, but their general condition and the organization of the school are good. 2. The drill exercises are not carried out with adequate care and precision; otherwise the moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, and imparted with fair intelligence and skill. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

MANGROVE CREEK:—Visited, 15th and 16th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 8; total, 19.

1. The premises are in fair condition, and reasonably well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. The organization of the school is tolerable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The subjects are not in satisfactory accordance with the standard, nor arranged with adequate care and skill. The methods are mechanical, and of small value. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

NEWCASTLE (Primary):—Visited, 13th to 18th February.

Present at examination:—Boys, 114; girls, 66; total, 180.

1. The ventilation is defective; otherwise the condition of the premises and the organization of the school are very good. 2. The moral aspect of the school is excellent. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and suitably arranged. The methods are judicious, well applied, and effective. 4. The average attainments of the pupils exceed very fair.

NEWCASTLE (Infants):—Visited, 18th February.

Present at examination:—Boys, 89; girls, 36; total, 125.

1. The room is very suitable, in excellent condition, and well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, properly arranged, and skilfully taught. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

NELSON'S PLAINS:—Visited, 13th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 21; girls, 9; total, 30.

1. The condition of the building and the organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged; the methods fairly intelligent, reasonably skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

NEWCASTLE SOUTH:—Visited, 5th to 11th February.

Present at examination:—Boys, 134; girls, 91; total, 225.

1. The premises are in fair condition, but only moderately suitable. The school is abundantly supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, are well arranged, and imparted by intelligent, judicious, and vigorous methods. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

OXLEY ISLAND:—Visited, 6th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 20; total, 33.

1. The schoolroom is old and in poor repair, but well kept and tolerably well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. Except that singing and drawing are omitted, the course of instruction accords with the standard; the subjects are for the most part arranged with fair skill and care; the methods show some improvement, but their general character is weak. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

PLATTSBURG:—Visited, 5th and 6th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 76; girls, 47; total, 123.

1. The ground is unfenced; the room is in good repair, and reasonably well provided with furniture and appliances, but much too small for present requirements. 2. The attention of the pupils is not satisfactorily steady and active, but the general order of their movements is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught and suitably arranged; the instruction is fairly intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**RAYMOND TERRACE :—Visited, 7th March.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.

1. The site is unsuitable, and there are no out-offices. The building is in moderate repair, passably suitable, and provided with a reasonable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The pupils are very attentive, well conducted, and orderly. 3. Most of the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged in the requisite guides. The instruction is skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

**REDBANK :—Visited, 7th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The site is low and otherwise unsuitable ; the schoolroom is old, dingy in its interior aspect, and only tolerable in its general condition ; its organization is fair. 2. The pupils are very shy, but well conducted, attentive, and in passable order. 3. Singing and drawing excepted, the instruction accords with the standard, and is arranged with fair skill. The teaching is intelligent and skilful, but, owing chiefly to irregular attendance, not effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

**SEAHAM :—Visited, 28th March.**

Present at examination :—Boy, 1 ; girls, 7 ; total, 8.

1. The premises are fairly suitable, sufficient, and in good repair ; and the school is tolerably well organized. 2. The few pupils present are shy and dull, but tolerably attentive and orderly. 3. The ordinary subjects are taught, and arranged with tolerable care ; the methods are wholly mechanical, and of very small value as means of mental culture. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds moderate.

**TELEGHERRY :—Visited, 23rd September.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 26 ; total, 57.

1. The premises are suitable, carefully kept, and in good condition ; and the school is fairly organized. 2. The discipline is weak as a whole, and the moral tone only moderate. 3. The subjects are suitable and regulated by the requisite guides, but not in beneficial accordance with the standard. The instruction is honestly imparted, but it wants vigour and judicious tact. 4. The average proficiency approaches moderate.

**TINONEE :—Visited, 21st October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 20 ; total, 47.

1. The schoolhouse is very unsuitable and insufficient, but as well organized as circumstances permit. A new building has been commenced. 2. Allowing for the inadequate accommodation, the moral aspect of the school may be pronounced good. 3. The instruction is appropriate, judiciously arranged, and effectively imparted. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

**TARBZ :—Visited, 22nd and 23rd October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 30 ; total, 87.

1. The fences need repairing ; and a gate should be substituted for a slip-rail at the entrance. The buildings are in good condition, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. Scripture lessons and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction, which otherwise accords with the standard and is regulated with skilful intelligence. The methods are judicious, well sustained, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly good.

**THALABA :—Visited, 3rd September.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 17 ; total, 34.

1. The premises are moderately suitable and in passable condition ; and the schoolroom is provided with a reasonable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with fair care and skill ; the instruction is intelligent and fairly impressive. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

**TERALBA :—Visited, 22nd May.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

1. The ground is not enclosed, but the buildings are in good condition, and the school is well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects accord for the most part with the standard, but are not properly arranged. The instruction is careful and fairly intelligent, but not directed by skilful methods. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

**TOMAGO :—Visited, 16th July.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. The condition of the premises and the organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but not arranged with adequate precision. The instruction is tolerably intelligent and painstaking, but wanting in vigour and judgment. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

**WOOLLA WOOLLA :—Visited, 24th October.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 20 ; total, 48.

1. The buildings are old, insufficient, and in poor repair ; but the organization of the school is reasonably effective. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and properly arranged, and the instruction is fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds very fair.

**WILLIAM TOWN :—Visited, 17th July.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.

1. The premises generally are in very fair condition, but the interior of the schoolroom needs colouring. Its organization is fair. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate, and arranged with care and skill. The instruction is fairly intelligent, vigorous, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**WINGHAM :—Visited, 10th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 32.

1. The situation is unfavourable ; but the premises are reasonably suitable, and in fair condition ; and the organization of the school is effective. 2. The discipline and general moral tone are tolerable. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with reasonable care and skill. The instruction is careful, but not effective. 4. The average proficiency is barely tolerable.

## SYDNEY DISTRICT.

INSPECTORS' General Report upon the condition of Public, Provisional, and Certified Denominational Schools for the year 1873.

SINCE the date of the last year's report, the number of schools in this district has been increased by two. The addition has been caused by the division of the mixed schools at Bourke-street Public and St. James' C.E. into two departments—boys' and girls'.

The number of schools or departments now in this district is 110. In this number are comprised thirty-six Public, two Provisional, and seventy-two Certified Denominational Schools. All these schools underwent inspection during the year, besides being visited incidentally as often as circumstances would permit.

Viewed in relation to the educational requirements of the district, these schools are very fairly distributed. A few localities are poorly supplied with means of education, other places are only provided with schools of an inferior character, but in general it may be observed that the great obstacle to the progress of primary education arises not so much from a scarcity of schools as from a paucity of scholars attending many of them. The latter result is directly traceable to denominational activity.

For many years the education of the Colony was under the sole control of the leading religious denominations, and the Sydney District, by reason of its populous character, formed a favourable field for the establishment of schools for the teaching of the religious dogmas peculiar to each denomination. To this circumstance must be ascribed the present preponderance of Denominational Schools, and the existence of two or three schools in localities not sufficiently populous to support more than one. St. Leonards, Waverley, Waterloo, Pyrmont, and Double Bay, may be cited as places where such a state of things exists. Apart from the wasteful expenditure of money entailed by such a policy, not the least evil arising from its operation is the unavoidable inefficiency of the schools thus brought into existence. They offer no inducements to teachers of recognized ability, the course of instruction imparted in them must be of the most limited range; and, as educational institutions, they necessarily become subsidiary to the larger Public Schools established in more favoured localities. So long as they are permitted to exist, the benefits arising from the Public Schools Act can but be partial in their operation.

It is a matter for anxious consideration that a large number of children in this district do not attend any school at all. It is estimated that between four and five thousand are in this position. Many of these are the offspring of drunken or vicious parents, and it is from these that the ranks of larrikinism are recruited. Some machinery outside the existing Public Schools is needed to meet the educational necessities of this class. We are inclined to think that the establishment of a few Free Schools might go far to lessen the evil. Suitable centres for such schools would be found at the Circular Quay, Sussex-street, Woolloomooloo, Waterloo, and The Glebe.

The accommodation afforded by several of our Public Schools is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the localities in which they are situated. This remark is true of the schools at Pyrmont, Waterloo, Newtown, Balmain, and Marrickville.

As regards the buildings in which they are held are non-vested; and although forming good makeshifts when first established, they fail now to meet the growing educational wants of the several localities. Thanks to the intelligence of the Local Board, the material deficiencies of the school at Marrickville are about to be remedied. It is to be hoped that similar action will be taken in connection with the school at Balmain. One serious obstacle hitherto encountered in the establishment of superior Public Schools lies in the difficulty of procuring suitable sites. This is notably the case in respect to Pyrmont and Waterloo.

Substantial material improvements have been made within the year to the following schools:—William-street, Public; Glebe, Public; Fort-street, Public; Watson's Bay, Public; Darlinghurst, C.E.; Victoria-street, R.C.; Haymarket, R.C. Measures are in progress for converting Tempe Provisional into a Public School. Suitable buildings are in course of erection.

Viewing the material condition of each of the several classes of schools, the organization of Public, C.E., and Wesleyan schools may be reported as fair, while the organization of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian schools is but moderate.

The discipline of our schools continues to improve, and may be estimated as very fair. The improvement is due chiefly to the very general attention now bestowed on the teaching of military drill.

In the examinations this year we have directed more than ordinary attention to composition, dictation, and arithmetic. We have been induced to do so from a conviction that these branches have not received that careful and full treatment which their importance demands. As a result of our efforts in this direction, we hope to witness greater proficiency in these subjects during the ensuing year.

As might be expected, many of the schools have undergone marked changes during the year. Some have declined in efficiency, but a greater number have altered for the better. The general condition of all may be described as fairly satisfactory. The following deserve to be specially mentioned for the high state of efficiency to which they have attained:—Fort-street, boys; Balmain; Paddington, infants; Camperdown, infants.

Of the 110 schools inspected, twenty-four exceeded the requirements of the standard, forty-four satisfied those requirements, and forty failed to meet them. Last year the number below the standard was forty-seven. It will be apparent, therefore, that some progress has been made.

The teachers of this district are a respectable, earnest, hard-working body of persons; the methods of teaching ordinarily in use are of an approved kind, are well understood and intelligently applied; the organization of our schools is gradually becoming more complete and effective; the discipline discloses many gratifying features, and is eminently humanizing in its tendencies; and the educational results produced are higher than in any previous year. We are warranted, therefore, in stating that the present condition of our schools is healthy, and reasonable ground is afforded for believing that they will appear to better advantage in the future.

Appended hereto is a separate report upon each school.

Inspectors' Office, Fort-street,  
27th December, 1873.

EDWIN JOHNSON, } Inspectors.  
J. W. ALLPASS, }

## ANNEX.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Public and Provisional Schools in the Sydney District, visited during the year 1873.

THE remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools; under 2, to their moral character; 3, to the subjects and methods of instruction; 4, to the proficiency of the pupils.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BALMAIN:—Visited, 11th, 16th, 17th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 150; girls, 103; total, 253.

1. Except that the guttering over one of the eastern windows is in disrepair, the material condition of the school is good. It does not, however, afford adequate accommodation to the number of pupils in attendance. There is a good supply of working appliances, and the organization is satisfactory. 2. A large attendance is maintained. Continuous wet weather lowered it on the days of examination. The discipline is very satisfactory. 3. The classification is appropriate; the instruction is well regulated; and the methods of instruction are skilful and very effective. 4. The proficiency ranges from good to very good. This school is in a very efficient state.

BALMAIN

BALMAIN (Infants):—Visited, 11th and 16th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 81; girls, 85; total, 169.

1. The accommodation is far from being adequate, and larger premises are urgently necessary. 2. In the circumstances the school is satisfactorily organized. Very good discipline and a healthy moral tone prevail. The pupils are carefully trained and instructed. 3. The results range between fair and very fair.

BOTANY:—Visited, 29th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 32; girls, 32; total, 64.

1. The site, character, and appointments of the schoolhouse are satisfactory. 2. A correct organization obtains. The children are under fair discipline. The moral tone is reasonably healthy. 3. The teaching exhibits method. 4. Its results average fair.

BOTANY ROAD:—Visited, 4th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 100; girls 54; total, 154.

1. The schoolhouse is a wooden building in very fair condition, but it is much too small for the proper accommodation of the children attending. There is a proper supply of furniture and material. 2. The school is well organized. The pupils attend with very fair punctuality and regularity. Their demeanour is satisfactory, and they manifest very fair industry. The government is, on the whole, effective. The tone of the school is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects have been taught in an earnest and painstaking manner. 4. The proficiency of the pupils reaches fair.

BOURKE-STREET (Boys):—Visited, 8th, 9th, and 10th October.

Number present, 128.

1. For a school, the site is much too limited. The room is also too small, and its furniture inferior. 2. The organization is of fair worth. The discipline is bad. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, but there is a lack of thoroughness in the teaching. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

BOURKE-STREET (Girls):—Visited, 8th and 9th October.

Number present:—95.

1. Four additional desks are needed; those in use require to be fixed on proper standards. There is a sufficiency of working materials; the schoolroom affords good accommodation, and is cleanly and neatly kept. 2. Considering the disadvantages arising from the want of a proper playground, the attendance may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The order and general discipline are good. 3. The classification evidences fair judgment; the instruction includes all essential subjects; the methods are modern, and are applied with earnestness, diligence, and intelligence. 4. The average attainments rank between fair and very fair.

BOURKE-STREET (Infants):—Visited, 7th and 8th October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 78; girls, 67; total, 145.

1. The schoolroom is far too small for the number of pupils in attendance or to allow suitable space for desks. Suitable apparatus has been provided, and the organization, although necessarily defective, is passable in the circumstances. 2. The attendance is numerous. The order and discipline are satisfactory. 3. The classification evidences fair judgment, and full and suitable provision is made for carrying on the instruction proper to infant schools. The methods are of an approved kind, diligently applied, and productive of very fair results. 4. The proficiency exceeds fair.

CAMPERDOWN:—Visited, 21st October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 41; girls, 36; total, 77.

1. The schoolhouse is a satisfactory one, and excepting the want of three additional desks, the appointments are good. 2. The school is properly organized, and is under discipline of a very fairly effective character. 3. Excepting singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The teaching is of modern cast, and is carefully and intelligently applied. 4. The proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

CAMPERDOWN (Infants):—Visited, 21st October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 40; girls, 35; total, 75.

1. The schoolroom requires to be separated from that used by the older children, and to be provided with a gallery and suitable desks. A lavatory and a play-shed are also needed. In all other respects the material condition is fairly satisfactory. 2. A fairly numerous attendance is secured. The pupils are but tolerably punctual and regular; they are however clean, tidily dressed, and well behaved. The tone of the school is extremely pleasing and healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is skillfully arranged. 4. The average proficiency lies between very fair and good.

CLEVELAND-STREET (Boys):—Visited 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th May.

Number of pupils present:—390.

1. Materially, this school is in very good condition; it is also efficiently organized. 2. The discipline continues to be very good. 3. Proper judgment is shown in the classification, but there is a great disparity in the relative attainments of the several classes in certain subjects. The methods differ considerably in merit and efficiency. 4. The average attainments range from tolerable to fair. The two best classes are the second and fifth.

CLEVELAND-STREET (Girls):—Visited 5th to 13th May.

Number present, 333.

1. In all respects the material condition of the school is good. 2. The routine is correct in design, and the general organization is very good. The appearance and demeanour of the pupils are very satisfactory, and they are under good discipline. 3. The teaching is marked by careful earnestness. 4. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

CLEVELAND-STREET (Infants):—Visited, 30th April and 1st May.

Number of pupils present:—Boys, 248; girls, 116; total, 364.

1. A urinal is badly needed for the use of the male infants. With this exception, the material condition of the school is good. 2. The attendance is large, and is marked by very fair regularity. The pupils are punctual, clean, well-behaved, and in good order. 3. The course of instruction is complete; the lesson documents are fairly compiled; the methods are of an approved kind, and are applied with diligence and fair ability. 4. Fair results have been produced.

**FORT-STREET (Boys):**—Visited 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th November, and 2nd December.

Number present:—498.

1. The material condition of the school is very good, and its organization excellent. 2. The attendance at present approaches the prescribed maximum. All the leading features of the discipline are healthy and pleasing. Considerable proficiency has been attained in drill; the school movements are performed with precision and quietness; the pupils are respectful in demeanour and well-behaved; the government is mild but firm, and the moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. Good judgment is shown in the classification of the pupils; the instruction embraces all the prescribed branches, including trigonometry—is well-arranged, and is imparted by intelligent and effective methods. 4. The average proficiency approaches very good. The school is in a highly efficient state.

**FORT-STREET (Girls):**—Visited, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th November.

Number present:—368.

1. The school is materially in excellent condition. 2. In arrangement and result the organization is highly effective. The pupils are neat in person and pleasing in demeanour; most of them are punctual and regular in attendance. The government is healthy, and the pupils display an intelligent earnestness when under test. 3. The instruction is thoroughly educative. 4. The results average very fair. As a whole, the school is in a good state of efficiency.

**FORT-STREET (Infants):**—Visited, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 17th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 218; girls, 149; total, 367.

1. The school is well found in suitable educational appliances, and is very fairly organized. The accommodation for the babies is insufficient. 2. The attendance was less than usual on the days of examination, owing to the continued unsettled weather. The general discipline is good. 3. The instruction is of full range, and is regulated with very fair ability. The methods are appropriate, and are skilfully applied. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

**GLEBE:**—Visited, 20th, 21st, and 22nd August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 139; girls, 113; total, 252.

1. The schoolhouse is a substantial brick structure, in good order, the windows excepted. There is an ample supply of suitable furniture and apparatus; of other educational appliances there is also a sufficiency. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and in good order. The discipline, as a whole, is effective, and secures a healthy moral tone. 3. The school is judiciously classified; the instruction is of full range, and is well regulated. The methods are modern, and are applied with considerable painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is very fair. By far the best taught class is the 4th.

**GLEBE (Infants):**—Visited, 20th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 71; girls, 63; total, 134.

1. The schoolroom, a new one, is complete in its appointments. 2. The organization is good, the discipline is very fairly effective, and the general tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is suitable in kind, and is earnestly prosecuted. 4. The results exceed fair.

**JAMIESON-STREET:**—Visited, 20th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 65; girls, 52; total, 117.

1. The walls of the schoolroom require to be re-coloured, and the wood-work re-painted. There is a fair supply of furniture and apparatus. 2. The attendance has largely increased since last inspection. The pupils are fairly regular, punctual, clean, and, with very few exceptions, well behaved. The government is barely strict enough, but the moral tone is not unhealthy. 3. The classification is judicious; the instruction is carefully and well regulated; the methods are modern, but require to be applied with greater vigour and animation. 4. The attainments approach fair.

**MANLY:**—Visited, 12th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 39; girls, 19; total, 58.

1. The schoolhouse is substantially built, sufficiently commodious, suitable in form, in very fair repair, and in satisfactory condition in respect to cleanliness. The furniture is sufficient, suitable, and properly arranged. Other features of the organization are satisfactory. 2. The attendance is subject to considerable fluctuation, owing to the shifting character of the population. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual, neat and clean in person, and in fair order. 3. Fair judgment is evinced in the classification; the instruction is properly regulated; the methods are for the most part appropriate, and are diligently applied. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

**MARRICKVILLE:**—Visited, 24th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 77; girls, 43; total, 120.

1. The school is in good material condition, and well organized. 2. The attendance has largely increased since last inspection. The weekly average approaches 150. The small attendance on the day of examination was attributed to the attraction of the Agricultural Exhibition. The pupils are fairly regular, punctual, clean, and in good order. The moral tone is healthy. 3. Suitable arrangements are made for carrying on the instruction systematically. The methods are earnestly and diligently applied. 4. The attainments exceed fair, and reach very fair in the 4th class.

**NEWTOWN:**—Visited, 15th October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 43; girls, 34; total, 77.

1. The school premises are in good condition. 2. The organization is very fairly correct, and the pupils are under very fair government. 3. The instruction has been imparted in a careful manner, and the pupils manifest a readiness to answer. 4. The proficiency of the pupils slightly exceeds fair.

**NEWTOWN (Infants):**—Visited, 15th October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 41; girls, 30; total, 71.

1. The schoolroom is too small, so is the playground. There is a fair supply of furniture, desks excepted; and there is a sufficiency of other working materials. 2. The attendance is fair. The pupils are fairly regular, punctual, clean, and well-behaved. The prevailing tone of the school is healthy and pleasing. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and is imparted by suitable methods. 4. The attainments exceed fair.

## NORTH SYDNEY :—Visited, 2nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61.

1. The schoolhouse is a brick building of rough construction, but otherwise in fair condition. It is much too small, and cannot be properly or sufficiently furnished. A supply of good water is a marked want. The out-offices are in an unsatisfactory state. 2. The school is organized in a satisfactory manner. The discipline is effective, and the moral tone of the school healthy. 3. The instruction is methodically prosecuted; and, keeping in view the fact that the teacher has to manage four classes in an unsuitable room; the results are satisfactory. 4. The absolute proficiency is fair.

## PADDINGTON (Boys) :—Visited, 6th, 7th, 8th October.

Numbers present :—165.

1. The school premises are in excellent condition, and well found in appliances. 2. The organization is good, and the discipline is firm and effective. 3. The instruction exhibits method and vigour. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges between fair and very fair.

## PADDINGTON (Girls) :—Visited, 17th and 18th September.

Numbers present :—169.

1. The material condition of this school is excellent; its organization is good. 2. The attendance continues to increase. The pupils are regular, punctual, and clean. Very fair order is maintained, but the pupils are inclined to lounge and to assume other unbecoming postures while sitting. The drill too is loosely conducted. The government is wanting in vigour and firmness. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification; the instruction is regulated by the usual guides, but the standard needs to be more closely followed. Suitable methods are practised. The teaching is marked by fair zeal and industry. 4. The proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

## PADDINGTON (Infants) :—Visited, 16th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 112 ; girls, 89 ; total, 201.

1. Additional accommodation is required for the present large and rapidly increasing attendance. There is a good stock of working materials, and the school is well organized. 2. The order and discipline are very good. 3. All the required subjects are taught. The instruction is judiciously regulated and effectively imparted. 4. The average proficiency approaches good.

## PITT-STREET :—Visited, 10th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 19 ; total, 59.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, but its site is bad. The furniture is of very unsuitable kind. 2. The school is properly organized, and the discipline is of fair worth. 3. The teaching exhibits approved methods, carefully applied. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is fair.

## PITT-STREET (Infants) :—Visited, 10th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 26 ; total, 50.

1. The school is conducted in a portion of the primary schoolroom. The space is too limited to allow of suitable furniture being provided. The appliances for teaching are fair in the circumstances. The want of playground accommodation is much felt. 2. The attendance was stated to be slightly reduced by the attraction of a picnic held in connection with a neighbouring Sunday School. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and in fair order. The government is mild, and effects a healthy moral tone. 3. The pupils are correctly classified, the instruction is properly regulated; the methods are suitable, and are applied with zeal and a very fair degree of skill. 4. The attainments are fair.

## PYRMONT :—Visited, 5th and 6th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 70 ; girls, 60 ; total, 130.

1. The school site is a bad one, and the buildings are ill-conditioned and very unsuitable. 2. The organization is as satisfactory as the circumstances permit. The discipline is but tolerable in its influences. 3. The course of instruction includes the subjects prescribed; the methods are appropriate. 4. The proficiency of the pupils averages tolerable.

## PYRMONT (Infants) :—Visited, 5th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 50 ; total, 112.

1. The schoolroom is much too small, and the playground, with its surroundings, is miserable in kind; the consequence is that proper effective organization is impossible. 2. The discipline may be described as very fair. The government is mild, intelligent, and effective. 3. Arrangements for securing suitable and systematic instruction to the pupils is in force. The methods are appropriate, and the teaching is marked by painstaking and skill. 4. The average attainments rank between fair and very fair.

## SUSSEX-STREET :—Visited, 6th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 35 ; total, 72.

1. Except that it is low-pitched, the schoolroom is a good one, and is properly supplied with furniture and working appliances. 2. The school is fairly organized and disciplined. 3. The course includes the prescribed subjects. The teaching is earnestly and carefully prosecuted. 4. Absolutely, the results average slightly above tolerable. The teacher is doing good work under disadvantageous circumstances.—these being, a noisy locality, absence of playground, and children of a low mental type.

## SUSSEX-STREET SOUTH :—Visited, 3rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 29 ; total, 81.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, and its appointments are on the whole satisfactory. 2. The organization is correct. The children are punctual and regular in attendance, and they are under good discipline. 3. The teaching is painstaking. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils approaches very fair.

## WATSON'S BAY :—Visited, 25th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 11 ; total, 42.

1. The schoolroom has undergone extensive alterations and repairs since last inspection; it has been supplied with new and improved furniture. The internal equipment of the school is now fairly satisfactory. The fences are in a dilapidated state, and a lavatory and a weathervane are needed. 3. A fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are reasonably regular, punctual, and tolerably tidy in person. Their conduct is not sufficiently steady. They are fidgety and talkative. The government is feeble. 3. The instruction conforms to the prescribed course—it is tolerably well regulated. The methods are for the most part modern, and diligently but not skilfully applied. 4. The average attainments exceed tolerable.

**WILLIAM-STREET (Boys) :—Visited, 10th to 17th July.**

Number present :—266.

1. The school premises are good, and are suitably furnished. 2. On the whole, the organization is correct. The pupils are for the most part regular in attendance, and are also very fairly punctual. They are under satisfactory control, and they exhibit a healthy moral tone. In addition to the subjects prescribed for a school of four classes, elementary Algebra and Latin are included in the course of instruction. The teaching is based upon approved methods; in most subjects the instruction exhibits thoroughness. 4. The average proficiency lies between tolerable and fair, or about tolerable in three classes, and from fair to very fair in the upper 2nd and 4th classes.

**WILLIAM-STREET (Girls) :—Visited, 18th to 25th July.**

Number present :—228.

1. The schoolroom is in good condition, but it is much too small: its crowded state calls urgently for an additional classroom. 2. In the circumstances the organization is good. The pupils are under effective discipline, and the moral tone of the school is very pleasing. 3. The teaching is earnestly and intelligently prosecuted. 4. The average proficiency is fair. The condition of the lowest class has materially reduced the general average of results.

**WILLIAM-STREET (Infants) :—Visited, 21st, 22nd, 23rd July.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 130; girls, 124; total, 254.

1. The schoolrooms are tolerably suitable; that used by the senior infants requires to be re-white-washed internally. A few additional desks are needed. The closet accommodation is insufficient. Except in the matters thus specified, the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is less than usual; the diminution is caused in part by the prevailing weather. Ordinarily the pupils attend with fair regularity. They are punctual, clean, and in very good order. The government is suitable and effective. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and is judiciously regulated. The methods are appropriate and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds very fair.

**PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.****BOTANY HEADS :—Visited, 22nd October.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 16; girls, 5; total 21.

1. The schoolroom is very small, but is in other respects of satisfactory character. 2. The organization is correct. The pupils attend regularly and punctually. They are orderly, and they manifest very fair effort and industry. The tone of the school is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects have been taught carefully. 4. The average proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

**TEMPS :—Visited, 22nd October.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 12; total 29.

1. The school is conducted in the Wesleyan chapel. The building is too small and in bad repair. The furniture is of a make-shift character, and is insufficient in quantity. There is a reasonable supply of apparatus and books. Greater cleanliness and neatness are required in the appointments and internal arrangements of the school. 2. A tolerable attendance is kept up. The pupils are punctual, but somewhat irregular. The other features of the discipline are satisfactory. 3. Singing and needlework are not taught; otherwise the instruction accords with the prescribed course. The methods are earnestly and diligently practised. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

## APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Council of Education, from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance from 1872 .....	5,151 13 10	<b>GENERAL MANAGEMENT.</b>		
" Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1873 .....	120,000 0 0	By salaries and allowances .....	5,921 17 3	
" Church and School Estates Revenue .....	1,285 3 5	" Repairs, rent, and furniture .....	594 1 8	
" Refund of Expenditure on account of School at Grafton .....	2,000 0 0	" Books, binding, printing, and stationery .....	833 11 0	
		" Miscellaneous expenses—		
		Duty stamps and telegrams .....	130 15 8	
		Clerical aid and labour .....	67 18 8	
		Furniture, fuel, and light .....	46 12 4	
		Travelling expenses .....	4 5 9	
		Sundry small expenses .....	23 12 4	
			282 4 9	7,541 14 8
		<b>INSPECTION.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	5,268 5 7	
		" Rent and furniture .....	135 0 5	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	147 2 2	
		" Travelling expenses .....	1,871 17 6	
		" Miscellaneous expenses—		
		Sundry small expenses .....	45 11 1	7,467 16 9
		<b>TRAINING DEPARTMENT.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	2,416 8 3	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	40 10 5	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	49 14 7	2,506 13 3
		<b>PUBLIC SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	44,830 0 2	
		" Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and law expenses .....	11,404 14 1	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	1,626 0 6	
		" Travelling expenses .....	737 16 2	
		" Miscellaneous expenses—		
		Architect's commission .....	92 10 4	
		Sundry small expenses .....	21 15 9	
			114 6 1	58,712 17 0
		<b>PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	8,262 1 4	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	18 0 0	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	350 11 8	
		" Miscellaneous expenses—		
		Sundry small expenses .....	10 0 0	8,640 13 0
		<b>HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	3,164 8 9	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	12 1 4	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	99 19 0	
		" Travelling expenses .....	30 16 6	
		" Forage allowances .....	277 17 6	
		" Miscellaneous expenses—		
		Sundry small expenses .....	1 1 0	3,586 4 1
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	12,454 0 10	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	347 6 6	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	346 7 10	
		" Travelling expenses .....	53 2 10	
		" Miscellaneous expenses—		
		Sundry small expenses .....	0 16 0	13,201 14 0
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	10,501 19 0	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	146 9 3	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	356 17 5	
		" Travelling expenses .....	88 14 0	11,194 0 2
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	1,604 6 3	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	62 18 3	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	30 4 0	
		" Travelling expenses .....	17 12 6	1,715 1 0
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	1,323 12 6	
		" Repairs and furniture .....	70 17 7	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	33 13 1	1,428 3 2
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL.</b>		
		" Salaries and allowances .....	174 8 4	
		" Books, printing, and stationery .....	3 3 8	177 12 0
		" Text-books .....		25 1 4
		" Balance .....		12,239 6 10
	£ 128,436 17 3			£ 128,436 17 3

Council of Education Office,  
28 February, 1874.JOHN M. GIBSON,  
Accountant.

1873-4.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

FOR

1873.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of the Act 30 Vict. No. 22, sec. 27.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR 1873.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, 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, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

We have the honor to submit to your Excellency our Report upon the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools for the year 1873.

There were in operation during that year 209 Certified Denominational Schools, viz. :—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	96
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	87
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	15
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	10
Hebrew	...	...	...	...	1
					209

Appendix A.  
Appendix B.

Of the 211 existing in 1872, the undermentioned were closed in 1873 :—

Erina. C.E.	Converted into a Provisional School.
Gerringong. C.E.	Closed—building destroyed by fire.
Laguna. C.E.	Closed.
Wagga Wagga. R.C.	Certificate withdrawn.
Parramatta. Pres.	Converted into a Public School.
York-street. Wes.	Closed by Local Board.

Certificates were granted to the following Schools in 1873 :—

Petersham. C.E.
Adelong. R.C.
Grenfell. R.C.
Hill End. R.C.

Appendix C.

An application for a Certificate to a Roman Catholic School at Sutton Forest was under consideration at the end of the year.

The general condition of Certified Denominational Schools in 1873 is explained in our Report upon Public Schools; and appended hereto will be found detailed Reports from Inspectors, and the usual statistics.

Appendix D.

From the proportion of the Church and Schools Estates Revenue placed at our disposal, the following sums, being one moiety of the whole amount, were granted :—

To Church of England Schools	...	...	326	5	2
To Roman Catholic Schools	...	...	194	15	8
To Presbyterian Schools	...	...	69	18	3
To Wesleyan Schools	...	...	51	12	7
			£642	11	8

We submit this our Report upon the Certified Denominational Schools, for the year ending the 31st December, 1873; and, in testimony thereof, we have caused our corporate Seal to be affixed hereto, this thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.)

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

J. SMITH, President.  
S. C. BROWN.  
W. A. DUNCAN.  
THOMAS HOLT.  
ALFRED STEPHEN.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Certified Denominational Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1873, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation during that year.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.										Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.								
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Westlyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.										
																			II.		III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.</b>																												
Anfield	63	36	99	72	6	12			99	41.	23.8	64.8	132	0	0	3	3	6	15	0	0	107	0	8	257	4	2	
Balmain	112	101	213	145			34	3	213	80.5	58.9	139.4	181	10	4	3	1	3				179	5	0	303	17	4	
Bathurst	108	78	186	148			5	5	186	75.4	54.6	130	159	6	8	4	3	10				153	14	0	289	7	8	
Bondobba	28	30	58	24			4	17	58	15	13	28	36	7	2	1	14	10				16	7	11	115	15	3	
Bishop's Bridge	16	19	35	30					35	9.9	13.9	23.8	64	11	4	1	14	10				10	8	5	76	14	7	
Braidwood	56	15	71	59					71	31	7.5	38.5	85	0	0				12	0	0	84	10	0	181	19	0	
Broke	37	27	64	45					64	20.6	14.5	41.1	80	0	0	3	0	0				11	18	6	95	13	0	
Buchanan	31	31	62	37					62	20.4	13.3	33.7	80	0	0	2	16	1				30	3	8	121	19	0	
Burrawang	27	33	60	35					60	15	17.8	32.8	97	0	0	5	14	15				33	0	0	137	1	7	
Burwood	17	46	79	70					79	21	26	47	97	0	0	3	14	15				56	1	0	158	15	11	
Cabramatta	33	24	57	31					57	31	8.9	10.8	19.7	67	19	4	1	8	8	1	0	0	20	14	0	96	2	9
Camden	47	34	81	65					81	38.2	24.7	62.9	128	10	5	2	14	10				54	5	9	182	17	5	
Campanelltown	47	34	81	65					81	38.2	24.7	62.9	128	10	5	2	14	10				54	5	9	182	17	5	
Canberra	28	16	44	32					44	20.1	12.7	32.8	85	14	10	3	15	6				34	17	0	134	7	4	
Canterbury	27	25	52	38					52	18.6	14.9	33.5	94	9	7	4	4	5				47	16	6	130	16	2	
Cassilis	20	20	40	23					40	12.5	8.6	21.1	83	0	0							49	1	0	173	2	0	
Castle Hill	45	38	83	55					83	38.2	24.1	54.3	97	0	0	2	1	2				69	1	0	205	4	5	
Christ Church	284	191	475	330					475	187.6	115.3	302.9	316	10	5	8	8	5	0	0		380	9	0	705	4	5	
Cobbly	15	19	34	34					34	10.6	12.5	23.1	59	8	0				1	16	4	9	11	4	80	15	8	
Cook's River	117	97	214	142					214	84.6	58.8	143.4	198	9	4	7	6	7				147	14	6	363	8	5	
Currawa	42	26	68	36					68	28.9	20.2	49.1	100	11	0	1	1	5				55	7	9	136	14	2	
Daplo	38	34	72	49					72	28.3	25.5	53.8	85	0	0	3	19	5				21	15	9	110	15	2	
Darlinghurst	152	87	239	197					239	108.6	63	171.6	199	4	8	4	7	9				224	7	6	427	19	11	
Demman	25	26	51	47					51	19.1	26.1	45.2	56	0	0	1	7	11				16	13	0	76	0	11	
Double Bay	130	118	248	194					248	81.9	73.8	155.7	240	11	11	5	3	0				213	12	10	459	7	9	
Dungog	32	23	55	42					55	18.5	15.7	34.2	73	0	0	1	0	9				22	6	8	101	6	10	
Emu Plains	39	21	60	45					60	25.7	13.6	39.3	85	0	0	0	15	3				47	19	0	128	14	3	
Enfield	27	25	52	41					52	17.6	13.1	30.7	83	8	7	1	14	10				39	14	4	129	17	9	
Fox Ground	35	20	55	32					55	27.2	16.3	43.5	61	0	0	2	4	5	1	1	0	5	0	0	100	18	0	
Frederickton	32	31	63	40					63	79.1	18.4	37.5	99	18	10	3	8	5				58	9	0	161	17	2	
Glebe	105	68	173	110					173	80.3	43.9	124.2	145	10	3	6	2	4				120	0	0	271	12	7	
Gosford	19	16	35	35					35	17.3	14.8	32.1	73	0	0	4	11	4				6	19	2	94	10	6	
Goulburn	93	75	168	127					168	68	48	116	201	1	4	5	1	9				138	6	0	344	9	8	
Goulburn North	46	38	84	44					84	26.5	25.3	51.9	88	8	8	0	16	6				64	14	4	155	17	7	
Gundagai South	14	17	31	21					31	9.5	9.1	18.6	80	8	8	0	16	6				26	14	7	101	18	9	
Hexham	27	32	59	25					59	16.1	20.2	36.3	84	0	0	0	9	10				10	3	3	94	3	3	
Hinton	31	23	54	36					54	17.1	13.2	30.3	42	0	0	0	9	10				9	7	3	51	17	1	
Jamberoo	22	16	38	35					38	14.5	13.2	27.7	52	4	6							18	7	9	70	13	3	
Jerry's Plains	39	32	71	59					71	20.7	20.7	50.3	74	0	0	2	5	8				37	13	3	111	18	11	
Kempsay	30	25	55	23					55	23.4	15.1	38.5	73	0	0	0	18	8				25	9	6	99	7	11	
Kurradjong	20	23	43	28					43	15.1	16.3	31.4	73	0	0	3	11	8				42	17	1	119	8	9	
Liverpool	58	41	99	92					99	20.2	16.1	36.3	73	0	0	0	11	8				61	3	5	212	14	11	
Lord's Forest	39	15	54	32					54	26.9	26.3	63.2	147	0	0	3	5	6	1	6	0	39	10	0	127	10	0	
Macquarie River	29	28	57	28					57	11.9	18.8	40.7	73	0	0	3	12	3				34	19	4	116	11	7	
Maitland East	91	64	155	130					155	61.8	42.5	110.3	122	18	0	3	4	6				105	8	7	231	11	1	
Maitland West (St. Mary's)	26	44	120	103					120	49.8	27.1	76.9	172	17	0	2	18	9				98	17	4	274	13	1	
Maitland West (St. Paul's)	69	46	115	91					115	40.2	24.1	64.2	117	0	0	3	9	3				102	7	4	242	16	7	
Maxfield	89	49	138	77					138	62.6	31.9	94.5	107	19	4	8	18	10				113	16	5	240	14	7	
Miller's Forest	69	53	122	45					122	36	36	72	85	0	0							29	4	0	114	4	10	
Morpeth	60	48	108	96					108	37.2	25.6	62.8	141	0	0	1	8	11				44	18	6	187	7	5	
Moruya	39	38	77	49					77	31.3	30	61.3	120	4	20	4	13	0				69	10	9	200	3	7	
Mudgee	167	134	294	224					294	112.1	92.9	205	233	11	10	13	14	1				281	10	0	543	15	11	
Muswellbrook	72	77	149	132					149	59.2	46.2	105.4	114	0	0	3	13	0				106	18	6	224	11	6	
Narellan	20	24	44	40					44	11.9	15.1	27	85	0	0	1	17	1				14	10	0	101	7	1	
Newcastle (St. John's)	40	37	77	72					77	28.4	25	53.4	126	0	0							66						



APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendances.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Expenditure from Local Contributions.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	School Fees.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
<b>PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.</b>																			
Bathurst.....	74	87	161	74	14	43	25	5	161	58.6	57.6	116.2	£ 157 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 150 1 10	£ 314 1 10
Campbelltown.....	27	25	52	22	5	9	8	10	52	18.4	13.8	32.2	£ 87 10 0	£ 1 8 3	£ 1 0 0	£ 8 28 3	£ 0 0 0	£ 24 9 3	£ 135 5 9
Charcoal Creek.....	16	25	41	27	1	8	8	1	43	13.2	18.2	31.4	£ 86 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 28 19 0	£ 113 19 0
Dapto.....	16	22	38	11	19	15	10	10	38	12.7	16.3	29	£ 78 12 0	£ 1 19 11	£ 5 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 22 15 6	£ 108 7 5
Erskine-street.....	64	51	115	69	7	14	15	10	115	34.7	26.2	60.9	£ 108 14 10	£ 2 16 6	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 91 11 9	£ 210 3 1	
Kempsey.....	30	35	65	29	9	13	13	7	66	22.5	25	47.5	£ 47 2 6	£ 3 18 7	£ 11 12 6	£ 0 0 0	£ 44 3 6	£ 106 17 1	
Kent-street.....	83	79	162	94	5	49	8	6	162	46.6	44.1	90.7	£ 187 17 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 115 6 9	£ 310 3 9	
Maitland West.....	71	39	101	35	11	34	17	4	101	52.3	16.6	68.9	£ 94 1 6	£ 1 13 1	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 65 8 4	£ 161 2 11	
Parramatta Junction.....	39	39	78	16	2	21	10	10	63	17.9	24.9	42.8	£ 61 0 0	£ 2 10 7	£ 5 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 40 6 0	£ 108 16 7	
Portland Head.....	11	10	21	14	1	7	1	1	21	7.9	7.9	15.8	£ 41 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 9 6 3	£ 51 6 3	
Sheolhaven.....	47	30	77	21	14	28	14	10	77	31.3	19.7	51	£ 95 0 0	£ 2 2 9	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 38 2 14	£ 142 4 10	
St. Leonards.....	98	79	177	107	2	39	19	10	177	74.5	51.1	125.6	£ 133 0 0	£ 3 13 3	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 157 9 6	£ 301 4 9	
Waverley.....	50	37	87	15	5	9	45	19	93	41.2	28.8	70	£ 138 1 8	£ 2 4 8	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 75 0 11	£ 222 7 3	
Woolloomooloo.....	127	105	232	91	21	50	20	50	232	70.1	60.6	130.7	£ 183 3 9	£ 2 4 3	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 162 6 0	£ 347 14 0	
Yass.....	12	16	28	3	2	16	1	1	22	10.9	8.9	19.8	£ 25 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 12 14 3	£ 37 14 3	
<b>WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.</b>																			
Botany.....	28	24	52	6	1	34	11	11	52	21.5	15.8	37.3	£ 88 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 40 2 9	£ 132 2 9	
Carr's Creek.....	21	29	50	9	7	5	21	8	50	13.8	21.8	35.6	£ 46 0 0	£ 0 17 6	£ 2 10 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 15 16 5	£ 66 3 11	
Castlereagh.....	30	21	51	1	12	38	1	1	51	17.4	11	28.4	£ 100 1 8	£ 2 4 9	£ 5 5 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 28 12 4	£ 136 3 9	
Chippendale.....	136	111	247	64	12	147	24	24	247	84.3	55.3	139.6	£ 210 0 0	£ 5 14 9	£ 8 7 7	£ 0 0 0	£ 205 12 1	£ 420 14 5	
Maitland West.....	68	49	117	37	5	53	17	17	117	59.6	34.8	94.4	£ 176 4 8	£ 6 4 9	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 103 19 11	£ 293 9 4	
Newtown.....	94	87	175	52	2	13	85	23	175	60.3	54.9	115.2	£ 210 19 0	£ 4 4 9	£ 13 5 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 165 14 10	£ 394 3 7	
Parramatta.....	53	30	83	21	1	61	10	10	83	33.7	23	56.7	£ 24 0 0	£ 2 13 11	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 18 11 9	£ 45 5 8	
Rocky Point.....	25	34	59	11	3	41	5	5	59	17.4	19.9	37.3	£ 85 0 0	£ 1 19 10	£ 8 10 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 47 11 3	£ 143 1 1	
Surry Hills.....	191	123	314	79	5	11	174	45	314	133.8	75.7	209.5	£ 301 17 2	£ 7 16 8	£ 8 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 294 10 3	£ 612 6 1	
Ulmara.....	21	26	47	16	10	5	18	1	47	17.3	22.8	40.1	£ 84 10 0	£ 1 16 2	£ 11 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 24 7 3	£ 121 13 5	
<b>HEBREW SCHOOL.</b>																			
Elizabeth-street.....	85	42	127	8	5	114	114	114	127	56.8	26.6	83.4	£ 174 8 4	£ 3 3 8	£ 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 99 4 11	£ 276 16 11	

APPENDIX B.

ABSTRACT of Returns from Denominational Schools under the Council of Education.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
MARCH, 1873.															
Church of England Schools .....	6,309	4,995	11,304	8,719	603	718	889	425	11,304	4,224.31	3,102.1	7,326.41	£ 2,044	s. 9	d. 0
Roman Catholic do. ....	4,991	4,410	9,401	521	8,761	42	55	22	9,401	3,165.97	2,882.41	6,048.38	1,284	17	4
Presbyterian do. ....	819	691	1,510	664	129	342	231	144	1,510	539.35	446.44	985.79	272	16	1½
Wesleyan do. ....	632	487	1,119	269	45	53	624	128	1,119	427.6	308.6	736.2	242	4	6
Hebrew School .....	95	56	151	16	8	1	3	123	151	61.36	30.74	92.1	28	13	6
Total.....	12,846	10,639	23,485	10,189	9,546	1,166	1,752	842	23,485	8,418.69	6,770.29	15,188.88	3,873	0	5½
JUNE, 1873.															
Church of England Schools .....	6,463	5,015	11,478	8,763	641	761	859	454	11,478	4,186.16	3,016.06	7,202.22	2,097	2	11
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,149	4,389	9,538	533	8,868	32	85	20	9,538	3,344.66	2,859.52	6,204.18	1,333	18	6
Presbyterian do. ....	824	685	1,509	665	122	361	220	141	1,509	528.13	430.06	958.19	273	13	6
Wesleyan do. ....	597	478	1,075	266	47	63	577	122	1,075	389.65	293.67	683.32	226	6	1
Hebrew School .....	94	47	141	12	5	2	1	121	141	56.25	23.78	80.03	25	15	10
Total.....	13,127	10,614	23,741	10,239	9,683	1,219	1,742	858	23,741	8,504.85	6,623.09	15,127.94	3,956	16	10
SEPTEMBER, 1873.															
Church of England Schools .....	6,393	5,004	11,397	8,716	632	763	836	450	11,397	4,372.43	3,212.39	7,584.82	2,191	2	6
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,090	4,618	9,708	603	8,965	48	72	20	9,708	3,539.68	3,123.69	6,663.37	1,487	5	11½
Presbyterian do. ....	734	644	1,378	607	119	314	207	131	1,378	493.94	418.08	917.02	270	17	0
Wesleyan do. ....	537	491	1,028	253	47	63	592	123	1,078	399.1	302.1	701.2	231	9	8
Hebrew School .....	87	46	133	16	8	1	...	108	133	59.48	25.24	84.72	25	3	9
Total.....	12,891	10,803	23,694	10,195	9,771	1,189	1,707	832	23,694	8,869.63	7,081.60	15,951.13	4,205	18	10½
DECEMBER, 1873.															
Church of England Schools .....	6,436	5,072	11,508	8,781	659	726	826	516	11,508	4,370.07	3,233.69	7,603.76	2,267	9	0
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,226	4,602	9,828	668	8,998	62	77	23	9,828	3,595.12	3,195.2	6,790.32	1,557	15	1
Presbyterian do. ....	748	655	1,403	625	121	316	204	137	1,403	501.99	411.93	913.92	280	5	0
Wesleyan do. ....	615	500	1,115	275	41	55	611	133	1,115	416.4	309	725.4	246	0	11
Hebrew School .....	85	42	127	8	5	...	...	114	127	56.8	26.6	83.4	19	11	10
Total.....	13,110	10,871	23,981	10,357	9,824	1,159	1,718	923	23,981	8,940.38	7,176.42	16,116.8	4,371	1	10

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## APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE of Applications for Certificates to Denominational Schools, received during the year 1873.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.						Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.					Council's decision.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.		C.E.	R.C.	Wes.	Others.	Total.
Adelong (R.C.)	1 1/2	49	65	114	15	74	1	24	114	49	65	114	15	74	1	24	114	8	27	1	2	30	38	Granted.
Baulkham Hills (C.E.)	2	28	18	46	36	8	2	46	25	22	51	41	8	2	2	61	15	2	1	1	1	18	18	Declined.
Haydonton (R.C.)	2	40	29	69	9	37	3	69	49	29	69	9	37	3	69	6	23	2	2	2	2	30	30	Declined.
Sutton Forest (R.C.)	5	21	16	37	11	25	3	37	27	15	42	13	29	3	42	4	12	2	2	2	2	16	16	Under consideration.
		138	128	266	71	162	7	266	105	131	276	78	168	4	26	276	33	63	3	3	3	102	102	

## APPENDIX D.

INSPECTORS' Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1873.

ALBURY DISTRICT.  
 ARMIDALE DISTRICT.  
 BATHURST DISTRICT.  
 BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.  
 CAMDEN DISTRICT.  
 CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
 MAITLAND DISTRICT.  
 MUDGEE DISTRICT.  
 NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.  
 SYDNEY DISTRICT.

## ALBURY DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools inspected during the year 1873.

ADELONG (R.C.) :—Visited, 1st December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 42; girls, 50; total, 92.

1. The schoolhouse is sufficiently commodious, and in very fair repair; but the supply of furniture is insufficient, and a lavatory and weathershed have yet to be provided. 2. The attendance is irregular and very unpunctual, and the discipline as a whole is ineffective. 3. The instruction is injudiciously regulated, and the teaching lacks method. The average proficiency is indifferent.

ALBURY (R.C.) :—Visited, 24th and 25th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 91.

1. The schoolhouse needs minor repairs and additional furniture. So far as the teacher can be held responsible, the general organization is reasonably good. 2. The attendance is fairly regular, and tolerably punctual; otherwise, the discipline is fairly effective. 3. The instruction is duly regulated, and the average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

COROWA (C.E.) :—Visited, 29th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23; girls, 22; total, 45.

1. A weathershed and lavatory are needed; otherwise, the material state is very good, and the organization appropriate. 2. The discipline is as a whole tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is passably well regulated, and the average proficiency approaches fair.

GUNDAGAI SOUTH (C.E.) :—Visited, 12th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18; girls, 14; total, 32.

1. The schoolhouse is in good repair, fairly furnished, and neatly kept. 2. The discipline fails to secure regularity and punctuality of attendance, and in other respects is but tolerably effective. 3. The methods of teaching are mechanical, and the results very moderate.

JUCONG (R.C.) :—Visited, 20th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18; girls, 18; total, 36.

1. The furniture is unsuitable and insufficient, and additional out-buildings are needed. 2. The discipline is firm and reasonably effective. 3. The instruction is not regulated by the prescribed lesson documents, but the teaching is industrious, and the results evidence tolerable progress.

TUMUT (R.C.) :—Visited, 30th April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 25; total, 50.

1. The site of the school is objectionable, and its outward appearance uninviting; but the internal organization is fairly satisfactory. 2. The government is firm, and serves to secure fair order, but it savours of harshness. 3. The prescribed lesson documents are provided, and the teaching is conducted with considerable industry and fair skill. The average proficiency approaches fair.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,  
 Inspector, Albury District.

## ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools examined during the year 1873.

## I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

FREDERICTON (C.E.) :—General inspection, 6th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 33 ; total, 66.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 23 ; total, 40.

1. The school-house is fairly suitable, and though old is not in bad repair. The supply of furniture and apparatus is sufficient, but the stock of books is too small at present. The organization in other respects is fair. 2. Very fair regularity and punctuality are secured. The government is judicious ; but greater animation and energy need to be exercised in conducting all the school operations. The pupils are well-behaved, and the moral tone may be regarded as very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are framed with very fair judgment. The teaching seems careful and the methods fairly suitable, but there is a marked lack of animation in the teacher's manner. The pupils are, with few exceptions, attentive, and show tolerable mental training. Their average proficiency is tolerable.

KEMPSY (C.E.) :—General inspection, 20th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 25 ; total, 59.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35.

1. The school is held in the Church of England place of worship, a large slab building in fair repair, but only tolerably furnished for school purposes. The stock of working materials, except in the case of Australian Class Books, is adequate and in fair condition. In other respects the organization is fairly satisfactory. 2. The attendance is reasonably regular and punctual. The discipline is fair in most points, and the order and general tone of the school very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught, and the matter and methods of instruction are on the whole fairly suitable. The classification is correct, and the time-tables and lesson programmes are appropriate. The pupils are attentive under examination, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ARMIDALE (R.C.) :—General inspection, 18th and 27th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 46 ; total, 102.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 39 ; total, 82.

1. The schoolroom is hardly large enough and is not well ventilated, and the out-offices are in a very discreditable state. The interior arrangements have been much improved, and hat-pegs and a rude lavatory have been supplied. In general the organization is but moderate as effected by the teacher, and the state of the school records is very unsatisfactory. 2. Many of the pupils appear to be unpunctual in their attendance, and the order is not well sustained—much confusion and noise prevailing at times. Some of the elder boys are not properly under control, and exert an unhealthy influence throughout the school. 3. The teaching seems loose and unmethodical. The programmes of lessons are incomplete ; no time-table is suspended ; nor have any entries been made in the lesson register for four months past. Under examination the pupils yield a passive attention, but show very little inclination or capacity for work. The average proficiency is a little beyond moderate.

GRAPTON (R.C.) :—General inspection, 6th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 37 ; total, 87.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 25 ; total, 64.

1. The playground is not yet fenced in ; but since last inspection the schoolroom has been enlarged, and there is now, as far as the size of the building is concerned, accommodation adequate to existing requirements. Three more desks and forms however are needed. Except as regards First Books, the stock is ample and in very fair condition. 2. The attendance is pretty steady, and very fair regularity and punctuality are secured. The discipline requires the exercise of greater vigilance, activity, and firmness. Among the younger children especially, inattention, disorderly postures, talking, and irregular answering prevail ; and in all the classes there is, to a greater or less extent, an inclination to prompting. There is also room for improvement in the matter of cleanliness. 3. The classification is in general correct, and the lesson documents are framed with fair judgment. As far as noted, the methods are suitable and fairly applied, but are only of partial effect, owing to the defective state of the discipline. The average proficiency of the pupils is a little beyond tolerable.

## III.—PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.

KEMPSEY (Pres.) :—General inspection, 19th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 31 ; total, 57.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

1. The schoolhouse is a brick building, and in very fair repair. Several improvements to the premises have been effected by the teacher, and various repairs to apparatus and books found by him in a dilapidated state have also been made. The internal organization of the school is in general tolerable. 2. The pupils are on the whole regular and punctual. Generally speaking the order is indifferent—the teacher being a poor disciplinarian, and too easy and indulgent in his treatment of the children. 3. The classification—of the younger pupils particularly—is unnecessarily minute, and collective teaching is but little understood or practised. The attention of the third class under examination is good ; but of the younger children, very weak and irregular. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

## IV.—WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

CARR'S CREEK (Wes.) :—General inspection, 7th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 20 ; total, 41.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 16 ; total, 31.

1. The fences are rather dilapidated, and a good deal of the playground is covered with long grass and weeds, giving the premises an untidy, neglected appearance. The schoolhouse is suitable and in very fair repair, and the furniture is sufficient, though not of a good description. In other respects the organization is passable. 2. With few exceptions, the pupils are regular and punctual. The government appears judicious on the whole, but needs to be marked by greater energy and firmness. The order and moral tone may be regarded as fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects but needlework are taught. The classification is correct, and the lesson documents in general appropriate. The programmes exhibit a want of neatness in their preparation. The teaching seems painstaking, and the methods are of tolerable efficacy. The average proficiency is a little beyond tolerable.

ULMARRA

ULMARRA (Wes.) :—General inspection, 6th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom is large, but crowded with ungainly church furniture, some of which is used by the children and is very unsuitable. There is but one black-board, otherwise the supply of apparatus is sufficient, and except in the case of First Books, the stock is adequate. More neatness in the arrangement of furniture and working appliances is desirable. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly and with very fair punctuality. The order is in general very fair, but the children are in many instances sluggish and indolent, and the habit of whispering is rather prevalent. The moral tone of the school is about fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects but needlework are taught. The lesson programmes are not specific enough, nor are they constructed in sufficiently close conformity with the standard of proficiency. In the subjects of instruction requiring the most careful preparation and intelligent treatment, the attainments of the pupils are considerably below the standard, and there is reason to believe that the teaching is not marked by painstaking and energy. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Armidale District.

## BATHURST DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the Condition of Schools inspected in the Bathurst District in 1873.

### II.—CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BATHURST (Primary, C.E.) :—Visited, 20th, 22nd, and 25th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 31 ; total, 73.

1. A substantial new fence has been erected on two sides of the school-ground. The ground needs planting, and *more suitable* out-offices should be provided. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual ; and they are tolerably orderly, attentive, and self-reliant. 3. Geometry is still omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is tolerably appropriate, and the lesson documents are drawn up with care. The methods are fairly suitable, but more thoroughness and vigour are needed in their application. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable. The master has been without an assistant during the past year.

BATHURST (Infants, C.E.) :—Visited, 19th and 25th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 28 ; total, 71.

1. The out-offices are only moderately suitable, and a separate playground for the infants is needed ; otherwise the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. The discipline is fair, and the prevailing tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The instruction is in accordance with the prescribed course—it is regulated by the necessary documents ; and the school work is carried on with fair intelligence and industry. 4. In the 1st and 2nd classes the proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable, and in the 3rd class it is fair.

SOFALA (C.E.) :—Visited, 26th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girl, 1 ; total, 25.

1. The material condition is the same as at last inspection. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular and punctual, but the order, attention, and general demeanour are fairly satisfactory. 3. Singing is not taught ; otherwise the prescribed course is followed. The classification is fairly appropriate ; and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are fairly suitable, but greater vigour is needed in their application. 4. The proficiency is about tolerable.

YOUNG (C.E.) :—Visited, 18th and 23rd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 53 ; total, 117.

1. A supply of water is not provided, and there is no residence. In other respects the material condition is satisfactory. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy, and the general tone of the school is pleasing. 3. Geometry is omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is tolerably appropriate, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is carried on with industry, but the results are not satisfactory. As regards mental effort and mental culture, the pupils of the 4th class are considerably below the Council's standard. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

BATHURST (Boys—R.C.) :—Visited, 18th December.

Number present :—86.

1. A new floor is needed in the schoolroom, and a playshed should be provided. Earth-closets have been erected, and the playground has been enlarged and otherwise improved. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, the lesson documents are suitably arranged, and the teaching is carried on with earnestness and skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair. The school has greatly improved under its present teacher.

BATHURST (Girls—R.C.) :—Visited, 3rd, 4th, and 7th July.

Number present :—103.

1. The furniture is not suitably arranged, otherwise the material condition and organization are good. The playground has been improved since last inspection. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and the general discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is appropriate, the instruction is carefully regulated, and the school work is carried on with zeal and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is above *very fair*.

BATHURST (Infants—R.C.) :—Visited, 2nd and 3rd July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 89 ; total, 114.

1. The material condition is satisfactory, and the whole property is kept with neatness and care. 2. The discipline is effective, and the moral tone of the school is good. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, the instruction is carefully regulated, and the teaching is conducted with much earnestness and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

BURROWA (R.C.) :—Visited, 30th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 16 ; total, 44.

1. Additional furniture has been provided. The out-offices need cleansing and repairs, and the school-ground should be planted. There is no residence for the teacher. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is moderately appropriate, and the lesson documents are tolerably suitable. The teaching is carried on with industry, but it is only moderately effective. 4. The proficiency in the 3rd class is tolerable, and in the 1st and 2nd classes it ranges from indifferent to moderate. Algebra and geometry are taught to two advanced pupils.

GREENFELL

GREENPELL (R.C.) :—Visited, 26th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 55 ; total, 107.

1. The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church. The material condition and organization are fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The classification is appropriate, the lesson documents are carefully arranged, and the methods are suitable. The teaching is carried on with much zeal and painstaking ; and, *considering the short time the present teacher has had charge*, with good results. 4. The general proficiency is only moderate.

ORANGE (R.C.) :—Visited, 2nd and 4th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 36 ; total, 74.

1. The school premises are suitable, in good repair, and suitably furnished ; the supply of requisites is sufficient, and the whole property is kept with care by the teacher. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, the classification is appropriate, and the school work is carefully regulated. The methods are suitable, and they are applied with energy and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes is about fair, and in the 4th class it is very fair.

SOPALA (R.C.) :—Visited, 25th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37.

1. The schoolground has been partly fenced. The position of the out-offices is unsuitable. The premises are in good repair, but the partition wall between the schoolroom and residence has been left in an unfinished state. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is appropriate. The lesson documents are not satisfactory. The methods are suitable, but they are not applied with zeal. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

YOUNG (R.C.) :—Visited, 17th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 26 ; total, 68.

1. Arrangements are being made for the erection of a new schoolroom, and for the completion of the teacher's residence. The school is at present carried on in the Roman Catholic church, which is fairly well furnished for school purposes. The school property is kept with care by the teacher. 2. The discipline is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is carried on with energy and care. 4. The average proficiency is above tolerable. The school has greatly improved under the present teacher.

BATHURST (Pres.) :—Visited, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 63 ; total, 120.

1. The material condition and organization are the same as at last inspection. 2. The pupils are punctual, but only tolerably regular in their attendance. In other respects the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught ; the classification is only tolerably appropriate ; the lesson documents are suitable ; the methods are fairly intelligent ; and the school work is carried on with industry. 4. The proficiency is above fair.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

## BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Certified Denominational Schools during the year 1873.

Throughout these summaries the words used to indicate general or average proficiency have the following relative values :—

1. Excellent.	6. Tolerable.
2. Very good.	7. Moderate.
3. Good.	8. Indifferent.
4. Very fair.	9. Bad.
5. Fair.	10. Failure.

### I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BRAIDWOOD :—Inspected, 13th and 15th October, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 13 ; total, 64.

Present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 13 ; total, 49.

1. The building is in good repair, and is well supplied with all requisites. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual ; they are attentive and obedient, and the government is firm and consistent. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The work is conducted with determination and good judgment, and the children are kept well up to the standard in all respects. The average proficiency is *very fair*.

MORUYA :—Inspected, 23rd July, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 37 ; total, 72.

Present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 36 ; total, 69.

1. School is held in the church, and the accommodation, furniture, organization, and general outfit are satisfactory in all respects. 2. Of the seventy-two enrolled, fifty-five are regular and punctual. They are obedient and attentive, and the discipline throughout is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. Progress has been made in singing, and the reading of Class III is good ; but in other subjects the attainments of the children are only of an average character. Last year the first and second classes were weak. Their condition has improved, but considering age and length of time at school, they are not yet what they should be. The general proficiency is *fair*.

CANBERRA :—Inspected, 3rd February, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 13 ; total, 39.

Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 8 ; total, 30.

1. There is not sufficient desk accommodation, otherwise the material state of the school is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are respectful and modest in manner, and nearly all are clean and tidy. They talk and fidget about too much, because they are spasmodically and not invariably checked ; but on the whole the discipline has improved. 3. The attainments of Classes II and III are satisfactory ; but owing mainly to irregular attendance, the attainments of Class I are not as high as the ages of the pupils would warrant one in expecting. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The average proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ARALDEN :—Inspected, 11th June, 1873.

- Enrolled :—Boys, 56; girls, 51; total, 107.
- Present :—Boys, 40; girls, 41; total, 81.

1. The building and outfit are in a satisfactory condition. 2. Only about 63 per cent. are regular, and many get late in the morning. There is an improvement in the discipline, but the pupils are still permitted to talk and fidget about too much. Little defects of this kind could easily be remedied if the teachers would never, under any circumstances, allow their own orders and regulations to be violated with impunity. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except drawing. The school has undergone a total change in regard to classification. Instead of seven classes there are now four, and the management is consequently not only easier and more effective, but the progress made by the pupils is more rapid and sound. Considering the ages of the children, the attainments are now reasonably satisfactory, and both in regard to discipline and instruction considerable improvement has been made since last inspection. The average proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

BEGA :—Inspected, 12th August, 1873.

- Enrolled :—Boys, 42; girls, 31; total, 73.
- Present :—Boys, 36; girls, 26; total, 62.

1. Since last inspection a new school and a residence have been erected, and except that three new desks and a few more hat-pegs are needed, the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. About forty-eight of the pupils are regular. Last year the school was disorderly as well as ill-taught, but under the new teacher a great change has taken place for the better. The children are now attentive, obedient, well under control, and firmly and rigidly governed. 3. In consequence of the backward state of the school when the present teacher took charge, the pupils in the lower classes are somewhat beyond the standard age, but this is a defect in classification which is at present unavoidable. The work of the school has been carried on with industry and energy, and great improvement has been made in all respects since last inspection. The average proficiency is *fair*.

BRAIDWOOD :—Inspected, 17th and 18th November, 1873.

- Enrolled :—Boys, 64; girls, 72; total, 136.
- Present :—Boys, 47; girls, 55; total, 102.

1. Since last inspection a new school has been built, which is large, airy, and in all respects suitable. There is a good supply of requisites. 2. Of 136 pupils enrolled, eighty are regular. Too much latitude is allowed in regard to talking, and the children are not sufficiently attentive to their teachers. More firmness and consistency is required in the government. 3. The upper half of the school is well taught, but the lower half presents an unfavourable contrast to the upper. The attainments of Class IV and of the higher second are creditable. The average proficiency of the whole school approaches *very fair*.

BUNGENDORE :—Inspected, 8th May, 1873.

- Enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 24; total, 49.
- Present :—Boys, 19; girls, 18; total, 37.

1. The material condition and the organization are satisfactory. 2. Of forty-nine pupils, thirty-five are regular; but here, as at the other Bungendore school, many get late in the morning. Most of the children are tolerably clean and tidy, and though there is an element of roughness running through the school in regard to discipline, the pupils on the whole are fairly attentive and obedient. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. A decided improvement has been made in this school since last inspection. The average proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

JEMBAICUMBENE :—Inspected, 26th May, 1873.

- Enrolled :—Boys, 36; girls, 33; total, 69.
- Present :—Boys, 26; girls, 27; total, 53.

1. A new school has been put up since last inspection, but it requires to be lined and to be supplied with suitable desks and forms. The general appearance inside is untidy. 2. Not more than one-third of the pupils are regular; they are passably clean, are attentive and obedient, and are firmly ruled. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing, but the attention given to needlework is little more than nominal. Many of the pupils have been too long in the junior classes, and injuriously affect one's impression of the system of promotion and classification pursued. The average proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

MORUYA (Boys) :—Inspected, 25th July, 1873.

- Enrolled :—40; present, 36.

1. Except that the schoolroom is not kept clean, the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Only half the pupils are regular, and many get late in the morning. The children are quiet and submissive, but listless and lazy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The reading of Class III and the dictation of Classes II and III are good, but on the whole the attainments are not as satisfactory as they might be made. The average proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

MORUYA (Girls) :—Inspected, 24th July, 1873.

- Enrolled :—55; present, 45.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. Of fifty-five pupils, thirty-seven are regular. They are obedient, attentive, and well-mannered. The government is firm and consistent, and the general spirit of the school is healthy. 3. A fourth class has been formed since last inspection, and all the children have been promoted one step. This is a school which girls of advanced age may attend with great profit to themselves. The opportunities offered appear to be appreciated by parents, for there were twelve girls present in the fourth class, who passed an admirable examination, but who in most country places would be at home at their age, labouring under the delusion that their education was sufficiently finished to be called complete. The dictation of Classes II, III and IV was very good; the spelling of Class I, the grammar and object lessons of Class II, the reading and spelling of Class III, and the reading, spelling, grammar, geography, and object lessons of Class IV were good, and the average proficiency of the whole was between *very fair* and *good*.

NERRIGUNDAR :—Inspected, 5th August, 1873.

- Enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 11; total, 23.
- Present :—Boys, 10; girls, 9; total, 19.

1. The building, outfit, and organisation are satisfactory. 2. When visited, the school had only been reopened a few days. The discipline under the new teacher is sound, and the government firm, almost to sternness. 3. Systematic work had scarcely been commenced. Since last inspection the attainments have deteriorated. The third class retains some traces of former teaching, but the junior pupils appear to have been almost neglected. The average proficiency is *moderate*.

QUEANBEYAN :—

QUEANBEYAN :—Inspected, 30th January, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 19; total, 49.

Present :—Boys, 27; girls, 17; total, 44.

1. The building is in a satisfactory state, and is well supplied with furniture and apparatus. 2. Some stringent measures are needed to get the children to school at the proper time in the morning. Last year the discipline was bad; under the new teacher the pupils are more attentive and orderly, they copy and prompt less, and have the appearance of taking some interest in their work. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and needlework. The present teacher has made a fair start, but he has not yet had time to make any marked difference in the general attainments. The average proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

REIDSDALE :—Inspected, 2nd June, 1873.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 31; total, 61.

Present :—Boys, 16; girls, 15; total, 31.

1. The school is an old slab building, in a tolerable state of repair, and sufficiently well supplied with requisites. 2. Out of sixty-one enrolled, not more than twelve are regular, and at the date of inspection at least forty-four children in the neighbourhood were attending no school. The pupils are orderly, and the government is firm and exacting. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. When under examination, the children answer with but moderate intelligence. For the ages the attainments are not satisfactory, and though the present teacher has made considerable progress, the school as a whole is not as advanced as it should be. The average proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

## CAMDEN DISTRICT.

### CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR 1873.

THE following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Denominational Schools inspected by me during the year 1873. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

ASHFIELD :—Visited, 18th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 63; girls, 36; total, 99.

At examination :—Boys, 39; girls, 26; total, 65.

There is no residence for the teacher, and weathersheds are needed. The inside walls of the schoolroom have been recently plastered and wainscotted. The outbuildings have been repaired, and additional hat-pegs and washing-basins supplied. The records were not quite complete. There is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular. They are not sufficiently punctual, but they are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the methods of tuition are intelligent and applied with industry. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *very fair*.

CAMDEN :—Visited, 6th March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 43; girls, 23; total, 66.

At examination :—Boys, 27; girls, 14; total, 41.

There are no lavatories nor weathersheds, but otherwise the material condition is reasonably good. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual, clean and orderly, and respectful in their manners. All the prescribed subjects are taught. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *fair*.

CAMPBELLTOWN :—Visited, 5th March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 45; girls, 36; total, 81.

At examination :—Boys, 26; girls, 22; total, 48.

There are no lavatories nor weathersheds, and new out-buildings and a class-room are much needed. There is a fair supply of working materials. The records are incomplete. The pupils are clean, but they are not sufficiently punctual, and rather talkative. Singing and drawing are not taught. In the other subjects, 60 per cent. of the questions asked were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *fair*.

CANTERBURY :—Visited, 11th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20; girls, 22; total, 42.

At examination :—Boys, 16; girls, 16; total, 32.

There is no residence for the teacher. A supply of water, lavatories, hat-pegs, weather-sheds, and repairs to the outbuildings are required. The playground needs levelling and gravelling, the pathway in front of the schoolroom requires forming, and the schoolroom is in much need of painting and colouring. There is a fair supply of working materials, but the records were not quite complete. The discipline is fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The present teacher has been in charge of the school only a few days. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *fair*.

DAPTO :—Visited, 10th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 38; girls, 34; total, 72.

At examination :—Boys, 29; girls, 28; total, 56.

Lavatories, weathersheds, a clock, and some additional hat-pegs are required, and the schoolroom needs painting. The supply of apparatus, books, and furniture is sufficient. The pupils are clean and orderly, and nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. About 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *fair*.

ENFIELD :—

ENFIELD :—Visited, 15th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51.  
At examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39.

There are no lavatories, and the desks need cleaning and repairs. The working materials are sufficient. The pupils are talkative, disorderly, and inattentive. Singing is not taught, and the instruction is very defective. The progress of the younger children is unsatisfactory, and the teacher is deficient in industry and attention to his duty. The progress of the pupils is *unsatisfactory*.

FOXGROUND :—Visited, 29th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 20 ; total, 54.  
At examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 17 ; total, 47.

Lavatories and weathersheds are required, but in all other respects the material condition is reasonably good. The furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient, and the records are correct. The general discipline is fairly effective ; but the time given to notation, writing from dictation, and needlework, is insufficient ; and singing is not taught. About 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is *tolerable*.

JAMBEROO :—Visited, 18th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.  
Pupils present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 12 ; total, 27.

The buildings need painting. Lavatories, weathersheds, fencing, and some repairs to the out-offices are required. The inside walls of the schoolroom are very dingy, and in much need of colouring. The pupils are clean and orderly, and attentive to their work. The instruction appears to be carried on with industry and care, and the lesson documents are properly prepared. I did not examine the pupils, but the management of the school appeared to be *fairly satisfactory*.

LIVERPOOL :—Visited, 21st February.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 45 ; total, 106.  
At examination :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 29 ; total, 76.

The buildings are in bad repair, there are no lavatories, and the grounds are not fenced ; but the furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient. The erection of a new schoolroom will be commenced shortly. The general discipline is fairly effective. The proscribed subjects are taught, and the teaching is conducted with zeal and industry. 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *fair*.

LOD'S FOREST :—Visited, 9th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.  
At examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27.

There is no residence for the teacher, and lavatories and hat-pegs are required. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The general discipline is fairly effective. Singing is not taught ; but the instruction is carefully arranged, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is *fair*.

NARELLAN :—Visited, 19th March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.  
At examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.

The inside walls of the schoolroom need colouring, and the floor and the closets need some repairs ; but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The general discipline is effective, and the instruction is properly regulated. The classification of the pupils is appropriate, and the teaching is conducted with industry and attention. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *fair*.

WOLLONGONG :—Visited, 19th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 38 ; total, 76.  
At examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 31 ; total, 61.

The buildings have been painted, the rooms coloured, and important repairs made to the roof since last inspection. There is no weathershed, but otherwise the material condition is good. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The schoolroom was beautifully clean, and the order, attention, and manners of the scholars are highly satisfactory. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught with industry and efficiency. 70 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *very fair*.

WOONONA :—Visited, 28th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 31 ; total, 64.  
At examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.

The residence is too small, and the roof is leaky. The schoolroom walls require colouring inside, and the closets need some repairs. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The records are not quite correct. About half the scholars are regular, but they are not punctual. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is appropriate. The needlework requires more care, and the progress of the younger children is slow and unsatisfactory. 46 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is *barely tolerable*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

APPIN :—Visited, 30th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 15 ; total, 40.  
At examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 10 ; total, 29.

There are no lavatories, the weathershed needs roofing, and the schoolroom and closets require painting. There is a suitable residence, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but one-half are unpunctual. The schoolroom floor was not sufficiently clean, and the pupils are much given to copying and prompting. Singing is not taught. The classification is suitable ; but the instruction is not progressively arranged, and the teaching is not efficacious. 40 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is *moderate*.

BARGO :—

**BABGO** :—Visited, 1st August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 12 ; total, 33.  
At examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 7 ; total, 25.

A table, a lavatory, and a book-press are required ; otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. The pupils are tolerably clean, but very unpunctual, and wanting in attention. The records are incomplete. Object lessons, singing, drawing, and composition are not taught. The classification of the pupils is tolerably suitable ; but the instruction is badly arranged. The teacher has been but a short time in charge of the school. 40 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *moderate*.

**CAMPBELLTOWN** :—Visited, 14th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 46 ; total, 91.  
At examination :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 37 ; total, 75.

The material condition of the school is reasonably good in all respects. The records are correct, the property is neatly kept, and the school is well organized. Two-thirds of the scholars are regular, and they are nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work, and the boys are well advanced in squad drill. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the classification is appropriate, but the programmes of lessons do not fully accord with the standard. The teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness. 66 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is nearly *very fair*.

**CAMDEN** :—Visited, 7th March.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 33 ; total, 62.  
At examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11.

The schoolroom needs lime-washing and some small repairs to the roof, floor, and ceiling. The hat-pegs are not properly arranged ; but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, is sufficient. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and nearly all punctual. They are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. The small attendance of pupils present was caused by the recent disastrous flood, and change of teachers. Singing is not taught, but the instruction is properly regulated. The proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable* in most respects.

**CHARCOAL CREEK** :—Visited, 4th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 33 ; total, 61.  
At examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 9 ; total, 23.

A new schoolroom of timber has been built since the last inspection ; but a residence for the teacher, lavatories, and weathersheds, are still required. The supply of working materials is sufficient. The small attendance of pupils was caused by the recent rain and floods. The children are clean and orderly, and attentive to their work ; but they are not punctual. Singing is not taught ; but the classification of the pupils is appropriate, and the teaching is conducted with tolerable industry. The needlework requires more attention. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

**DAFTO** :—Visited, 9th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 24 ; total, 53.  
At examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 21 ; total, 46.

A weathershed, a lavatory, and a supply of water are required, but in all other respects the material condition is reasonably good. The pupils are clean, orderly, attentive to their work, and nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods of tuition are intelligent, and the teaching is conducted with industry and earnestness. 62 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *fair*.

**JAMBEROO** :—Visited, 22nd September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 38 ; total, 69.  
At examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 30 ; total, 55.

A book-press, lavatories, and a weathershed are needed, and the inside walls of the schoolroom need colouring. There is a fair supply of working materials. The pupils are attentive, clean, and orderly ; but a considerable number are unpunctual. Singing and drawing are not taught ; but the instruction is properly regulated, and the classification is appropriate. The pupils are backward in spelling, notation, the analysis of sentences, and in giving the meanings of words. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

**LIVERPOOL** :—Visited, 27th February.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 33 ; total, 70.  
At examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.

Lavatories are required, but in all other respects the material state of the school is fairly satisfactory. About seven-tenths of the scholars are regular, and they are nearly all punctual. The small number present was caused by the recent rains and floods. The general discipline is *tolerable*. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the classification of the pupils is appropriate ; but greater thoroughness in the teaching is much needed. About 40 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the scholars are *moderate*.

**MENANGLE** :—Visited, 12th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 21 ; total, 50.  
At examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35.

A book-press, additional hat-pegs, lavatories, and weathersheds are required. The buildings are in fair repair, but the school records are not quite complete. The scholars are not all punctual, but they are clean and orderly, and tolerably attentive to their work. Singing and drawing are not taught, and the instruction is not well arranged. Greater thoroughness in the teaching is much needed. 46 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is not fully *tolerable*.

**ROCKY POINT** :—Visited, 20th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 25 ; total, 41.  
At examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.

A residence for the teacher, lavatories, a supply of water, and some additional hat-pegs are required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The general discipline is not sufficiently effective. All the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught. The attainments of the pupils, so far as examined, are *tolerable*.

## THE OAKS:—Visited, 23rd April.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 21; girls, 23; total, 44.  
At examination:—Boys, 20; girls, 22; total, 42.

The material state of this school is fairly satisfactory, excepting that one of the closets needs roofing. The pupils are clean and orderly and well behaved, but they are not punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the methods of tuition are tolerably intelligent. The teacher has been but a short time in charge of the school. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

## SPANIARD'S HILL:—Visited, 15th May.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 23; girls, 24; total, 47.  
At examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 16; total, 31.

Fencing, lavatories, and weathersheds are required, but the supply of working materials is sufficient. The children are frequently kept at home to work, and they are not all punctual; but the cleanliness, order, and attention are passable. Singing is not taught. Greater thoroughness in the teaching is much needed. 46 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *nearly tolerable*.

## WOLLONGONG:—Visited, 21st August.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 41; girls, 24; total, 65.  
At examination:—Boys, 25; girls, 23; total, 48.

The teacher's residence is rather small, and lavatories and a weathershed are required; but otherwise, the material state of the school is reasonably good. The pupils are clean, orderly, attentive, and respectful in their manners, but they are not all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The classification is appropriate, the school work is properly regulated, and the teaching is conducted with zeal and industry. 63 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *above fair*.

## PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

## CAMPELLTOWN:—Visited, 20th April.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 23; girls, 19; total, 42.  
At examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 11; total, 30.

The teacher's residence requires repairs to the roof, and the schoolroom floor is greatly destroyed by the ravages of the white ant. A closet for the girls, lavatories, and a supply of hat-pegs are required. The schoolroom has been shingled since the last inspection. The general discipline is lax, and the records are not quite complete. Drawing and singing are not taught. The methods of tuition are not sufficiently efficacious. 40 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *moderate*.

## CHARCOAL CREEK:—Visited, 4th December.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 18; girls, 25; total, 43.  
At examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 12; total, 19.

Lavatories and a book-press are required, and the inside walls of the schoolroom are in much need of colouring; but otherwise the material state of the school is tolerably satisfactory. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular, but they are not all punctual. The records are correct, and the lesson documents are neatly and carefully prepared. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the teaching is conducted with industry and care. 60 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The progress of the pupils is *fair*.

## DAPTO:—Visited, 8th December.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 16; girls, 22; total, 38.  
At examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.

The inside walls of the schoolroom need colouring, the forms are too short, and the outbuildings require repairs. Some additional apparatus and books are wanted. The general discipline is rather weak and ineffective. The pupils are unpunctual, but they are tolerably clean. Drawing is not taught. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The attainments of the pupils are *tolerable*.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

## ROCKY POINT:—Visited, 20th November.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 24; girls, 33; total, 57.  
At examination:—Boys, 18; girls, 20; total, 38.

A residence for the teacher, a lavatory, and a roof for the weathershed are required, but in other respects the material condition of the school is good. The general discipline is satisfactory. Greater thoroughness in the teaching is much needed. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, except singing. 50 per cent. of the questions asked at the examination were answered. The proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector, Camden District.

## CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Schools examined in the Cumberland District, during the year 1873.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

## BURWOOD:—Visited, 30th July.

Numbers present:—21 boys; 24 girls; total, 45.

The material organization is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The pupils are clean, and respectful in demeanour; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The instruction is appropriately regulated, the methods are intelligent, and the teaching is industrious and painstaking. The discipline is fairly effective, and the average proficiency is *nearly fair*.

CARRAMATTA:—

## CABRAMATTA:—Visited, 13th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 12; total, 25.

The school and residence are in need of repair, otherwise the material condition is tolerable. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive; about three-fifths of them are regular, and their answering is only tolerable. The classification is too low; the methods are tolerably effective; and the teaching seems earnest, but wanting in point. The government needs promptness and vigour, the moral tone is tolerable, and the average proficiency is about tolerable. The teacher has not been long in charge of the school.

## CASTLE HILL:—Visited, 2nd September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 33; girls, 30; total, 63.

Since last inspection, the school has been improved by the lining of one gable end and the placing of a stove therein. The playground is too small, and the accommodation for the teacher is of only a tolerable character. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are fairly orderly and attentive; and they evince fair application under examination. The discipline needs greater promptness and vigilance, but is fairly healthy; the methods are intelligent; and the teaching is industrious and careful. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

## COBBITY:—Visited, 12th and 13th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 13; total, 26.

Another room has been added to the teacher's residence and the schoolroom has had a new ceiling since last inspection. The material condition is in most respects satisfactory. The order and attention are tolerable; the pupils are moderately self-reliant; and their mental effort is only moderate. The government needs energy and vigilance; the teaching seems earnest, but only moderately penetrative; and the average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable. The teacher has not been long in charge.

## EMU PLAINS:—Visited, 21st February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 30; girls, 10; total, 40.

The schoolroom is in need of painting, and the residence and closets require repair. The desks are of a clumsy description, and are much cut and scratched, but otherwise the material condition is fair. The pupils are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive; the government is defective in sustained firmness and vigilance, and the moral tone is tolerable. The instruction is tolerably regulated; the methods are tolerably effective; and the teaching is zealous but wanting in power. The results give a lower average than might reasonably be expected from the pupils.

## KURBAJONG NORTH:—Visited, 9th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 22; girls, 16; total, 38.

The residence is in need of repair, and a new detached kitchen is desirable. The supply of books is somewhat scanty, and the Records are incomplete, and incorrect in some respects. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are tolerably orderly and attentive; and manifest passable self-reliance and accuracy. The methods are tolerably effective; the government requires vigour and watchfulness; and the attainments somewhat exceed tolerable.

## MANSFIELD:—Visited, 29th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 76; girls, 38; total, 114.

The material organization is good. The teacher deserves credit for the care bestowed on the formation of a garden at the residence adjoining the school. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular; they rank low in point of order and attention; and habits of earnest application and quiet continuous exertion need formation. The classification is low; the methods are suitable; and the teaching seems energetic, but lacks penetrative force. The discipline has failed to produce good habits in the pupils, who are noisy and disorderly; and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

## PARRAMATTA:—Visited, 24th and 25th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 29; girls, 23; total, 52.

The material organization is satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are tolerably orderly and attentive; but they are wanting in self-reliance and earnest application to work. The methods are partially modern; the classification is appropriate; and the teaching lacks energy and penetrative force. The government is too slack; the moral tone is only tolerable; and the average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## PENNANT HILLS:—Visited, 5th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 19; girls, 15; total, 34.

A good brick schoolroom has been erected since last inspection. It has a sufficient supply of teaching appliances, and is suitably furnished. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular; they are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive, and manifest passable self-reliance. The teaching seems fairly intelligent; the moral tone is tolerable; and the results average from moderate to tolerable. The attendance was much smaller than usual. The teacher had entered on his duties only a few days.

## PITT TOWN:—Visited, 10th and 11th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 26; girls, 26; total, 52.

The material condition is, on the whole, of a tolerable character. The school is fairly supplied with working materials, and the Records, except in some minor particulars, are correctly kept. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are fairly orderly and attentive; and are tolerably self-reliant and accurate in answering. The classification is too minute; the instruction is fairly regulated; and the teaching is marked by energy. The discipline needs sustained vigilance; and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. The teacher has not been long in charge.

## RICHMOND:—Visited, 28th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 23; girls, 20; total, 43.

The schoolroom is not a good one, but steps are being taken to provide a better. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are fairly orderly and attentive; and their mental effort is tolerable. The instruction is fairly regulated; the methods are suitable; and the teaching seems energetic. The average proficiency is about tolerable. The teacher has not been long in charge of the school, which was closed for a time.

## ROUSE HILL:—Visited, 6th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 11; girls, 19; total, 30.

Another closet is needed for the boys; the chimney is in bad repair, and the furniture is old and unsightly. Otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular; they are orderly and tolerably attentive. The instruction is regulated, but not registered; the methods are suitable; and the teaching is careful, but defective in animation and force. The government needs promptness and energy; and the average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

RYDE:—

**RYDE :—Visited, 15th October.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 33 ; total, 71.

One of the closets needs repair. The schoolroom is rather narrow for its length, and the residence is not of a comfortable character. This, however, is about to be remedied by the erection of a new schoolroom. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular: They are fairly orderly and attentive, and exhibit tolerable application under examination. The lesson documents are neatly framed; the methods are of modern cast; and the teaching is industrious and painstaking, but needs greater vigour. The discipline requires promptness and vigilance; the moral tone is fair; and the results average about tolerable. The present teacher has not been long in charge of the school.

**SEVEN HILLS :—Visited, 18th July.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 11 ; total, 30.

The material organization is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, but need rousing to greater animation and mental effort. The instruction is regulated, and the teaching is industrious, but requires greater force to make it penetrative. The classification is too low; the discipline seems tolerably effective; and the average attainments are tolerable.

**SOUTH CREEK :—Visited, 11th March.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 28 ; total, 71.

The closets are in bad condition, and need replacing; the furniture is not of good quality; and another group of desks is necessary. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular; the order and attention are very fair; and they are fairly self-reliant and accurate in answering. The instruction is properly regulated; the methods are intelligent; and the teaching is conducted with energy. The government is firm and vigilant; the general spirit of the school is pleasing; and the average proficiency is fairly satisfactory.

**WILBERFORCE :—Visited, 12th November.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

The premises are in need of repair, but in other respects the material organization is fair. The pupils are irregular; those present were tolerably orderly and moderately attentive; but they answer slowly, and their thinking power is, as a whole, of a feeble character. The methods are only moderately effective; the teaching seems weak in penetrative force; and the average proficiency is only moderate. The discipline has failed to produce good effects, and the attendance is far from satisfactory.

**WINDSOR :—Visited, 26th and 27th June.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 32 ; total, 78.

The fences, urinal, and residence are in need of repair. Otherwise the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, but only tolerably self-reliant and ready in answering. The classification is injudicious in some respects. The instruction is guided by the necessary documents; the teaching is industrious, but wanting in animation and penetrative force; and the average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.****CABRAMATTA :—Visited, 19th August.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

The premises are built of slab, with bark roof. The latter is in a bad condition, but otherwise the material organization is tolerable. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled attend with regularity. They are tolerably orderly and attentive, but only moderately self-reliant. The instruction is tolerably regulated; the methods are passable; and the teaching is wanting in penetrative force. The discipline is moderately effective; and the average is from moderate to tolerable.

**CONCORD :—Visited, 17th July.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 8 ; total, 30.

The school is conducted in the church; but this defect is about to be remedied, as a new church is being built. The residence is too small. The pupils are only tolerably orderly and moderately attentive. They do not answer with readiness or accuracy, and their mental power is weak. The instruction is regulated; but the teaching is marked by feebleness. The discipline is slack; the average attainments are moderate; and the school is, generally speaking, defective in life and vigour.

**KURBAJONG :—Visited, 8th April.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.

The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church, which is only moderately furnished for school purposes. The residence has undergone considerable repairs since last inspection. The pupils are only moderately orderly and tolerably attentive. They are weak in self-reliance, and display but little readiness in answering. The instruction is only moderately regulated; the methods are wanting in intelligence; and the teaching is of a mechanical and rote character. The government needs firmness and vigilance, and the average proficiency is about moderate.

**LANE COVE :—Visited, 12th September.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 14 ; total, 41.

The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church, and the residence is too small. The furniture is neither suitable nor sufficient. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, but they are only tolerably punctual, the classification is not judicious; and the mental effort is weak. The instruction is only moderately regulated; the teaching is industrious but desultory; and the results are only moderate.

**NELSON :—Visited, 6th and 7th November.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 18 ; total, 33.

The material organization is on the whole tolerable. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular; they are moderately orderly and tolerably attentive, but they are not prompt in answering. The classification is only partially appropriate. The instruction is not well regulated; the methods fail in intelligence; and are not entirely of modern cast; and the teaching is of a mechanical character. The government is defective in promptness and vigilance, and the average proficiency is barely moderate.

**PARRAMATTA :—Visited, 25th and 26th September.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 44 ; total, 99.

There is no residence, the playground is too small, and the closets are badly situated. Otherwise the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and display a fair amount of application under examination. The lesson documents are suitable; the methods are intelligent; and the teaching is conducted with painstaking care. The government is fairly effective, and the average proficiency is nearly fair.

**PENRITH :—**

PENRITH :—Visited, 20th and 27th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 23 ; total, 56.

There is no residence. The schoolroom is built of slab, and lined with pine-boards. The floor is weak, and the window-frames look old and do not fit well ; the furniture is clumsy and insufficient ; and a book-press and a table are requisite. The closets are not in good condition—they require thorough repair or replacing. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, and the government is mild but fairly firm. The classification is judicious ; the instructional documents are fairly constructed ; and the instruction is fairly skilful, but needs greater energy and penetrativeness. The average results approach tolerable.

PETERSHAM :—Visited, 27th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 19 ; total, 50.

A new brick schoolroom has been recently completed, so that the material condition in that respect is now satisfactory. The residence is too small, and the closets need separation. The classification is suitable ; the methods are tolerable ; and the teaching is industrious. The government is too slack ; the moral tone is tolerable ; and the results educe an average of nearly tolerable.

RICHMOND :—Visited, 17th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 30 ; total, 59.

The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church ; the desks need repair and are not sufficient in quantity. There is a residence provided for the teacher. About five-sevenths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive, and exhibit passable self-reliance and accuracy. The classification is faulty in some respects. The methods are intelligent ; the instruction is carried on with industry ; and the government is tolerably firm and vigilant. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

RYDE :—Visited, 16th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 44.

The schoolroom is too small, and the furniture is only tolerably suitable. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and attentive, and more than usually prompt and accurate under examination. The instruction is properly regulated ; the methods are intelligent, and applied with energy ; and the teaching is conducted with vigour. The government is firm and watchful, the general spirit of the school is pleasing ; and the attainments are satisfactory.

VILLA MARIA :—Visited, 24th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49.

The accommodation for the teacher is too small, and the closets are only tolerably suitable, but otherwise the organization is satisfactory. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and attentive, and show fair self-reliance ; while their promptness in answering is above the average. The classification is low. The instruction is properly regulated ; the methods are appropriate ; and the teaching is conducted with energy and intelligence. The government is firm and prompt ; and the attainments are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

WINDSOR :—Visited, 20th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 36 ; total, 76.

The residence is too small, and in need of repair. Otherwise the material condition of the premises is satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are orderly and attentive, and are fairly self-reliant and accurate in answering. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is careful, but the classification is low. The government is firm and watchful, the general spirit of the school is pleasing, and the average proficiency is about fair. The attendance was affected by a recent flood.

#### WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

CASTLEREAGH :—Visited, 28th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 14 ; total, 40.

There is no teacher's residence, and the schoolroom needs painting. The desks are sufficient in quantity, but clumsy and much too broad. Otherwise the material condition is satisfactory, and the Records are fairly kept, but incorrect in some particulars. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are moderately orderly and tolerably attentive ; and the government is defective in vigour and sustained attention. The moral tone is moderate. The classification is low ; the lesson guides are injudicious ; and the teaching is energetic, but too noisy, and wanting in penetrative force. The attainments are not satisfactory.

#### PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION :—Visited, 30th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

The schoolroom and teacher's residence are both the property of the teacher. The former is rather narrow, but is otherwise suitable. The school is, therefore, only nominally connected with the denomination whose name it bears, and it may be remarked that out of an enrolment of about sixty pupils, there are only two Presbyterians in the school. The pupils are moderately orderly and tolerably attentive ; under examination, they are weak in self-reliance and accuracy of expression ; and their thinking powers are only moderately exercised. The instruction is moderately regulated ; the classification is low ; and the teaching is industrious, but only moderately intelligent. The government is fairly firm, but needs greater promptness ; and the average proficiency is moderate.

PORTLAND HEAD :—Visited, 21st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

The school is conducted in one end of the Presbyterian church of the locality. The space occupied is sufficient for the small attendance. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive ; they are moderately self-reliant, but they are wanting in animation, and are mentally inactive. The government needs greater vigour ; and the average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable. The attendance is only sufficient for a Provisional school, the average, for a lengthened period, having been far under the requirements of the Public Schools Act for Denominational Schools.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

## SUMMARIES OF REPORTS ON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

## I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BUBRAWANG :—Visited, 10th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 30 ; total, 55.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 22 ; total, 38.

The building in use serves the double purpose of church and school, but the extent to which the interests of the latter are subordinated to those of the former is reduced to a minimum. Hat-pegs, lavatory, and weather-shed are wanted to complete the appointments. A tastefully laid out garden is being made by the teacher. The records are in some respects defective. Punctuality and regularity are fairly satisfactory, order tolerably so. The government needs to be firmer, stricter, and more dignified. Some faults occur in the time-table, and all required subjects are taught on methods of modern type. The classification is appropriate ; the attainments are *tolerable* in the first class, but rise to nearly *very fair* in the third. Object lessons, explanation of reading lessons, and composition are weak branches.

GOULBURN :—Visited, 20th and 21st February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 90 ; girls, 59 ; total, 149.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 72 ; girls, 45 ; total, 117.

The school is conducted in two separate rooms, and practically consists of two departments. The rooms are rather small, and the whole building is in a dilapidated condition and badly appointed. A new one is in course of erection. Except the Lesson Register the records are correct, and nearly complete. The discipline differs widely in the two branches of the school. In the upper it is *good*, in the lower only *moderate*. Singing is not taught to the first class, and only in practice to the others. All other required subjects to a fourth class standard with algebra added are taught on approved methods, and in the upper classes with considerable care and energy. The attainments are *moderate* in the first class, but average *fair* in the second, third, and fourth.

NORTH GOULBURN :—Visited, 17th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 42 ; total, 73.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 29 ; total, 51.

Recent repairs to the fences and windows have been executed ; other improvements are in contemplation. The presence of church furniture unsuitable for school purposes prevents a satisfactory internal material organization. A good attendance is maintained, but the general discipline is only *moderate*, order being the weakest point. The pupils are properly classified, and taught all required subjects up to a third class standard. The teaching produces a *tolerable* degree of proficiency, but the pupils need to be made work with more emulation and self-reliance. The teaching power is barely sufficient.

SUTTON FOREST :—Visited, 24th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 16 ; total, 49.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 15 ; total, 42.

The building is a commodious and airy weatherboard structure, very fairly fitted up ; but there are no appointments on the playground. At the time of inspection little better than one-half the children in the locality belonged to the school, the rest being at the Roman Catholic school (not certified) then in operation. The government is firmly administered, and has effected a healthy moral tone and *very fair* order. The course of instruction is nearly complete. Modern methods are practised, but there has not been time (only two months) for the teaching of the present master to have effected much. The proficiency rises from *indifferent* in the first class to above *tolerable* in the third. The children have evidently been much neglected in the past.

TERRANA :—Visited, 15th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 42 ; total, 75.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls 34 ; total, 59.

Since last inspection the schoolroom has been ceiled. It is now in very fair material condition, and is sufficiently equipped. The external appointments are passable, but there is no teacher's residence. The present teaching power is barely sufficient. The attendance is fairly numerous, regular, and punctual. The government is vigorous and fairly effective. Teaching is conducted with a very fair amount of energy, and tolerable skill. The standard of attainments is rather low. In the first class the proficiency is *tolerable* ; in the second it approaches, and in the third reaches *fair*. The low attainments of the first class result from the minute subdivision of it—the one defect in the classification. Under test the children generally are cheerful and ready to work.

YASS :—Visited, 26th and 28th February, and 3rd March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 79 ; girls, 55 ; total, 134.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 37 ; total, 99.

The school building is not well finished, and is too small. The playground is unenclosed, and the external appointments are quite unsatisfactory. The doorsteps need repairing, and more desks are wanted. The teacher's residence is a mere hut. The material condition, as a whole, is not at all in keeping with the importance and resources of the town. The teaching power is hardly sufficient. The attendance is large and increasing, and is marked by satisfactory regularity and punctuality. The general tone of the school is too loud, and there is an occasional tendency to unsteadiness, but in other respects the discipline is effective ; as a whole it may be rated *fair*. Singing and object lessons are taught to some of the classes only, but all other required subjects to the whole of them. Algebra is added for the fourth class. The classification is appropriate, the instruction judiciously regulated, and the work carried on with energy and diligence by approved methods. The proficiency averages *fair*.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BERBIMA :—Visited, 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

The material organization of the school is only moderately satisfactory, and the burden of rent is thrown upon the teacher. The pupils—about one-third of the children in the locality—are regular, punctual, and clean. In other respects the discipline is less effective, and is only *tolerably* satisfactory on the whole. Singing is not taught, but results averaging nearly *fair* are produced in the other subjects. Arithmetic is very well taught to the third class, and the work generally is carried on with patience and industry.

GOULBURN

GOULBURN (Boys):—Visited, 26th and 27th May.

Number enrolled:—105.

Number present:—84.

A good brick building, fairly well furnished. A separate residence is about to be built for the teacher. Lavatory and proper water supply are badly wanted. A good attendance is kept up with very fair regularity. Punctuality is improving. Much yet remains to be done in the cultivation of habits of attention, industry, and order. The number of classes has been reduced to three—a step justified by the low attainments of the pupils. Some of the first class children are fit for the infants' school only. Singing is not taught; in the other branches the attainments range from *moderate* to *tolerable* in the first class, and from *tolerable* to *fair* in the second and third. They are of easy range throughout.

GOULBURN (Girls and Infants):—Visited, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd May.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 26; girls, 120; total, 146.

Numbers present:—Boys, 20; girls, 101; total, 121.

School is conducted in two rooms forming the west wing of the convent building, the infants being taught in the lower room, and the girls in the upper. Practically the school is one of two departments. The buildings are in excellent repair and are suitable. The gallery in the infants' room is not on a good design. The playground is rather small. The whole premises are kept with exemplary neatness and cleanliness. The records and other documents are in an unsatisfactory state. The present recognised teaching power is hardly sufficient for the attendance, but the work is performed almost entirely by persons unknown to, not appointed by, and not responsible to, the Council. The general arrangements for the conduct of the school are made quite apart from a consideration of the amount of teaching power which the Council has been pleased to allow, and of a proper economization of the same. A good attendance is maintained, and it is both regular and punctual. In the infants' branch of the school the pupils are restless, disorderly, talkative, inattentive, and often boisterous. In the girls' branch there is a tendency to occasional outbursts of noise, but otherwise the government effects *very fair* order and attention, and a healthy spirit. The course of instruction is nearly complete, but nothing is attempted beyond the bare requirements of the standard. The proficiency averages *indifferent* in the infants' branch, and *tolerable* in the girls'. The answering generally lacks spirit and precision.

MITTAGONG:—Visited, 16th October.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.

Numbers present:—Boys, 11; girls, 7; total, 18.

The Mittagong R.C. church is the building used. The extent to which the school organization is interfered with by church arrangements is very small. The building is sufficiently furnished, but badly appointed. The attendance is small and irregular. For the quarter ending March it was only 24.5; ending June, 17.95; and ending September, 15.7—average for the nine months, 19.38, being nearly 11 below that required by law for Denominational Schools. In consequence of the fitful and sometimes undignified character of the government, the order is but *moderate*, and the moral tone low. Singing is not taught, and drawing only very irregularly. On the average the proficiency is from *moderate* to *tolerable*, but in explanation of the reading lessons, object lessons, and analysis of sentences, falls below *indifferent*.

TABALGA:—Visited, 23th March.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 30; girls, 24; total, 54.

Numbers present:—Boys, 26; girls, 20; total, 46.

The teacher's residence is uncomfortably small. A water supply is badly wanted. Under ordinary circumstances the attendance is numerous for the locality. The children are addicted to whispering and answering unasked; in other respects the discipline is *fair*. Singing and drawing are not taught. The construction of the time-table is very faulty, the arrangements being in some instances absolutely impracticable. Abstractly the methods are fairly suitable, but they produce only *moderate* results. The proficiency decreases from the lowest class to the third (highest), which also compares unfavourably with the others in respect of mental effort and culture.

ULLADULLA:—Visited, 2nd September.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 27; girls 27; total, 54.

Numbers present:—Boys, 26; girls, 23; total, 49.

School is held in the church building, which is not well planned for a school. The furniture is movable, unsteady, barely sufficient, and only tolerably suitable. The room wants lining, and a weathershed and proper hat-pegs are needed. The attendance is reasonably numerous, but in bad weather some of the children cannot attend in consequence of the long distance they live from the school. *Fair* punctuality and cleanliness and *good* order are secured by a firm and steady government. Singing and drawing are omitted. The first and second classes are divided with unnecessary minuteness. The lower classes receive too little attention. In these the proficiency is barely *tolerable*, while in the third it exceeds *fair*.

YASS (Boys):—Visited, 26th February, and 6th and 10th March.

Number enrolled:—67.

Number present:—49.

There is neither lavatory, playshed, nor separate playground; otherwise the material condition is very fair. The school is attended by a full proportion of the children in the town, and these are both regular and punctual. A fairly active spirit pervades the school; the pupils generally are manly, and honest and industrious over their work. In the lower classes the order tends to be unsteady. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, but all other prescribed subjects up to fourth class requirements are included, and algebra and elementary mensuration are added. The classification is adapted to the attainments of the pupils, but requires increased teaching power. Under present arrangements the lower classes receive hardly enough attention. The proficiency ranges from *tolerable* in the first class to *very fair* in the fourth. As a rule the pupils are attentive. Those in the third and fourth classes are thoughtful and self-reliant.

YASS (Girls):—Visited, 26th February and 5th March.

Number enrolled:—58.

Number present:—49.

The school building is a new, neat, and substantial stone structure, but poorly equipped. The playground is large, but a considerable portion of it is covered with heaps of stones and litter; it is not separated from the boys'. There is no Lesson Register, and both Class Roll and Daily Report Book are in arrears. A very fair attendance is maintained, and the pupils are in most instances clean and manly. Other features of the discipline are far less satisfactory. The government needs to be firmer and more vigorous. The classification is suitable, and the methods of instruction are after modern type. The average proficiency is *tolerable*. The answering generally is slow and partial.

## III.—PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

SHOALHAVEN :—Visited, 18th and 19th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 46; girls, 23; total, 69.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40; girls, 22; total, 62.

Since last inspection the schoolhouse has been lined and cleared of an amount of useless furniture. It is badly lighted and badly planned for a school. The furniture and apparatus are sufficient and suitable, but there are no external appointments. The attendance is large and increasing, and in all respects the discipline is very good. The instruction, which is carefully imparted on modern methods, includes all prescribed subjects to a fourth class standard, except singing. The teaching power, itself insufficient, is scattered and weakened by the number of divisions into which the school is split up. The attainments are of full range, and average fair. The pupils yield a ready and well-sustained attention. Needlework is exceptionally well taught.

YASS :—Visited, 26th and 27th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 14; total, 29.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 11; total, 19.

The school building is an old and dilapidated structure, badly appointed. There is sufficient working stock, but no lesson register is kept. The attendance is low and gradually declining, and the general discipline is unsatisfactory. Drawing is very irregularly taught, and other branches have been much neglected. The instructional documents are suitable, but are not followed. Little work is done, and that little is not methodized. The results of examination are below *indifferent*; in some branches, nothing. For some considerable time the school was left without any local supervision, and the teacher was compelled to pay rent for the premises, as well as encounter other discouragements. The school is languishing if not moribund, and, as an educational institution, cannot fairly be regarded as showing any adequate return for the aid afforded it by the Council.

*Notes.*—The certificate has since been withdrawn.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.

## SUMMARY of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools for the year 1873.

## I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE (N.V.) :—Visited, 8th July, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 14; girls, 15; total, 29.

1. The schoolhouse is used as a church, and is of fair character. The supply of furniture and apparatus is fair, and properly arranged. Book press and water tank are needed. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance is low and irregular, and the school fees are precarious. The government is mild and fairly intelligent, but feeble in vigour. The pupils, though tolerably clean, orderly, and well-behaved, manifest feeble animation and industry. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The classification is low, but judicious, and the instruction is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is moderately vigorous and skilful, but painstaking and diligent. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

BROKE (N.V.) :—Visited, 17th and 18th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 13; total, 38.

1. School is held in a church, in need of repairs, and somewhat inaccessible in time of floods. The stock of furniture is inadequate, and in need of repairs, and that of apparatus fair, but carelessly arranged. The organization is tolerable. 2. Nearly two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but not satisfactorily punctual, little notice being taken of late-comers. The schoolroom and book-press are untidy, and the younger pupils disorderly and idle. The government is not sufficiently firm and vigilant. The moral tone is nearly tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing; the classification is low, and the lesson documents tolerable, but not strictly observed. The teaching is zealous and vigorous, but not adequately impressive and profitable. The younger ones require closer supervision. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

BUCHANAN (N.V.) :—Visited, 20th August, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 19; girls, 20; total, 39.

1. The schoolhouse is old and dingy, but otherwise of fair character; and a fair class residence has lately been erected. Book-press and bell are needed, otherwise the supply of school requisites is fair. The organization is fair. 2. One-half of the pupils are regular and punctual. The government is judicious, the order is good, and the conduct of the pupils very fair, but the school work is characterized by a lack of vigour. The moral tone is very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and fairly well regulated; and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, and fairly intelligent, but rather feeble in vigour and vivacity. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is from tolerable to fair.

DENMAN (N.V.) :—Visited, 16th December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 21; girls, 27; total, 48.

1. The schoolroom is clean, tolerably commodious and well conditioned, and fairly well appointed. The organization is fair, and general aspect respectable. 2. The attendance has increased, but only one-half of the pupils are regular. The government is intelligent, fair, and promising; the order fair, and the conduct of the pupils respectable. The moral tone is fair and promising. 3. The course of instruction is complete and fairly well regulated, and the teaching is animated, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is barely tolerable, for which the present teacher is but partially responsible.

HINTON (N.V.) :—Visited, 29th April, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 18; girls, 16; total, 34.

1. The building is used for church and school purposes, is clean and commodious, but needs renovating. The supply of school requisites is very fair. The school records are in arrears. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is low, unpunctual, and very irregular. The government is not firm, vigilant, and exacting,—talking, copying, and a desultory attention to work, being too prevalent. The moral tone is but partially satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete and tolerably well regulated, but the classification is low and the supervision of the silent lessons feeble. The teaching is tolerably intelligent, but wanting in vigour and impressiveness. The youngest pupils receive poor attention. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate and little improved.

JERRY'S

## JERRY'S PLAINS (N.V.).

Present at the examination :—Boys, 28; girls, 26; total, 54.

1. The material condition is tolerable, but the accommodation afforded is insufficient for school purposes, and the stock of furniture is inadequate, defectively arranged, and in need of repair. School is held in a church, the furniture of which is in the way. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is too large for one teacher. Two-thirds are regular and tolerably punctual. Considering the numbers, the efficiency of the government is fair in most respects, but requires to be more vigilant and firm in securing sustained vigour and attention to work. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The course of instruction is complete except in singing, and is tolerably well regulated. The classification is low as regards numbers, but is otherwise judicious. The methods are of tolerable merit, and are applied with diligence, but with feeble vivacity and vigour. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## EAST MAITLAND (N.V.).

Present at the examination :—Boys, 79; girls, 60; total, 139.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and airy, clean and very suitable, and well stocked with school requisites. Lavatories, supply of water, and additional out-offices, are urgently needed. The condition of the desks, books, and window-sills is not creditable. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and fairly punctual. The schoolroom is fairly neat and clean, and the pupils are clean and decently attired, but not satisfactorily orderly, diligent, and well-behaved. The school work requires to be performed with greater quietness, vigour, and industry. The moral tone is nearly tolerable and promising. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated. The classification is low and depressed, and the results of the teaching are below the standard, and the character of the answering is feeble. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is barely tolerable.

WEST MAITLAND (St. Mary's—N.V.) :—Visited, 26th, 27th, 28th March, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 58; girls, 36; total, 94.

1. The material condition is not fully satisfactory, the aspect of the property being untidy and neglected. The playground is too small, and the arrangement of the out-offices objectionable. The supply of school requisites is adequate, but the desks are cut and otherwise defaced, and the maps and diagrams inappropriately arranged. The organization is very fair. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and fairly punctual. The discipline of the upper classes is very fair, of the lower feeble. The government is mild, but not vigilant and exacting enough in matters of detail. The moral tone is but partially satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated. The classification is low, but otherwise judicious. The teaching is earnest and diligent, but somewhat stiff and feeble; fairly intelligent in the upper divisions, but moderately so in the lower. 4. The average proficiency is barely tolerable.

WEST MAITLAND (St. Paul's—N.V.) :—Visited, 13th and 14th November, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 34; girls, 17; total, 71.

1. The schoolroom is spacious and suitable, but somewhat dusty and dingy in appearance. The condition of the fence, playground, and residence is unsatisfactory, and several desks need repairs. Bell, water-tank, hat-pegs, and additional desks are needed. The supply of apparatus is adequate, but not well kept. 2. The attendance is irregular and very unpunctual, the discipline lax and feeble, and the moral condition of the school low and but moderately satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are appropriate; but the classification is low, the teaching feeble, and the profitable occupation of the pupils feebly enforced. Small progress has been made since last year. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is barely moderate, and the general condition of the school languishing.

MORPETH (N.V.—Primary) :—Visited, 5th May, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 18; girls, 14; total, 32.

1. The material character of the school property is on the whole good, the supply and condition of the furniture and apparatus adequate and satisfactory, and the organization in most respects complete. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular, but not satisfactorily punctual. The appearance of the schoolroom is pleasingly neat and clean, and the character of the school operations very fair. Most of the pupils are orderly and well-behaved, but somewhat deficient in animation and vigour. The moral tone is very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated, and the teaching is marked by earnestness, energy, and fair intelligence, but the classification is rather low in point of age. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is fair.

MORPETH (N.V.—Infants) :—Visited, 1st May, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 13; total, 38.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, but needs better ventilation. Book-press is needed, otherwise the supply of school requisites is adequate. 2. One-half of the attendance is regular and tolerably punctual, and the school fees are low and precarious. The pupils are tolerably neat and orderly and well-behaved. The discipline is of tolerable merit. 3. The course of instruction is appropriate and tolerably well regulated. The classification is fair, but several pupils are too old for the department. The teaching is earnest and diligent, moderately intelligent and vigorous. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

MUSWELLBROOK (N.V.) :—Visited, 26th September, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 53; girls, 51; total, 104.

1. The schoolroom needs colouring and its floor repairing; otherwise, the material condition is fair. The supply of furniture and apparatus is adequate and neatly arranged. The organization is very fair. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils are regular and very fairly punctual. The schoolroom is neat and clean, fair order is maintained, and most of the scholars are clean, decently attired, and well-behaved, but not sufficiently spirited and industrious. The moral tone is fair and promising. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the lesson documents are of fair merit, and the teaching is zealous and tolerably intelligent, but feeble in the lower classes. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate, and their answering partial and feeble.

PATERSON (N.V.) :—Visited, 28th July, 1873.

Present at the examination :—15 boys; 9 girls; total, 24.

1. The school building is old, damp, and dilapidated, and the teacher's residence very inferior. The supply of school requisites is tolerable and the organization fair, but the general aspect dingy and neglected, for which latter defect the teacher is little to blame. The condition of the school records is not satisfactory. 2. The attendance is low, irregular, and gradually decreasing, but fairly punctual. Fair order is maintained, but the school work is feebly performed. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The lesson documents are of fair character, but need stricter observance. The teaching is earnest and moderately skilful. 4. The attainments of the pupils are indifferent and very little improved.

*Note.*—This school is in a languishing condition, and apparently fails to satisfy the exigencies of its district.

SCENE (N.V.) :—Visited, 4th December, 1873.

Present at the examination :—45 boys; 38 girls; total, 83.

1. The school building is commodious, but not properly planned, and in need of repairs and paint. The stock of school requisites is adequate, but the receptacles for books and slates are unsuitable. Book-presses, supply of water, and lavatory are needed. The organization is very fair. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. The government is judicious; most of the pupils are clean, docile, and well-behaved. The discipline of the lower divisions is not sufficiently strict and watchful. The moral tone is fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete and judiciously regulated, but the classification is rather low and unsettled. The teaching ranges from tolerable to very fair in power and intelligence. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

SINGLETON (N.V.) :—Visited, 16th October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 53; girls, 22; total, 75.

1. The material condition is good, and the supply of school requisites adequate. The lesson register needs to be kept with greater regularity. The organization is good. 2. The attendance has decreased. Six-tenths of the pupils are regular and reasonably punctual. The government is judicious, and the order fair and improved. An improvement in the discipline of the lower division is needed. The moral tone is improved, fair, and promising. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the lesson documents are of very fair merit, but the classification is low as to age and numbers. The efficiency of the teaching ranges from moderate to fair. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is barely tolerable.

WOODVILLE (N.V.) :—Visited, 7th April, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 24; girls, 23; total, 47.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and fairly suitable, but untidy in appearance. A book-press is still needed; otherwise, the supply of furniture and other appliances is fair, but not well kept. The condition of the school records is not satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and very fairly punctual, but their punctuality is secured by the operation of a sliding scale of canings. Most of them are clean and decently attired, docile and well-behaved, but wanting in vigour and culture. The school work is performed with tolerable efficiency. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the character of the teaching is tolerable. The lower classes require more direct instruction, and the silent lessons closer supervision. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BLANDFORD (N.V.) :—Visited, 10th December, 1873.

1. Fencing, lavatory, and water-tank are needed to complete an otherwise very fair material organization. The condition of the maps, book-press, and school records is but partially satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and apparently punctual. The government is judicious, very fair order is maintained, and the pupils are docile and subdued in demeanour, but not satisfactorily industrious, self-reliant, and animated. The moral tone is fair. 3. Singing is not taught, and for some time past sewing and object lessons have been neglected; otherwise, the course of instruction is complete, the character of the classification and lesson documents being very fair. The methods are tolerably intelligent, but are not applied with the requisite energy and industry. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

LOCHINVAR (N.V.).

No general inspection of this school was held, for want of opportunity.

EAST MAITLAND (Boys—N.V.) :—Visited, 2nd and 3rd October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 27.

1. The material condition and organization are very fair, the supply of school requisites being adequate. 2. The attendance is low, and apparently decreasing. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. The government is strict and effective, the schoolroom neat and clean, and the general behaviour and appearance of the pupils very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the occupation is judiciously regulated. The teaching is painstaking and intelligent, but requires to be more animated and examinatory. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

EAST MAITLAND (Girls—N.V.) :—Visited, 3rd and 6th October, 1873.

Present at the examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 30; total, 40.

1. The material condition and organization are very fair, and the supply of school requisites is adequate. One objectionable feature of the schoolroom fixtures is the presence of a pump and a large tub of water. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular and tolerably punctual, and most of them are reasonably neat and clean, and tolerably well behaved and orderly, but they do not manifest the requisite enthusiasm and industry in their school work. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught except singing, the classification is defective and low, the lesson documents require revising, and the occupations of the lower divisions better regulating. The teaching is apparently earnest and diligent, but not adequately effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

WEST MAITLAND (Boys—N.V.) :—Visited, 20th, 21st, and 27th May, 1873.

Present at the examination :—116 boys.

1. The schoolhouse is substantial, lofty, and commodious; and the supply of apparatus adequate. The desks are old and inferior, and the hat-pegs are very inconveniently placed. Lavatory, and repairs to fence and playground are needed. The condition of the out-offices is bad. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but not satisfactorily punctual. The government is judicious, and the order very fair. Greater regard requires to be paid to details of discipline and to the management of the lower divisions. The prevailing tone of the school is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, inclusive of geometry, algebra, and Latin, and the occupation of the pupils is skilfully regulated. The classification is judicious, but the numbers in the upper classes are comparatively low. The teaching is painstaking and intelligent, but not satisfactorily impressive and profitable in the lowest divisions. 4. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. The oral answering of the pupils is too feeble in point of animation and numbers.

WEST MAITLAND (Girls—N.V.) :—Visited, 14th, 15th, and 16th May, 1873.

Present at the examination :—78 girls.

1. The material condition is good, but the school ground is far too small for the attendance. The schoolroom is well aired and well appointed, very neat and clean, but inconveniently situated. In other respects the organization is very fair. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils are regular, but not adequately punctual. Copying and prompting are too prevalent; otherwise, the moral character of the school is highly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is observed, except in the matter of sewing. The classification is low in point of age, but is otherwise judicious. The teaching is painstaking and diligent, and ranges from moderate to very fair in efficiency. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is fair. The oral answering is not sufficiently general, animated, and regular.

WEST

WEST MAITLAND (N.V.—Infants):—Visited, 13th and 14th May, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 51; girls, 52; total, 83.

1. The material condition is good, and the schoolroom commodious, suitably appointed, and clean; but the playground is extremely small and unsuitable. 2. Five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and fairly punctual. The discipline and moral character of the school are in most respects very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except Colour and Form, but the lesson documents are not strictly observed. The classification is defective as regards the disposal of the eldest boys and very young children; otherwise it is fairly satisfactory. The teaching is earnest and diligent; and the methods in general are of moderate merit. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is from moderate to tolerable, and the answering in the oral subjects feeble and partial.

MORREH (N.V.) Visited, 23rd and 24th June, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 34; girls, 25; total, 59.

1. This school is now held in a substantial and commodious brick building, well fenced in, and set off with a thriving flower garden. The supply of school requisites is adequate, but the desks are insecure and of inferior design and condition. 2. Five-ninths of the pupils are regular, and very fairly punctual. The government is intelligent, active, and very fairly effective. Stricter attention to details of discipline is needed. 3. The course of instruction is complete and appropriately regulated, and the teaching is marked by diligence, and by very fair energy and intelligence. Frequent examinations and stricter supervisions of the silent lessons are needed. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

MUSWELLBROOK (N.V.):—Visited, 24th September, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 36; girls, 25; total, 61.

The material condition, organization and general aspect are satisfactory. 2. The attendance has considerably decreased since the inspection in 1871. The punctuality is very fair, but little more than one-half the pupils are regular. The schoolroom is neat and clean, and the pupils are clean, orderly and well-behaved, but deficient in vigour and culture. The government is mild and effective, but not sufficiently stimulating and exacting. The moral tone is very fair. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is complete and fairly well-regulated, the younger pupils being in need of a greater share of direct oral teaching. The classification is low in point of age and numbers, but is otherwise judicious. The methods are of fair merit; and the teaching is earnest and diligent, but not adequately spirited, impressive, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable, and their answering rather feeble and partial.

PHOENIX PARK (N.V.)—Visited, 8th October, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.

1. The school-house is of moderate character, small, low built, and affected by floods. The supply of apparatus is adequate, but the furniture is insufficient, bookpress and additional forms and desks being needed. The organization is moderate. 2. The prescribed minimum attendance is with difficulty maintained. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular and fairly punctual. The discipline is feeble and moderately satisfactory. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is that prescribed, but the classification is minute and low, and the occupation of the pupils is not satisfactorily profitable. The teaching is of moderate character in point of vigour, intelligence, and efficiency. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

SINGLETON (N.V.):—Visited, 17th, 20th, and 21st October, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 63; girls, 71; total, 134.

1. The material character of the property is satisfactory, and the supply of furniture and apparatus very fair. The organization and general aspect are in most respects satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and fairly punctual. The schoolroom is neat and clean, and the pupils very fairly so. In the upper divisions the pupils are docile, diligent, and well-behaved, but those in the lower are too restless, talkative, and indiligent. The moral tone in general is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. Sewing receives inadequate attention. The lesson documents are skilfully framed, but the classification is low in point of age and numbers. The teaching is of fair merit in the upper classes, and of moderate merit in the lower. Oral examinations insufficient. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

### III.—PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

WEST MAITLAND (N.V.):—Visited, 12th November, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 44; girls, 15; total, 59.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, but needs white-washing and better ventilation. The supply of furniture and apparatus is ample, but the maps and diagrams admit of neater arrangement. The fence needs repairing, and the playground water-hollows gravelled. 2. One-half of the attendance is regular and very fairly punctual. The government is judicious, but is not uniformly strict, watchful, and exacting. The moral tone is tolerable and promising. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed and fairly well regulated, but the younger pupils receive inadequate attention. The classification is too low and minute. The teaching is zealous and tolerably skilful. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

### IV.—WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

WEST MAITLAND (N.V.):—Visited, 13th and 14th October, 1873.

Present at the examination:—Boys, 56; girls, 43; total, 99.

1. The character of the site, playground, and out-offices is very exceptionable, but that of the schoolroom and its appointments very fair. Water-tank and lavatory are needed. The organization is fair. 2. About one-half of the attendance is regular and very fairly punctual. The appearance of the schoolroom and pupils is creditably neat and clean; good order is maintained, and the school work is well performed. The moral tone is good, and the government sound and active. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed, and the occupation is profitably regulated. The teaching is intelligent, vigorous, and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is from fair to very fair.

## MUDGEE DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Mudgee District, examined during the year 1873.

CASSILIS (C.E.) :—Visited, 23rd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 19 ; total, 36.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

The material condition and organization are very fair. The supply of working materials is sufficient. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and the general discipline is fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is tolerably skilful and industrious, but owing to the falling off in the attendance the school does not appear in so good a condition as at last inspection. No Third Class is now found in the school. The proficiency is a little above moderate.

MUDGEE (C.E.) :—Visited, 17th, 18th, 19th June, and 5th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 89 ; girls, 47 ; total, 136.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 36 ; total, 103.

The material condition and organization remain good. The attendance has increased, and it is marked by regularity and punctuality. The discipline is thoroughly effective, and the moral tone of the school high. The classification is sound, and the instruction well regulated. In addition to the prescribed subjects, the elements of geometry, algebra, and Latin are taught. The methods are modern, and applied with industry, zeal, and effect. Good progress has been made during the year. The proficiency ranges from fair to good.

MUDGEE (Infants—C.E.) :—Visited, 23rd June and 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 77 ; girls, 75 ; total, 152.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 48 ; total, 97.

The school is low, damp, and badly ventilated. New premises are much needed. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, but the general discipline is weak. The subjects prescribed for an infant school are taught, and the instruction is properly regulated. The teaching is very industrious, but to a great extent mechanical, and defective in thoroughness. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

HILL END :—Visited, 24th and 25th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 77 ; girls, 82 ; total, 159.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 55 ; total, 109.

The building is a good one—commodious, well ventilated, and possessing an ample supply of furniture. The internal organization is not satisfactory, the desks being badly arranged. The grounds are unfenced, and there is neither shed nor lavatory. The general discipline is fair. The classification is appropriate, the course of instruction complete and properly regulated. The methods, between moderate and tolerable, are applied with industry. The proficiency approaches tolerable.

MUDGEE (R.C.) :—Visited, 26th and 27th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 77 ; girls, 49 ; total, 126.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 33 ; total, 87.

The schoolroom is too small for the increased attendance. An infant department is needed. The out-offices want repairing, and should be kept in better condition. The master has no residence. As far as the teacher can be held responsible the organization is very good. Regularity and punctuality are insisted on, and in this respect the school stands high. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction, but geometry, algebra, and Latin are taught in addition to the usual subjects. The teaching is thorough, vigorous, and well-sustained. The average proficiency ranges from fair to good.

WELLINGTON (R.C.) :—Visited, 22nd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.

The school was temporarily closed when I was in the neighbourhood, owing to the removal of the teacher. Towards the close of the year it was again opened.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

Mudgee, 13 January.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

CLARENCE TOWN (R.C.) :—Visited, 21st March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

1. The premises are in tolerable condition, and the school is fairly organized. 2. Indolent habits are to some extent prevalent, but the discipline as a whole shows improvement, and the moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with reasonable care and skill ; the instruction is careful, intelligent, and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair.

DUNGOG (C.E.) :—Visited, 2nd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

1. Except the want of shade in the playground, the premises are in very fair condition, reasonably suitable, and provided with the requisite appliances. 2. The pupils are shy, timid, and not actively attentive, but well-behaved and in fair order. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly arranged, but the methods lack force and impressiveness. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

GOSFORD (C.E.) :—Visited, 6th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls 17 ; total, 33.

1. The premises are old, and in bad repair ; but the schoolroom is fairly suitable as regards size, cleanliness, and general accommodation ; its organization as a whole is tolerable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and suitably arranged ; the methods are earnest, skilful, and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

HEXHAM

## HEXHAM (C.E.) :—Visited, 30th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolroom is dilapidated and unsuitable ; the premises are in bad condition as a whole, and the general organization of the school is very indifferent. 2. As a whole, the moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is fairly appropriate, and arranged with tolerable care and skill ; the methods are reasonably intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## KINCUMBER (R.C.) :—Visited, 7th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 33 ; total, 50.

1. The premises are well situated and in tolerable condition, but the schoolroom is much too small for present requirements. Under the circumstances, its general organization may be considered tolerable. 2. The pupils are shy and awkward, but tolerably attentive, well-conducted, and orderly. 3. The occupation is fairly appropriate, but not properly and fully arranged ; the instruction is tolerably intelligent and earnest. 4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

## MILLER'S FOREST (R.C.) :—Visited, 2nd December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49.

1. The accommodation is inadequate, and the premises are only moderately suitable. The schoolroom is awkward in shape, and only moderately organized. 2. The discipline is very lax and injudicious, and the moral aspect of the school indifferent. 3. The occupation accords, for the most part, with the standard, and is arranged with passable care and skill. The instruction is only moderately effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

## MILLER'S FOREST (C.E.) :—Visited, 1st December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 27 ; total, 65.

1. The premises are fairly suitable, and the schoolroom is pretty well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and suitably arranged ; the instruction is earnest and conscientious, but deficient in penetrative force. 4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

## NEWCASTLE (R.C.) :—Visited, 10th to 17th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 67 ; total, 136.

1. Excepting some minor repairs and improvements, the material condition and general organization of the school are very fair. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with fair judgment ; the instruction is careful, intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

## NEWCASTLE (C.E., Christ Church) :—Visited, 24th to 27th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 75 ; girls, 68 ; total, 143.

1. Want of playground is a grave and standing defect in the premises, but in other respects their character is very fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The instruction is suitable, properly arranged, and imparted with fair judgment and effect. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

## NEWCASTLE (C.E., St. John's) :—Visited, 8th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 23 ; total, 48.

1. The out-offices need certain repairs, but the main building is in very fair condition, and the school is pretty effectively organized. 2. The discipline wants energy, method, and skill, and the moral tone of the school is only tolerable. 3. The instruction is for the most part suitable and arranged in the requisite guides, but the requirements of the standard are not satisfactorily observed. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## RAYMOND TERRACE (R.C.) :—Visited, 18th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 21 ; total, 36.

1. The schoolroom is old, and in poor repair ; but otherwise suitable, and fairly provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The absence of drill is a defect in the discipline, which in other respects is tolerably suitable and effective. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and regulated by the necessary guides ; the instruction is tolerably intelligent and painstaking, but wanting tact and animation. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

## RAYMOND TERRACE (C.E.) :—Visited, 27th and 28th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 19 ; total, 55.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the school is well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught and suitably arranged ; the methods are fairly intelligent, but wanting vigour and animation. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair.

## STROUD (C.E.) :—Visited, 22nd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 19 ; total, 40.

1. The fences are becoming dilapidated and unsightly, but the buildings are in very good condition, and the school is fairly provided with apparatus and books. The furniture is, however, unsuitable. 2. The discipline is weak, and the moral tone indifferent. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged with fair care and skill ; but the actual instruction is feeble and unprogressive. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## UPPER BENDOLBA (C.E.) :—Visited, 4th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 25 ; total, 42.

1. The premises are well situated, and in fair condition, but the school is very poorly supplied with furniture. The organization is indifferent. 2. Regarded as a whole, the moral tone may be considered fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate, suitably arranged, and imparted with improved effect. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

## WALLESEND (C.E.) :—Visited, 24th and 25th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 24 ; total, 59.

1. The premises are in good condition, and well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral aspect of the school may be considered fair. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, and are in general fairly arranged. The methods are not satisfactorily penetrative and impressive. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

ASH ISLAND:—Visited, 1st August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 6; total, 22.

1. The condition of the premises and the organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with passable skill; the instruction is fairly judicious and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

BLACKWALL:—Visited, 8th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 5; total, 21.

1. The premises are too small, but otherwise in passable condition, and the school is moderately well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with fair judgment; the instruction is fairly intelligent, impressive, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

DINGO CREEK:—Visited, 11th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 16; total, 28.

1. The schoolroom is an old building, in moderate repair, passably suitable, and reasonably well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The occupation is fairly appropriate, but not satisfactorily arranged; the instruction is mechanical, and only moderately effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

EMINA:—Visited, 13th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 10; total, 21.

1. Out-offices and a verandah to the schoolroom are much needed; in other respects the condition of the premises and the organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not well arranged; the methods are mechanical, but tolerably earnest and intelligent. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

HARRINGTON:—Visited, 1st November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

1. The condition of the premises and the organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, and arranged with tolerable care and skill; the instruction is painstaking and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

KIMBRICKI:—Visited, 22nd November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 6; girls, 11; total, 17.

1. The schoolroom is small, and the playground is poorly shaded; otherwise the condition of the premises and the organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The discipline is feeble, and the moral tone of the school only moderate. 3. The occupation is fairly appropriate, and arranged with moderate care; the instruction is very mechanical, and of small value. 4. The average proficiency approaches moderate.

MANGROVE, LOWER:—Visited, 15th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

1. The interior appearance of the room is dingy and uncomfortable, the furniture is of an indifferent character, and the state of the premises, as a whole, is only passable. 2. The discipline is weak and of small value, and the moral tone of the school indifferent. 3. The instruction is fairly appropriate, and arranged with moderate care and skill, but imparted with poor intelligence and judgment. 4. The average proficiency approaches moderate.

MANGROVE, UPPER:—Visited, 17th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 17; total, 24.

1. The premises are unsuitable, in bad condition, and altogether unfit for school purposes. The organization is very defective. 2. The discipline is intelligent and well applied, and the moral tone of the school very fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and, to a partial extent, well arranged; the instruction is earnest, intelligent, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

NEWPORT:—Visited, 29th April.

Present at examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 15; total, 25.

1. The building is passably suitable, in fair condition, and tolerably well provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The discipline is passably effective, and the moral tone fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and pretty well arranged; the methods are mechanical, but earnest and tolerably effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

OAKENDALE:—Visited, 20th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 18; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, and reasonably well provided with furniture and other appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and arranged with fair care and skill; the methods are very intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

TERRIGAL:—Visited, 13th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 10; total, 29.

1. The premises are not sufficiently central, but otherwise favourably situated, in good condition, and pretty effectively organized. 2. The discipline is suitable and effective, and the moral aspect of the school very fair. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, and are arranged in the requisite guides; the instruction is intelligent, earnest, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

WYONG CREEK:—Visited, 19th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom is inadequate to the wants of the place, in bad condition, and very defectively organized. 2. The pupils are clean, attentive, well-conducted, and in fair order. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and, for the most part, pretty well arranged; the instruction is tolerably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

HALF-TIME

## HALF-TIME SCHOOLS

Bo Bo CREEK :—Visited, 14th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.

1. The building is in fair condition, reasonably suitable, and moderately organized, but there are no out-offices. 2. The discipline wants vigour and precision, but the pupils are passably attentive and well-conducted. 3. The subjects are suitable, but want careful and precise arrangement ; the instruction is tolerably intelligent and moderately effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly moderate.

KILLAWARRA :—Visited, 14th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

1. The premises are in very bad condition, and unsuited to school purposes. There is a tolerable supply of furniture and other requisites. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The occupation is appropriate, but carelessly arranged ; the standard is not strictly observed, and the instructional guides are negligently prepared. The instruction is passably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

JOHN'S RIVER :—Visited, 20th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9.

1. The building is fairly suitable, and reasonably well provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly arranged ; the instruction is fairly skilful and intelligent. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

LANDSDOWN RIVER :—Visited, 19th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12.

1. The building is furnished and fitted as a church, and only about half the room is available for school purposes. The accommodation, however, suffices for present wants. Under the circumstances, the organization is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and suitably arranged ; the methods are earnest, reasonably skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

JOHNSON'S CREEK :—Visited, 19th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

1. The premises are tolerably suitable, in passable condition, and reasonably well supplied with furniture and books. The quantity of apparatus is small. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate, but not arranged in the requisite guides, the teacher having only entered on his duties. 4. The average proficiency approaches moderate.

WARD'S RIVER :—Visited, 19th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 7 ; total, 10.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, in good condition, and reasonably well provided with furniture and other requisites. 2. The pupils are well-behaved, attentive, and orderly. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but not fully arranged, the teacher having been but a few days in charge. The instruction is tolerably intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches moderate.

MYALL RIVER, LOWER :—Visited, 13th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 22 ; total, 34.

1. The building is small and awkward in shape, but in very fair condition, and tolerably well provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The pupils are addicted to awkward and disagreeable habits, and are in general giddy and thoughtless, but passably attentive and orderly. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with tolerable care and skill. The instruction is moderately intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

MYALL RIVER, UPPER :—Visited, 14th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.

1. The condition of the building and its organization are tolerable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is suitable, and, for the most part, arranged with tolerable care and skill ; the methods are passably intelligent and effectual. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

MCLEAN RIVER, UPPER :—Visited, 15th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls 3 ; total, 11.

1. Want of out-offices continues a defect, but otherwise the accommodation is fairly suitable, and the school is reasonably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly arranged ; the instruction is fairly intelligent, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

MCLEAN RIVER, LOWER :—Visited, 15th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 6 ; total, 9.

1. The ground is uncleared, unfenced, and unprovided with out-offices. The building is fairly suitable and passably organized. 2. The pupils are shy under examination, but otherwise in fair order, well conducted, and attentive. 3. The occupation is suitable, and arranged in the proper guides. The instruction is intelligent and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

UNDERBANK :—Visited, 12th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

1. The building is tolerably suitable and in good condition, and the general organization is tolerable. 2. The discipline is fairly suitable and effective, and the moral tone fair. 3. The instruction is fairly appropriate, but not arranged with satisfactory care and judgment. The teaching wants greater skill in its application. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate.

GLENMORE :—Visited, 12th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

1. The condition of the building and the organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the moral tone fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with fair skill ; the instruction is tolerably intelligent, but wanting vigour in its application. 4. The average proficiency is nearly moderate.

## WOLLOMBA RIVER:—Visited, 18th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 13; total, 20.

1. The building is rough in construction, indifferently suitable, and very poorly furnished. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, but not fully arranged; the instruction is mechanical, but earnest and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

## WILLOW POINT:—Visited, 18th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 9; girls, 8; total, 17.

1. The schoolroom is a rough, unfinished structure, but in moderate condition, and passably furnished. 2. The discipline is reasonably effective, and the moral tone fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but not arranged; the instruction is reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

## SYDNEY DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Sydney District, inspected during the year 1873.

THE remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools; under 2, to their moral character; 3, to the subjects and methods of instruction; 4, to the proficiency of the pupils.

## BALMAIN (C.E.):—Visited, 9th July.

Numbers present:—Boys, 97; girls, 77; total, 174.

1. The schoolroom is a tolerably good structure, but does not afford adequate accommodation to the number of pupils in attendance. The Local Board is initiating measures to enlarge it. The supply of working materials is ample, and the organization is tolerably complete. 2. The attendance has increased, and is kept up with very fair regularity. Drill is carefully taught, and the order has improved in consequence. The government is mild, but firm and effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is arranged with fair judgment, and with direct reference to the usual lesson documents. The methods are applied with earnestness, diligence, and a fair degree of skill. 4. The attainments are fair. Promotions to the several classes have recently been made. This circumstance has had an unfavourable effect on the results elicited by examination.

## BALMAIN (R.C.):—Visited, 3rd June.

Number present:—Boys, 41.

1. The schoolroom is, on the whole, in good condition, and is suitably furnished and supplied with teaching appliances. There is, practically, no playground attached to the school. 2. The organization is of fair worth. Very fair order is maintained, and the pupils are clean, and tolerably regular in attendance. 3. The instruction evidences method. 4. Its results are tolerable.

## BOTANY (Wesleyan):—Visited, 19th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 17; girls, 7; total, 24.

1. With the exception that there is no proper supply of water, the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The organization is passable, and the discipline tolerably effective. 3. The instruction is of unskilful character. 4. Its results do not exceed moderate.

## CAMPERDOWN (R.C.):—Visited, 3rd June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 21; girls, 16; total, 37.

1. The interior of the schoolhouse presents a dingy appearance. A lavatory is required, and the drainage of that part of the playground near the school is defective. The furniture is of rude construction. In all other respects the organization is satisfactory. 2. The pupils attend irregularly, and are not at all punctual. They are reasonably clean, and in very fair order. The government is mild, firm, and effective. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification, the instruction is fairly arranged, the methods are appropriate, and are applied with very fair degree of painstaking. 4. The average attainments are fair.

## CHIPPENDALE (Wesleyan):—Visited, 11th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 83; girls, 65; total, 148.

1. The schoolroom is spacious, airy, and in good condition. There is a good supply of furniture and working materials. The organization is in its several points correct. The government is effective, and the moral tone of the school sound. 3. The instruction is imparted with careful earnestness. 4. The average proficiency ranges between tolerable and fair.

## CHRIST CHURCH (C.E.):—Visited, 12th and 13th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 107; girls, 51; total, 158.

1. The school premises are good, and the appointments satisfactory. 2. The organization is of fair worth. The discipline is weak, and the order still unsatisfactory, although an improvement is observable in this respect. 3. The pupils are properly classified. Whilst the instruction exhibits no marked excellencies of skill, it aims at being methodical. In some subjects the standard of instruction is much too low for a metropolitan and full-staffed school. 4. The proficiency ranges between moderate and tolerable. Excepting in the lower—second, and fourth classes, and in which the results are of fair worth, there has been no appreciable improvement in the mental state of the school since last inspection.

## CHRIST CHURCH (C.E.—Infants):—Visited, 13th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 78; girls, 54; total, 132.

1. The interior of the school is in need of whitewash, and the playground is very uneven, and covered with loose stones and other rubbish. With these exceptions, the material state of the school is good. 2. The attendance is marked by much irregularity, but the pupils are reasonably punctual, clean, and in fair order. 3. The instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects, and is imparted under favourable conditions. The methods are suitable, and applied with zeal, diligence, and fair skill. 4. The attainments are fair. The pupils are attentive, and work with cheerfulness.

**COOK'S RIVER (C.E.)** :—Visited, 20th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 21 ; total, 62.

1. The material condition of the school is good. 2. The pupils are properly classified, the school routine is intelligently worked, and the discipline effects very fair order. 3. The teaching is earnest and of fair worth, and the general tone of the school is healthy. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils approaches fair.

**COOK'S RIVER (C.E.—Infants)** :—Visited, 20th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 17 ; total, 51.

1. The schoolroom is suitable and in good repair ; it is sufficiently furnished in furniture, desks excepted. The playground needs to be more tidily kept. 2. About five-sixths of the pupils attend regularly. The other features of the discipline are almost equally satisfactory. 3. The arrangements for carrying on the teaching are tolerably complete and fairly carried out. 4. The attainments are tolerable. The teacher is in feeble health, and scarcely equal to continuous hard work.

**COOK'S RIVER (R.C.)** :—Visited, 23rd April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 25 ; total, 40.

1. The school premises are very fairly suitable, and there is a sufficiency of furniture and working material. 2. The classification of the pupils and the general organization of the school are satisfactory to a very fair degree. The pupils are tidy, well-behaved, and appear to be under fair control. The tone of the school is very fairly healthy. 3. The teaching is of modern and methodical cast. 4. The proficiency is slightly above moderate.

**DARLINGHURST (C.E.)** :—Visited, 23rd, 24th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 46 ; total, 112.

1. The material state of the school is very good. A class-room is in course of erection. The school is properly organized. 2. A respectable attendance is maintained. The order and general discipline are satisfactory. 3. All the necessary branches are included in the course of instruction. The methods are applied with earnestness, diligence, and effect. 4. The average proficiency approaches good.

**DARLINGHURST (C.E.—Infants)** :—Visited, 23rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 29 ; total, 83.

1. A weathershed is about to be erected ; in all other respects, the material condition and organization of the school are satisfactory. 2. The attendance is steadily increasing. The pupils are reasonably regular, punctual, clean, and well-behaved. The government is judicious, and effects very fair order. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught, except geography and dictation. The methods are of an approved kind. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

**DOUBLE BAY (C.E.)** :—Visited, 18th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 46 ; total, 93.

1. The schoolhouse is a good one, and is, on the whole, well-furnished. 2. The practical organization is good. The behaviour of the pupils and general tone of the schools indicate discipline of very fair worth. 3. The teaching is of modern cast. 4. The proficiency approaches fair.

**DOUBLE BAY (C.E.—Infants)** :—Visited, 18th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 28 ; total, 66.

1. The material state and organization of this school are satisfactory. 2. Except as regards the attendance, which is marked by some irregularity, the discipline is sound. 3. The instruction embraces the prescribed subjects, and is regulated by the usual guides. These are compiled with fair ability. The methods are appropriate, and applied with much painstaking, and a fair degree of skill. 4. The average proficiency is slightly above fair. The pupils are attentive, and make a commendable effort to acquit themselves well.

**DOUBLE BAY (R.C.)** :—Visited, 17th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

1. This school is held in a church. The school arrangements are satisfactory. Were it not that the playground is so rocky and uneven, the material condition of the school would be satisfactory. 2. The organization is correct. The pupils are very irregular in attendance ; out of sixty-four enrolled, an average attendance of thirty-seven only is obtained. The teacher attributes this to home demands. Inclement weather on the day of inspection will account for the small attendance. The discipline is on the whole fairly effective. I am of opinion that, but for the teacher's noisy and excited manner, the order would be passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is earnestly imparted. 4. Measured by the energy exhibited, the results should be good : they do not exceed moderate.

**ERSKINE-STREET (Pres.)** :—Visited, 13th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 25 ; total, 63.

1. The site is not sufficiently central. The schoolroom is over a store ; it is, however, accessible, airy, and well appointed. The out-offices are of suitable character, but the playground is much too small. There is a proper supply of apparatus and appliances. 2. The organization is on the whole satisfactory. The pupils are very fairly punctual and regular in attendance. They are exceedingly restless, and in general terms the government is weak and lax. 3. The classification of the pupils is defective. The prescribed subjects are taught with moderate skill. 4. The average proficiency is slightly in advance of moderate.

**GLEBE (C.E.)** :—Visited, 19th March and 30th October.Numbers present :—(1.) Boys, 69 ; girls, 38 ; total, 107.  
(2.) Boys, 84 ; girls, 40 ; total, 120.

1. The school-house is a good one, but the premises are badly kept, and the furniture is both inferior and insufficient. 2. The organization is defective. The discipline is of unsatisfactory character. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is methodical in design, but there is a manifest want of energy and earnestness in its impartation. The elder pupils are, with few exceptions, exceedingly apathetic. 4. The average proficiency ascertained by the examination of the 19th March was below indifferent ; that of the 30th October reached about moderate.

**HAYMARKET (R.C.)** :—Visited, 3rd April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 115.

1. Notwithstanding that the school has been removed to a new and spacious schoolroom, the organization continues to be very unsatisfactory. The most important wants are a lavatory and a playshed, but additional desks, hat-pegs, and book-press are also needed. The playground is littered with loose paper, the sweepings of the school, and the closets are in a filthy condition. 2. Unfavourable weather caused a smaller attendance than usual. The pupils are neither punctual nor regular, and but moderately clean ; they are reasonably well-behaved and in fair order. The government is inclined to be harsh. 3. The teaching is methodical and painstaking. All the prescribed subjects are taught. 4. The proficiency is fair.

## ELIZABETH-STREET (Hebrew):—Visited, 4th December.

Numbers present:—Boys, 62; girls, 32; total, 94.

1. The schoolroom is spacious and good. 2. A proper organization obtains. The discipline is effective, and the tone of the school healthy. 3. A considerable amount of earnestness has accompanied the teaching, and the pupils exhibit a desire to excel. 4. The results exceed very fair.

## KENT-STREET, NORTH (Boys):—Visited, 5th and 6th March.

Number present:—104.

1. The school site is indifferent, and the schoolhouse not very suitable. It is well furnished in furniture and apparatus, but neither is in fair condition. The books are thumbed and dirty. The playground is exceedingly small, badly drained, and unprovided with lavatory. The closets require attention. 2. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual in attendance. They are not clean. The government is mild, but wanting in vigour and firmness. Fair order is maintained. 3. Due provision is made for carrying on the instruction in a methodical manner. The methods are modern, but they require to be characterized by greater earnestness and vigour. 4. The proficiency is about tolerable.

## KENT-STREET, NORTH (R.C.—Girls):—Visited, 5th March.

Number present:—104.

1. The schoolroom is of satisfactory character, but its site is unsuitable. 2. A correct classification obtains. The pupils are clean, tidy, and well-behaved. The order is very fair. 3. The teaching exhibits careful purpose, but some of the subjects require to be treated more thoroughly. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils does not exceed tolerable.

## KENT-STREET, SOUTH (R.C.—Boys):—Visited, 7th and 8th August.

Number present:—66.

1. The want of a playground is the most important defect in connection with the material state of this school. The schoolroom is a good one, and is fairly appointed. 2. The attendance is rather small, and is marked by irregularity. The order is very good, and the government is firm and effective. 3. No exception can be taken to the classification. It is creditable to the teacher that he should in the face of great difficulties successfully maintain a Fourth Class. The instruction is of full range, and is imparted by suitable and effective methods. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

## KENT-STREET, SOUTH, (R.C.—Girls and Infants):—Visited, 7th and 8th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 47; girls, 85; total, 132.

1. The school is held in the Roman Catholic church. 2. As regards organization the school is in an unsatisfactory state, but for this the teacher is not responsible. The furniture available for school purposes is a make-shift between *pew* and *desk*; and these, by reason of the limited space, are so closely packed that it is next to impossible for the teacher to pass between them for the proper inspection of work in progress. The children are on the whole under good discipline. The teaching is methodically and earnestly imparted. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges between tolerable and fair.

## NEWTOWN (C.E.):—Visited, 22nd April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 46; girls, 37; total, 83.

1. Except the want of a lavatory, the appointments and material condition of the school are satisfactory. 2. The school is properly organized. The appearance and demeanour of the pupils are satisfactory, and they are under effective control. 3. The instruction is of modern cast, and is imparted with considerable care. 4. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

## NEWTOWN (C.E.—Infants):—Visited, 22nd April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 18; girls, 19; total, 37.

1. Except that the playground needs to be drained and the fence repaired, the material condition of this school is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is on the increase. It was stated to be temporarily reduced by recent holidays. In general, however, the pupils attend irregularly. In all other respects, the discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction includes all essential branches, and is systematic in arrangement. The methods are suitable, and are painstakingly applied. 4. The proficiency is fair.

## NEWTOWN (R.C.):—Visited, 28th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 38; girls, 50; total, 88.

1. The material state of this school is unsatisfactory. Weather-sheds and a better arrangement of the lavatories and boys' watercloset are needed. The school is fairly provided with educational appliances. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly. With few exceptions, they are punctual and clean. Fair order is maintained, but drill is poorly taught. 3. The classification is in many instances too high; fair ability is shown in the arrangement of the lesson documents, and the methods are of modern cast. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable. At a special inspection, held in August, the proficiency was found to exceed fair.

## NEWTOWN (Wesleyan):—Visited, 11th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 67; girls, 56; total, 123.

1. The schoolroom is spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, and well appointed. The interior appearance is however not neat or clean. A weather-shed has yet to be provided; in other respects, the material condition is satisfactory. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. The government is judicious and the moral tone healthy. 3. There are too many classes. The instruction is very fairly arranged, and is imparted with zeal, earnestness, and very fair effect. 4. The attainments are fair.

## PADDINGTON (C.E.):—Visited, 4th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 26; girls, 27; total, 53.

1. The schoolhouse is a good one, and it is supplied with the usual appliances. 2. The classification is fairly satisfactory, and the routine accords with prescribed practices. The pupils are well-behaved and orderly to a very fair degree, but they exhibit a considerable amount of indolence when under test. 3. The course includes the required subjects. 4. The proficiency ranges between moderate and tolerable.

## PADDINGTON (R.C.):—Visited, 3rd September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 34; girls, 55; total, 89.

1. The school is held in part of a church. There is a moderate supply of furniture and a fair amount of apparatus. The fences are in disrepair. A lavatory, a weather-shed, and closets for the boys are needed. The existing closets are in a filthy condition. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular, but unpunctual. They are clean in person. In demeanour they are not sufficiently subdued, and their conduct is wanting in steadiness. The government is feeble and ineffective. 3. The classification is moderately suitable. The instruction embraces the usual branches, but it is unskillfully imparted. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (C.E.) :—Visited, 25th, 26th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 101 ; girls, 78 ; total, 179.

1. The school site has some disadvantages, but the schoolhouse is a good one and is well appointed. The want of a weather-shed is felt. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The pupils are fairly punctual, regular, and clean. Restlessness prevails to an undue extent in the junior classes, but the order, as a whole, is very fair and the moral tone of the school is sound. 3. The classification is correct, and the instruction well-arranged. The methods are intelligent and earnestly applied. 4. The proficiency is fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 25th, 26th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 109 ; girls, 71 ; total, 180.

1. The premises are spacious and good, but the site is in an exceedingly noisy locality. There is a proper supply of furniture. 2. The organization is of moderate worth. The discipline is very fairly effective. The moral tone is healthy. 3. The teaching is of modern kind, but some of the subjects are unskillfully treated. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 26th, 29th October.

Number present :—118.

1. The material condition of the school remains unchanged, and is very unsatisfactory. The organization, so far as the teacher can be held responsible for it, is very fair. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual in attendance. They are, with few exceptions, clean and becomingly attired. Fair order is maintained. 3. The classification is correct, the instruction is properly arranged, the methods are modern, and are applied with earnestness and industry. 4. The average proficiency ranks between fair and very fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 29th October.

Number present :—68.

1. The building is in bad condition, and only tolerably suited to its uses. 2. The school is very fairly organized, and the discipline is reasonably effective. 3. The teaching has been imparted methodically. 4. The results average tolerable.

PARRAMATTA (R.C.—Infants) :—Visited, 28th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 101 ; girls, 61 ; total, 168.

1. The girls and infants are taught in different parts of the same room. The general character of the building is bad. The space allotted to the infants is exceedingly limited, and this is encumbered by steep and unsuitable galleries. 2. The practical organization is very fair, and to the same degree the discipline is effective. 3. The instruction is prosecuted in a pleasing and intelligent manner. 4. The results approach fair.

PYRMONT (C.E.) :—Visited, 19th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 27 ; total, 78.

1. The schoolroom is a good stone structure, well suited for teaching purposes, and fairly supplied with educational appliances. A lavatory and a weathershed are required, and the closets are too close to the school building, and are not sufficiently private. 2. Considerable irregularity marks the attendance, but the pupils are punctual, clean, well-behaved, and in fair order. 3. Individual instances of bad classification obtain. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and is regulated with passable judgment. The methods are modern, but require to be applied with more earnestness and vigour. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair. The pupils are attentive, but think slowly, and evince only tolerable intelligence.

PYRMONT (R.C.) :—Visited, 10th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 49 ; total, 107.

1. The school-house is a wooden building in a good state of repair ; its furniture and appliances are satisfactory. The site is not a good one, being exposed to the drainage from higher ground : as a consequence, the playground is generally in a sloppy state. 2. The organization is correct. The discipline is of very fair worth, and the moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The teaching is earnestly and intelligently prosecuted. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

RANDWICK (C.E.) :—Visited, 4th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 12 ; total, 36.

1. A weathershed and a lavatory are required ; with these exceptions, the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual in attendance. Drill is poorly taught, and the discipline suffers from this cause. The discipline is mild but tolerably firm, and induces fair order. 3. A passable classification obtains ; the instruction is regulated with middling judgment ; the methods savour to some extent of empiricism, but appear to be diligently applied. 4. The proficiency of the classes slightly exceeds tolerable.

REDFERN (C.E.) :—Visited, 24th, 25th, 26th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 51 ; total, 122.

1. The schoolhouse is in a noisy locality. The buildings are in good repair, and the appointments are good. The dingy colour of the interior walls detracts from the appearance of the room. 2. The organization is of passable merit. The discipline is unsteady in its influences : hence, whilst the school movements are reasonably effective, there is a laxness in the government and much disorder in some of the classes. 3. In several instances the pupils were over-classified : size, and not attainments, regulates their position in the school. On the whole the children attend with punctuality. Fully one-fourth attend very irregularly : this is attributed to the indifference of the parents. The subjects prescribed for a school of three classes are included in the course of instruction ; the standard of attainments is low for a full-staffed metropolitan school. 4. The average proficiency ranges between moderate and tolerable in the subjects taught.

REDFERN (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 26th, 27th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 88 ; girls, 59 ; total, 147.

1. The schoolroom is suitable and is fairly equipped. All necessary outbuildings have been provided. The organization may be generally described as tolerably satisfactory. 2. The attendance is slightly less than in former years ; it is kept up with very fair regularity. The pupils are punctual, reasonably clean, and in very fair order. 3. Individual instances of bad classification occur. The instruction comprises the usual branches, and is regulated with moderate judgment. The methods are in part modern and in part empirical ; they are diligently applied. 4. The proficiency approaches fair.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.):—Visited, 26th, 27th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 68; girls, 48; total, 116.

1. The primary school is but partially divided from the infants'. This imperfect separation must interfere at times with the proper working of both departments. The playground is badly drained, and a weather-shed has yet to be provided. In all other respects the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. The attendance has declined; but it is proper to state that the numbers were exceptionally small on the days of examination, owing to unfavourable weather. Very fair punctuality is secured. The order is very fair, except that some of the pupils of the lower classes are disposed to be sulky, the pupils' behaviour is satisfactory. 3. The classification is appropriate; the instruction is judiciously regulated; the methods are modern, and applied with zeal. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.—Infants):—Visited, 26th, 27th February.

Numbers present:—Boys, 61; girls, 51; total, 112.

1. The school premises are good and well appointed. 2. A correct organization obtains. The pupils are tidy, well-behaved, and under fairly effective government. The general tone is healthy. 3. The instruction is judiciously regulated and earnestly applied. 4. The proficiency is fair.

ST. ANDREW'S (Pres.):—Visited, 19th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 47; girls, 35; total, 82.

1. The schoolhouse is a fairly suitable structure, but is in indifferent order. Its interior wants to be recoloured and the windows repaired. A lavatory is also needed. The inconveniences arising from the letting of the upper rooms to two families still exist. There is a very fair supply of educational appliances. 2. Wet weather was the cause of the comparatively low attendance on the day of inspection. The pupils attend irregularly, and are as unpunctual. They are not sufficiently subdued in demeanour, and are inclined to be restless and talkative. The government is not sufficiently strict. 3. There are too many classes. The instruction is very fairly regulated, and the methods are of average merit. 4. The attainments are fair.

ST. JAMES' (C.E.—Boys):—Visited, 20th, 21st May.

Number of pupils present:—95.

1. The material condition of the school is good, and the organization satisfactory. 2. A fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and in very good order. The government is judicious and effective, and the moral tone pleasing. 3. The classification is based on sound principles; the instruction, which embraces the prescribed subjects, is well regulated; the methods are appropriate, and are applied with intelligence, zeal, and effect. 4. The average attainments are good.

ST. JAMES' (C.E.—Girls):—Visited, 21st, 22nd May.

Number present:—62.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, and its appointments are satisfactory. 2. The organization is effective. The pupils are under good control, their demeanour is pleasing, and their industry reasonably satisfactory. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is methodical. 4. Its results are of fair worth.

ST. JAMES' (C.E.—Infants):—Visited, 20th, 21st May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 72; girls, 41; total, 113.

1. The material state of the school is very good. 2. The routine accords with the requirements, and the general organization is good. The pupils are clean, very fairly punctual and regular in attendance, and are under healthy and effective control. 3. The instruction is appropriate in method, and is imparted with intelligent earnestness. 4. The proficiency averages fair.

ST. LEONARDS (C.E.—Boys):—Visited, 26th May.

Number present:—77.

1. The school premises are good, and the appointments satisfactory. 2. The organization is effective. The discipline is of very fair worth, and the moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction evinces method and careful work. 4. The results average slightly above tolerable.

ST. LEONARDS (C.E.—Girls):—Visited, 26th May.

Number present:—21.

1. Suitable desks, hat-pegs, a lavatory, and a supply of water are needed. The playground is exceedingly small, and requires to be drained. In other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is small, and is marked by considerable irregularity. The pupils are also unpunctual, but clean and well-behaved. Drill is not taught. The government is mild and fairly effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects, except drawing, are included in the course of instruction. The lesson documents are poorly constructed. The methods are for the most part empirical, but are applied with very fair painstaking. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

ST. LEONARDS (R.C.):—Visited, 9th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 59; girls, 48; total, 107.

1. The school premises are in very fair condition. 2. A correct organization obtains: the discipline witnessed was good. 3. The pupils have been taught effectively during the year. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

ST. LEONARDS (Pres.):—Visited, 9th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 75; girls, 52; total, 127.

1. A lavatory, a weather-shed, supply of water, and a urinal in connection with the boys' water-closet, are still unprovided. The interior of the school requires to be re-whitewashed. With these exceptions, the material condition of the school is good. 2. Of late, the attendance has largely increased. The pupils are regular, but slightly unpunctual. They are clean, and reasonably well-behaved. The government is mild but tolerably firm, and effects very fair order. 3. The classification is appropriate. The instruction accords with the course laid down, and is regulated with fair judgment. The methods are for the most part modern and diligently applied. 4. The attainments are slightly above fair.

ST. MARY'S

## ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Boys):—Visited, 2nd September.

Number present:—103.

1. A lavatory, a weather-shed, and hat-pegs, are serious defects in connection with the organization of this school. The necessity for these has been repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Local Board. The desks, too, are of cumbersome construction, and not at all suitable. 2. The attendance is stationary. The pupils are very fairly regular and punctual; they are clean, and in very fair order. Were they more self-reliant and less addicted to "copying," the moral tone might be regarded as healthy. 3. The classification is too high; there is not the material for a 4th class. The instruction includes all essential branches, and is regulated by the usual lesson documents; these are constructed with tolerable judgment. The methods are of modern cast, but are not skilfully applied. 4. The average attainments are below tolerable.

## ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Girls):—Visited, 27th, 28th August.

Number present:—123.

1. A lavatory is in course of erection. This completes the requirements pointed out as necessary in connection with the material state of this school. 2. The attendance was smaller than usual on the days of examination. The only reason assigned for this was that some of the pupils disliked examinations, and consequently absented themselves from school. In general the attendance would appear to be more regular than that of any other school in the district. The pupils are punctual, clean, and in very fair order. 3. As a whole the classification is fairly satisfactory, but several instances of faulty classification occurred. The instruction comprises the usual subjects, and is tolerably well arranged. The methods are in the main modern; they are applied with fair diligence, and are effective to a tolerable extent. 4. The proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Infants):—Visited, 27th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 59; girls, 80; total, 139.

1. The school building is in satisfactory repair, but it is ill-proportioned and unsuitably furnished. 2. In most respects the organization is correct, but the discipline is of unsatisfactory character; the ordinary work must be accompanied by the most distracting noise, if what was witnessed be taken as a specimen of good behaviour on the part of the pupils. 3. The instruction includes the subjects prescribed. 4. The results are tolerable.

## ST. PHILLIP'S (C.E.—Boys):—Visited, 7th, 8th April.

Number present:—84.

1. Both as regards buildings and appliances this school is well circumstanced. 2. The pupils are properly classified; the general organization is of very fair worth. The discipline is healthy and, on the whole, effective. 3. The subjects prescribed for a school of three classes are imparted with fair method. 4. The proficiency ranges between tolerable and fair.

## ST. PHILLIP'S (C.E.—Girls):—Visited, 8th, 9th April.

Number present:—82.

1. The schoolroom is suitable and well equipped; in all respects the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is about normal; it fluctuates little in point of numbers, and is marked by a fair degree of regularity. The pupils are punctual, clean, and well-behaved. Very fair order is maintained, but the government fails to bring into proper activity the mental energies of the pupils. 3. Tolerable judgment is shown in the classification, and fair attention and ability have been bestowed upon the compilation of the lesson documents. The methods are modern, but too formal. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

## ST. PHILLIP'S (C.E.—Infants):—Visited, 7th, 8th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 102; girls, 115; total, 217.

1. The material condition and organization of this school are good. 2. Except that some pupils of the lower classes are more than ordinarily restless, and that some in the upper classes are not sufficiently prompt in obeying orders, the order is satisfactory. The government is mild, firm, and effective. 3. The usual infant school course is observed. The methods are appropriate, and diligently applied. 4. The attainments exceed fair.

## SURREY HILLS (C.E.):—Visited, 27th May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 82; girls, 31; total, 113.

1. The schoolhouse is in good condition. 2. The is very fairly satisfactory, but the discipline is lax, and correspondingly defective. 3. The instruction is methodical. 4. The proficiency ranks between fair and very fair.

## SURREY HILLS (C.E.—Infants):—Visited, 27th May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 60; girls, 53; total, 103.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, and sufficiently found in proper teaching appliances. All the necessary out-buildings have been provided. 2. The order and discipline are satisfactory. 3. The usual course of instruction is observed. Fair ability is shown in the arrangement of the lesson documents. The methods are for the most part appropriate, and are applied with fair diligence. 4. The proficiency approaches fair.

## SURREY HILLS (R.C.—Boys):—Visited, 18th, 19th February.

Number present:—128.

1. The school site is low and unhealthy. The premises are moderately suitable and tolerably furnished. 2. The organization is of fair worth; the discipline is bad, and the moral tone low. 3. The prescribed subjects are included in the course. The mental tone of the school demands greater vigour of teaching. 4. The proficiency falls considerably below the standard—it about merits the professional mark "Indifferent."

## SURREY HILLS (R.C.—Girls):—Visited, 18th, 19th February.

Number present:—90.

1. The school is underneath a church, and is badly lighted and ventilated. The closets are in an exposed condition, and in disrepair. Some of the books have been badly used, and the school records are imperfectly kept. In most other respects the organization is passable. 2. The attendance is rather small for the locality. The pupils are both unpunctual and irregular. In point of cleanliness their appearance is satisfactory, but their behaviour is wanting in steadiness. The government is deficient in earnestness and uniform firmness. 3. The classification is bad, and the instruction poorly regulated. The programmes are only partially acted upon. The methods are for the most part modern, but require to be applied with greater earnestness, vigour, and skill. 4. The proficiency is indifferent. The pupils work sluggishly, and display small intelligence.

SURREY

SURRY HILLS (Wes.) :—Visited, 14th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 89; girls, 45; total, 134.

1. The school requires a larger playground, a lavatory, and some additional furniture. In other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. A sound organization obtains. 3. The instruction is earnestly and intelligently prosecuted, and the pleasing readiness manifested by the pupils when under test shows a healthy and effective discipline. 4. The proficiency approaches good. As a whole, the school is in a good state of efficiency.

SURRY HILLS (Wes.—Infants) :—Visited, 14th August.

1. A lavatory is required, and desks have yet to be provided. In all other respects the material condition is good. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly; the pupils are also fairly punctual and clean. The government is feeble, and does not secure more than tolerable order. A good deal of restlessness prevails. 3. The classification is very fair; the instruction is suitable, and well arranged. The methods are modern, and fairly skilful. 4. Fair results have been obtained.

TRINITY (C.E.) :—Visited, 5th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 51; girls, 50; total, 101.

1. Except the absence of playshed and lavatory, the material condition of the school is good. 2. The organization is correct, and the discipline fairly effective. 3. The teaching is painstaking, and in the upper class the children manifest a desire to excel. 4. The proficiency averages between fair and very fair.

TRINITY (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 5th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 76; girls, 75; total, 151.

1. Except that a weather-shed has to be provided and that the desk accommodation is insufficient, the material state of the school is good. 2. The attendance has largely increased. The pupils are regular, clean, and fairly punctual. The government is judicious and effective; the moral tone is pleasing. 3. Suitable instruction is imparted; it is regulated by the usual lesson documents. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 19th August.

Number present :—60.

1. The school premises are good and well appointed. 2. The organization is good, and the discipline effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is of a methodical and intelligent cast. The pupils are insufficiently enthusiastic. 4. The proficiency approaches very fair.

VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Infants) :—Visited, 19th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 51; girls, 64; total, 115.

1. A new schoolroom for the use of the "babies" has been completed since last inspection. The plastering of one of the sides of the senior infants' schoolroom is much cracked and requires immediate attention. The necessary repairs will, I am informed, be effected at once. Proper desks have yet to be provided: those in use are wholly unsuitable. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The pupils are regular, fairly punctual, clean, and in good order. The government is mild, but firm and effective. 3. The classification is judicious; all the prescribed subjects are taught; the instruction is fairly arranged, and is imparted with earnestness, zeal, and very fair skill. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

WATERLOO (C.E.) :—Visited, 13th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58; girls, 43; total, 101.

1. The school premises are in a satisfactory state. 2. The practical organization is correct. The school is very fairly disciplined, and its moral tone healthy. 3. The children are instructed in a methodical and intelligent manner. 4. The proficiency is fair.

WATERLOO (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 13th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 45; girls, 43; total, 88.

1. Desks have been provided since last inspection. A weather-shed is the only remaining noticeable want; in all other respects the material condition is good. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. The pupils are also very fairly punctual and clean. They are in excellent order, and as a whole the discipline is very good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is very fairly regulated, and the methods are suitable, and earnestly applied. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

WATERLOO (R.C.) :—Visited, 23rd, 24th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 86; girls, 66; total, 152.

1. The school is held in a portion of a church. The space allotted to the school is sufficiently large, but the pillars and entrance obstructions interfere much with effective organization and discipline. 2. In the circumstances, the practical organization is satisfactory, and the discipline, as a whole, fair. 3. The instruction is zealously and painstakingly imparted. 4. The proficiency ranges between fair and very fair.

WAVERLEY (C.E.) :—Visited, 16th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31; girls, 47; total, 78.

1. The schoolhouse is a good stone building, well found in suitable working materials. All necessary out-buildings are provided, and the whole property is in very fair repair and carefully kept. 2. The attendance is stationary—it is marked by reasonable regularity. The pupils are punctual, clean, and well-behaved. The government is mild, and induces a healthy moral tone. 3. Provision is made for the teaching of all the prescribed branches. The instruction is judiciously regulated, and is imparted by suitable methods. The teaching is characterized by a very fair degree of earnestness and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

WAVERLEY (R.C.) :—Visited, 16th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 41; girls, 46; total, 87.

1. The school premises are satisfactorily conditioned. 2. The organization, with the exception of some defects in classification, is correct. The discipline is fairly effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. 4. The average proficiency ranges between moderate and tolerable.

WAVERLEY

WAVERLEY (Pres.) :—Visited, 10th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 36 ; total, 84.

1. The schoolground has been fenced in and a weather-shed provided since last inspection. Except that the boys' watercloset is objectionably situated, and that the desks are of clumsy construction, the material state of the school may be deemed fairly satisfactory. 2. The attendance is reasonably large, and is marked by very fair regularity. The pupils are also clean and punctual. Their behaviour is somewhat boisterous, and they are inclined to be talkative. Several instances of sulkiness occurred. The government needs to be more firm and strict. 3. Too many classes have been formed. The instruction is fairly regulated, and is imparted by suitable methods. The teaching is painstaking and fairly effective. 4. The attainments are fair.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO (Pres.) :—Visited, 29th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 60 ; total, 129.

1. The schoolhouse is spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, and very fairly supplied with furniture and apparatus. The playground is a small back-yard, and is partially divided for the sexes. It is provided with the necessary out-buildings. 2. A tolerable attendance is secured, but it is marked by irregularity. The pupils are also unpunctual. The other features of the discipline are unsatisfactory, cleanliness excepted. 3. The classification is correct, but the teaching power is injudiciously distributed. The instruction is of full range, and is regulated by the usual guides. The methods are characterized by fair industry, but only moderate judgment and skill. 4. The proficiency slightly exceeds tolerable.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FORT-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(RETURN SHOWING EACH QUARTER THE NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED AT—AND THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEARS 1870, 1871, 1872, AND 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 May, 1874.*

RETURN showing each Quarter the number of Pupils enrolled at the Fort-street Public School, and the average attendance during the Years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

YEAR 1870.		
	Enrolled.	Average Attendance.
Quarter ending March .....	1,903	1,272·6
Do. June .....	1,844	1,232·8
Do. September .....	1,845	1,390·3
Do. December.....	1,894	1,322·8
YEAR 1871.		
Quarter ending March .....	1,986	1,399·5
Do. June .....	2,018	1,367·8
Do. September .....	2,054	1,563·9
Do. December .....	1,952	1,472·2
YEAR 1872.		
Quarter ending March .....	1,913	1,394·6
Do. June .....	1,805	1,375·4
Do. September .....	1,761	1,330·3
Do. December.....	1,725	1,247·4
YEAR 1873.		
Quarter ending March .....	1,793	1,245·1
Do. June .....	1,773	1,190·6
Do. September .....	1,683	1,207·7
Do. December.....	1,622	1,180·7

The Council of Education limited from the 1st January, 1872, the attendance in the Boys and Girls' departments of the School to 500 in each department.  
8th May, 1874.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(AMENDED REGULATION UNDER "PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT OF 1866.")

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vict. No. 22, sec. 7.

Copy of a Regulation adopted by the Council of Education on 20th October, 1873, in place of Article 43 of the Regulations of 8th March, 1869:—

"The salaries of male principal Teachers in charge of schools, if married and assisted by their wives, shall be in accordance with the following scale, but subject to the provisions of article 46:—

" Class I, section	A...	...	...	...	£150 per annum.
" "	B...	...	...	...	£138 "
" Class II, section	A...	...	...	...	£126 "
" "	B...	...	...	...	£114 "
" Class III, section	A...	...	...	...	£102 "
" "	B...	...	...	...	£90 "
" "	C...	...	...	...	£78 "

"The salaries of unmarried male Teachers, of married Teachers not assisted by their wives, and of female Teachers in charge of schools, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates."



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.  
(HISTORY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to His Excellency the Governor, dated 11 September, 1873, praying,—

- “(1.) That in the opinion of this House the Government should bring under the notice of the Council of Education the defect in the system of primary instruction which is caused by the omission of the teaching of History, and obtain a Report from the Council on the subject, to be laid before Parliament.
- “(2.) That the above Resolution be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

*(Mr. Buchanan.)*

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Acting Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Secretary to Council of Education, transmitting copy of an Address of Legislative Assembly, respecting History in Public Schools. 15 September, 1873 .....	2
2. Secretary to Council of Education to Under Secretary, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, in reply to No. 1, enclosing abstracts from Inspectors of Schools on the subject. 24 February, 1874 .....	2

## EDUCATION.

### No. 1.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 15 September, 1873.

SIR,

An Address to His Excellency the Governor, of which the following is a copy, having been adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 11th instant, viz.—

“That in the opinion of this House, Government should bring under the notice of the Council of Education the defect in the system of primary instruction which is caused by the omission of the teaching of history, and obtain a report from the Council on the subject, to be laid before Parliament”,—

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that the Council of Education may be invited to furnish as soon as possible the Report required by Parliament.

I have, &c.,  
For the Under Secretary,  
WM. GOODMAN.

### No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 24 February, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated 15 September, 1873, transmitting copy of an Address to His Excellency the Governor from the Legislative Assembly, in which the Government is in effect requested to obtain from this Board a Report to be laid before Parliament respecting the omission from the system of Primary Education—meaning, of course, in the schools under the control of the Council, of the teaching of history.

In compliance with the desire of the Assembly thus communicated, and in deference to the expressed opinion of the House that the omission of such teaching is a defect, the Council has earnestly deliberated on the question how far that omission can be supplied; or, to speak more accurately, how far the teaching of history, which is already sanctioned in the schools, can be extended; and I have now the honor, by direction of the Council, to submit the following report as to the result of that deliberation.

2. The question being eminently a practical one, the Council's first step was to obtain the views of its superior officers employed in the work of education, whose knowledge of that work and experience in connection with the Public Schools would naturally give great value to their opinions; and I am respectfully to invite attention to the annexed abstract of communications (widely differing on the main question, as some of them do), which have been received by the Council from those gentlemen as on the whole affording the best available materials for a final decision, while at the same time they illustrate in a striking manner the inherent difficulties of the subject.

3. In both the Supplement to the Fourth and in the Fifth Book of Lessons, compiled under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and authorized for use in the primary schools—but necessarily used only in the two highest classes in our own—history is included, and it occupies in the Fifth Book, for example, no less than 125 pages. Of these, the first fifty-four are devoted to *ancient history*, from the Creation to the birth of Jesus Christ, the whole referring throughout to, and being compiled in connection with, the Bible narrative. The residue comprises, what is termed there, “*modern*” history, commencing with the Christian era, and ending with the fall of Napoleon. It is less a history of the British Empire than of Europe at large; and is so meagre that the thirteenth and three succeeding centuries are compressed into three pages and a half. But it nevertheless, in a certain dull and chronological way, gives the outline of some of the more remarkable events affecting that Empire. The question is: Can more be usefully attempted as systematic teaching in schools from which nearly all the children are removed, as in this Colony they generally are, at or about twelve years of age?

4. The uses of history—the value of the lessons to be learned from it—the importance merely of knowing as facts the leading events of by-gone years,—no one will hesitate to acknowledge. All this and much more, in advocacy of the claims of history to ample recognition in our schools, will be found insisted on in the papers to which this report has referred; but the chief advantage, if not interest of the study, consists in that which is outside it—that is to say, in the reflections to which, in an intelligent or competently reasoning mind, the narrative gives rise.

From the mere list of reigns, or events of any kind, little comparatively would be gained; an instructor is required. The connection of cause and consequence has to be pointed out. How can this be effectively done with mere children, with boys or girls, of the average degree of intellect, aged ten or twelve?

5. Bearing in mind the very early age at which children leave the schools, and the other considerations suggested in this report, especially the obvious fact that the brief time at school is fully occupied with matters of greater primary importance, the conclusion at which the Council has arrived is, that it would be inexpedient to attempt to teach more history in the schools than is at present taught.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

ABSTRACT of reports from the Secretary, the Senior Examiner, and the Inspectors, on the subject of teaching History in the Schools.

*Mr. Wilkins* (being requested to state the objections to the teaching of history that occurred to him) thinks that as the history of the three kingdoms would be required much strife and bitterness might arise in the consideration of the various political and religious questions which would necessarily be involved. What one section of the community would regard as facts would be rejected by another; and he doubts whether the present course of teaching was not a compromise, which the unrestricted teaching of history would be thought by a large section to violate. Lastly, as the children leave school at a very early age he questions whether they could acquire any really useful knowledge by a more extended course of history teaching.

*The Senior Examiner, Mr. Gardiner*, after adverting to the fact that history, both ancient and modern, is already taught to the more advanced pupils, observes that unfortunately history is one of those subjects on which men violently disagree, and therefore that its introduction into our Public Schools would be attended with great difficulty—opposed by obstacles almost insurmountable; nor does he set much value on that amount of historical knowledge which mere youths at school acquire, or can be expected to acquire. The list of subjects for instruction is already full enough, perhaps too full, to do justice to them all, and the addition of history might, under the circumstances, be purchased too dearly.

*Inspector Johnson* denies that history can be effectively or usefully taught in the Public Schools; and he asserts that there is no way of teaching it so as to make it acceptable to all. He observes that all branches of knowledge cannot be taught there; that there must be a selection; that the question is, what will be the most useful knowledge to the scholars in after-life; and that there are things not taught which would be of far more value to them than history—such history at least as can be communicated to children. He instances physiology, chemistry, and the knowledge of one's-self, and the common things around us.

*Inspector M'Creddie* is of the same opinion, substantially, as *Inspectors Bradley, Huffer, and Maynard*; but he considers history, in its proper sense, not to be so useful to the pupils of a primary school as many other subjects which nevertheless there is not time to teach there. A dry chronology would be almost valueless. History has far higher objects; but in a merely elementary system it is out of place. On this point he cites the opinion of the able and experienced Principal of the Dick Bequest School in Edinburgh, *Mr. S. S. Laurie*, who describes the teaching of history to a mere schoolboy as "utterly barren of good results" and "a futile expenditure of valuable time."

*Inspector Huffer* thinks that it will be impossible to teach history in the schools, unless it be possible to compile a text-book which shall be acceptable to all classes. He puts the teaching of history in the same category as religious teaching.

*Inspector Bradley* conceives that the teaching of history in the schools would be open to objections, or at least to difficulties, almost as great as the teaching of religion. An unexceptional text-book or manual could scarcely be compiled. When all that would offend any section of the Colony had been omitted, nothing of history would be left worthy of the name,—and even this would leave ground for contest.

*Inspector M'Intyre* draws attention to the fact that ancient and also modern history up to the present century are already taught in the higher forms or classes in the Public Schools—forming at least the *annals* of history in both periods. But he considers that the compulsory teaching of "English" (by which he is understood to mean equally Scotch and Irish) history would introduce into our primary school system the seeds of discord. He remarks that these schools are for elementary education, and that history—that is to say, it is presumed, beyond what is already taught, or allowed to be taught, belongs to a higher and more advanced grade. Finally, he suggests the establishing of "voluntary" classes for the teaching of English history—a plan already in use in some of the schools, and much approved of by parents.

*Inspector Jones* appreciates fully the study of history, and holds it to be of great importance, as a means to the highest ends. Nevertheless, for reasons similar to those already noticed, having regard to the mixed character of our population, and the animosities which might be excited, thinks the introduction of history, as a subject for teaching, impracticable at present in the absence of a wholly unobjectionable authorized text-book.

*Inspector Flannery* thinks that, as far as it relates to the history of the last three centuries, the attempt to teach it would serve to intensify sectarian differences, and weaken the confidence at present felt in the schools. But he advocates the teaching of ancient history, and thinks that modern history, to the close of the fifteenth century, might also advantageously be added.

*Inspector Dwyer* conceives that the only real difficulty is the want at present of an unexceptionable text-book, without which the attempt to teach history in the schools would in his opinion be productive of great mischief. Moreover, while dwelling on the advantages to be derived from the study, he points to the fact (as some others of the Inspectors do) that far the greater number of the lads are taken from school just at the time when their minds are becoming capable of profiting by it. So that, after all, little real good would be effected by its introduction.

*Inspector Maynard* conceives that, in schools established for the children of all classes, without regard to creed, or political views, or particular nationality, it would scarcely be practicable to teach history efficiently. No teacher ought to be trusted to do it, and no text-book that shall not offend some section or class in the Colony, ever will be compiled so as usefully to teach history:—which, to be useful, must not be a bald "chronology" only.

*Inspector Hicks* inclines to the opinion that history might be introduced—just as Scripture history has been. But, on the whole, he recommends the adoption—as an experiment—of a system of voluntary teaching of history, for pupils of the higher school classes. The plan suggested varies from the one proposed by *Mr. M'Intyre*. The intrinsic difficulties of the subject itself he quite admits as unreservedly as any other Inspector does.

*Inspector O'Byrne* is altogether in favour of the suggestion to teach history in the Public Schools. Dwelling forcibly on the advantages of a knowledge of history, he says that the objections raised on the score of the "religious difficulty"—being those confessedly very extensively felt—were not thought insuperable in Ireland; and he sees no greater difficulties of a sectarian character in this Colony. There

is an extensive field of inquiry, he observes, into which disputes respecting certain portions of history could not enter; and he adds, that these embrace almost exclusively the period commencing with the reign of Henry VIII, and ending with the accession of Queen Anne. He points out that the whole range of ancient history is open; and that there is abundant matter for teaching connected with literature and science, even during the period which so much involves disputed topics. He refers more, however, to the stirring times which have succeeded, with their events of all absorbing interest. He notices the fact that history is one of the subjects for the public examinations prescribed by the University; and suggests, as an advantage, that teachers of primary schools would be enabled to send more candidates to those examinations. Speaking of the use of history as a study, he observes (citing Wyse on National Education), that it "teaches us to judge of *men*"; and, conceding that its scientific study, such as he describes, could not altogether be attempted, he advocates nevertheless the teaching of history to as great an extent, at all events, as other subjects in the Council's programme of studies are taught in its schools. He thinks it important, if only for the sake of mental training, and laying a foundation for more extended study afterwards. He concludes his very comprehensive paper, however, with adverting to the very difficulty which has so seriously perplexed others. He says—"If, therefore, a suitable text-book could be obtained, one which besides other qualities would be remarkable for its impartiality, I believe that English History might be studied in the schools without offending the religious feelings of any class." In a separate paper, devoted to the question, how far "Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History" answered those conditions (on which question the other Inspectors have reported variously), Mr. O'Byrne expresses the opinion that,—“Taking the book as a whole, little objection can be urged against it.” Notwithstanding this, he says that it cannot be used as the authors intended, for they meant that the outlines should receive “explanation and amplification from the teacher.” He then adds, that indiscriminate amplification would assuredly in many cases produce the very results, the fear of which has been the chief cause of the exclusion of history for so long a time.” But he thinks that there are not many notices of religious disputes requiring explanation; and that the teacher might confine himself to explanations touching notices of topics, National, Scientific, or Literary. He suggests, moreover (in the paper first mentioned), that attendance at the history class might be left *optional*, as in the case of Scripture Lessons.

1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(APPOINTMENT OF TEACHER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOUNT KEIRA—CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 April, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1 April, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Council of Education and the  
“Local Board, having reference to the appointment of a Teacher for the  
“Public School at Mount Keira.”

*(Mr. Forster.)*

## SCHEDULE.

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1.	Mr. David Woodroof to Secretary. 15 January, 1874 .....	2
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3.	Mr. David Woodroof to Secretary. 30 January, 1874 .....	2
4.	Secretary to Mr. David Woodroof. 4 February, 1874 .....	2
5.	Secretary to Mr. David Woodroof. 11 February, 1874 .....	3
6.	Mr. David Woodroof to Secretary. 26 February, 1874 .....	3

## EDUCATION.

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### No. 1.

MR. D. WOODROOF TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Public School, Mount Keira,  
15 January, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Board to ask—Is there to be a teacher appointed at once to Mount Keira School? Should this be delayed but for a very short time they feel confident that the school will greatly suffer.

I have, &c.,  
DAVID WOODROOF,  
Hon. Secretary.

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### No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. D. WOODROOF.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 23 January, 1874.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 15th instant, as to the appointment of another teacher to the Public School at Mount Keira, I am directed by the Council of Education to inquire if a residence is provided for the teacher; and, if so, of what description? It appears that the school fees paid for the whole of last year amounted to only £33 15s.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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### No. 3.

MR. D. WOODROOF TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Public School, Mount Keira,  
30 January, 1874.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of 23rd instant, I am directed by the Local Board to inform you, that pending the arrival in the Colonies of the proprietors of the estate on which the schoolhouse now stands (and whose arrival is expected within six months), when there will, in all probability, be something done in the way of getting up a proper schoolhouse and teacher's residence. Until such time the temporary residence occupied by the late teacher will still be for one who you may think well to appoint—which is a three-roomed cottage, boarded floors; two rooms are slab walls and bark roof; the other room is weather-boarded and lined inside, shingled roof, and a detached kitchen; all in good repair.

I have, &c.,  
DAVID WOODROOF,  
Hon. Secretary.

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### No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. D. WOODROOF.

(No. 74/2,106.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 February, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Public School Board, that the Council of Education has appointed Mr. John Wilson to be teacher of the Public School at Mount Keira, to be assisted in his duties by his wife, in accordance with the provisions of article 42 of the Regulations of the 8th March, 1869.

2. The Council has awarded Mr. Wilson salary at the rate of £102 per annum, to take effect from the date of his entry on duty.

3. Mr. Wilson has been instructed, before entering upon his duties, to exhibit to you his letter of appointment in testimony of his official recognition by the Council.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. D. WOODROOF.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 February, 1874.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, dated 4th instant (No. 74/2,106), notifying that Mr. John Wilson had been appointed teacher of the Public School at Mount Keira, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has now cancelled Mr. Wilson's appointment to that school, in consequence of there not being proper accommodation for his family thereat.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 6.

MR. D. WOODROOF TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Public School, Mount Keira,  
26 February, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Board to inform the Council of Education that they are sorry that no teacher, who will take charge of the school, has been appointed.

2. That as an additional inducement to a teacher the temporary residence previously spoken of will be shingled in a fortnight from this date.

3. That should the teacher come before the house is finished, the manager of the mines has kindly offered two large rooms in the house he occupies.

I have, &c.,  
DAVID WOODROOF,  
Hon. Secretary.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AND PRIMARY EDUCATION JOURNAL—CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 April, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd March, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A copy of the circular of the Council of Education issued to all Public School Teachers in the month of September, 1871.  
“ (2.) Copies of all correspondence and other documents in possession of the Council or Government in reference to the Teachers' Association and Primary Education Journal.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
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2.	Mr. J. J. Salier to Secretary. 28 June, 1873 .....	2
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6.	Secretary to Mr. J. J. Salier. 9 August, 1873 .....	3
7.	Mr. J. J. Salier to Secretary. 6 August, 1873 .....	3
8.	Council's Minute. 11 August, 1873 .....	3
9.	Secretary to Mr. J. J. Salier. 15 August, 1873 .....	4
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## EDUCATION.

### No. 1.

CIRCULAR TO TEACHERS.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 September, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under consideration the necessity for determining the degree of practical skill to be exhibited by teachers for gaining or holding the various grades of classification indicated in article 28 of the Regulations.

2. The Council has accordingly decided that the following scale shall be adopted:—

	marks.
For Class I.-A.—Excellent	= 10,000
"    I.-B.—Very good	= 9,000
"    II.-A.—Good	= 8,000
"    II.-B.—Very fair	= 7,000
"    III.-A.—Fair	= 6,000
"    III.-B.—Tolerable	= 5,000
"    III.-C.—Moderate	= 4,000

3. In accordance with this arrangement, before a teacher can obtain class I, section A, the condition of the school under his charge, as disclosed by the Inspector's report, must, in organization, discipline, and proficiency, be "excellent." The same principle will also be applied to the lower grades.

4. This decision, it is obvious, will equally affect applications for promotion under article 39, examinations under articles 34, 35, 36, and 37, and the retention of certificates already gained.

5. Applicants for promotion under article 39 must, in addition to the other requirements therein specified, raise their schools to the degree of merit annexed in the foregoing table to the classification sought. Unless the Inspectors' reports during three years indicate the possession of this degree of practical skill, the application will not be granted.

6. The same condition must be fulfilled in the case of applications for promotion by examination. No teacher can be admitted to examination for a higher grade unless the examiner certify that he possesses the necessary practical skill, the Inspectors' reports being regarded as the only satisfactory evidence on this point.

7. No teacher must consider himself as entitled to retain his classification, unless the state of his school prove him to be possessed of the corresponding degree of practical skill. But before reducing a teacher's rank on account of an unfavourable report upon the condition of his school, the Council will afford him an opportunity of showing that he is not fairly chargeable with the decline in its efficiency.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 2.

MR. J. J. SALIER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

63, Botany-street,  
28 June, 1873.

DEAR SIR,

I am requested by the committee of the Teachers' Association of N. S. Wales most respectfully to solicit from the Council of Education the favour of a copy of all the reports on the schools of New South Wales under the direction of the Council, in order that the members of the said association may be able to consult them for their benefit.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN J. SALIER.

President, 28/6/73. Grant annual reports, if in stock.—J.S., 28/6/73. Despatch Clerk,  
30/6/73. Supplied.—T.R., 30/6/73.

### No. 3.

MESSRS. F. BRIDGES, A. ADAMS, AND J. J. SALIER, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Public School, Bourke-street,  
23 July, 1873.

SIR,

We are directed by the committee and members of the Teachers' Association of N. S. Wales to lay the following matter before the Council of Education, believing that they only require to have their serious attention called to the consideration of the same to enable them to devise means for obviating the evils that now exist.

The teachers, at their last meeting, after earnest and careful discussion, came to an unanimous decision that the practice of requiring all teachers in the Council's service to remain on the school premises during the whole of the dinner recess is detrimental in a high degree to the health of teachers, inasmuch as it deprives them of any cessation from labour, and also of the opportunity of taking the necessary refreshment that a mid-day recess demands.

The teachers think that the practice of ceasing from labour at mid-day, which persons in all trades and occupations are entitled to and have, and which is also accorded to other Civil Servants, is one founded as much upon physical necessity as upon a proper regard to the energetic performance of duty.

It

## 3

It is most respectfully suggested by the association that if the Council permit teachers to absent themselves from school during the dinner recess, the principal teacher guaranteeing that efficient supervision of the school and play-grounds is maintained, under all circumstances, by the teachers in turn, that it will conduce materially to the promotion of health, and interfere in no way with the proper management of the school.

If the Council will be pleased to grant this permission of recess to those who require the change, the teachers confidently expect that no unfavourable result will accrue, but that the release from the care of school for a short time, and the opportunity of enjoying a mid-day dinner, will cause greater efficiency in the performance of duty, and a corresponding increase of energy.

We have, &c.,

F. BRIDGES, President.

A. ADAMS, Vice do.

JOHN J. SALIER, Secretary.

## No. 4.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 28th July, 1873.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Read a letter from the Secretary of the Association, dated the 23rd instant, urging that teachers be not required to remain on school premises during the whole of the dinner recess. Deferred for further consideration.

## No. 5.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 4th August, 1873.

MID-DAY RECESS.—Read a letter, signed by Messrs. F. Bridges, A. Adams, and J. J. Salier, dated the 23rd ultimo, urging that teachers be not required to remain on the school premises during dinner recess.

The Council resolved,—

That the Secretary be directed to inform the writers that the Council is most desirous to promote the comfort and welfare of the teachers in its service; that with this view the Council will give its best consideration to the representations of teachers who may apply for any privilege or indulgence: and that the Council will decide such applications in accordance with their respective merits.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. J. SALIER.

Council of Education Office,

Sydney, 9 August, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd July last, signed also by the gentlemen named in the margin, respecting the duty required from teachers during the mid-day recess.

In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Council is most desirous to promote the comfort and welfare of the teachers in its service.

With this view the Council will give its best consideration to the representations of teachers who may apply for any privilege or indulgence, and will decide such applications in accordance with their respective merits.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 7.

MR. J. J. SALIER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Public School, Bourko-street,

6 August, 1873.

SIR,

A committee of gentlemen has been appointed by the Teachers' Association to reissue a Journal of Education for the use of teachers under the Council, on the model of the Journal of 1868-'69, and '70. This committee consists of Messrs. Bridges, Adams, Matthews, Dwyer, Kealy, Johnson, Temperley, Plummer, and myself.

It will add greatly to the interest of the Journal if the official information respecting appointments, removals, and promotions of teachers, applications for schools, schools opened and closed, could be furnished to Mr. Plummer by the 20th of every month, on his calling for it, or in any other way you may deem most convenient.

The committee believe that such information will be most acceptable and useful to teachers generally, the more so as they have no other means of obtaining it.

On behalf of the committee of the Journal I beg most respectfully the favour of such information being supplied.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. SALIER,

Secretary to Journal Committee.

## No. 8.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 11th August, 1873.

READ a letter from Mr. J. Salier, dated the 6th instant, requesting to be furnished monthly with information as to the appointments, removals, and promotions of teachers, for publication in the Journal of Education.

The Council resolved not to undertake to furnish the information desired.

No. 9.

## No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. J. SALIER.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 15 August, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6th August instant, in which you request that certain official information may be supplied for publication in a proposed Journal of Education, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the Council cannot undertake to furnish the information referred to.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 10.

MR. J. J. SALIER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Public School, Bourke-street,  
8 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to the Council of Education the following resolution, which was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Teachers' Association of New South Wales, held in St. James' School on Saturday, 30th August, 1873:—

"That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Council of Education to lay before them the views of the teachers upon the following subjects, viz. :—

1. The Council's circular of September, 1871.
2. The award of high certificates to teachers in training.
3. The reduction of teacher's salary when attendance falls below 30.
4. The detention of all teachers on the school premises during dinner recess."

The following gentlemen were appointed as members of the deputation:—

"Messrs. F. Bridges, L. G. Finigan, W. H. Johnson, T. Dwyer, W. Matthews, A. Adams, A. Clarke, T. J. Hardy, J. Ryan, and P. F. Sheehy."

I have the honor, on behalf of the association, most respectfully to request that the Council will be pleased to appoint a time for receiving the deputation.

I have &c.,  
J. J. SALIER,  
Hon. Secretary.

## No. 11.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 15th September, 1873.

READ a letter from Mr. J. J. Salier, dated the 8th instant, notifying that a deputation had been appointed by the Teachers' Association of New South Wales to lay before the Council their views as to

- 1st. The Council's circular of the 14th September, 1871;
  - 2nd. The award of high certificates to teachers in training;
  - 3rd. The reduction of teacher's salary when attendance falls below 30;
  - 4th. The detention of all teachers on the school premises during dinner recess;
- and requesting the Council to appoint a time to receive the deputation.

The Council resolved,—

1. That the Secretary acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Salier's letter, embodying a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of The Teachers' Association of New South Wales, and requesting the Council to fix a time for receiving a deputation appointed by such resolution.
2. That the Secretary further inform Mr. Salier that the Council declines to receive the deputation, or to recognize any organized body of teachers for the discussion of such subjects as those specified in the resolution; but that the Council is prepared to consider the representations of any teacher on matters in which he is personally interested.

## No. 12.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. J. SALIER.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 September, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th September instant, embodying a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Teachers' Association of New South Wales, and requesting the Council to fix a time for receiving a deputation appointed in accordance with each resolution.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Council declines to receive the deputation or to recognize any organized body of teachers for the discussion of such subjects as those specified in the resolution; but that the Council is prepared to consider the representations of any teacher on matters in which he is personally interested.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**EDUCATION.**  
(DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 May, 1874.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 March, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A nominal Return of all Denominational Schools in which the attendance has fallen below an average of thirty during the year 1873.
- “ (2.) Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes, in the possession of the Council of Education, in reference to the withdrawal of Certificates from such Schools.
- “ (3.) A nominal List of Certificates withdrawn during each year since 1868.”

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

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## EDUCATION.

### COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

#### SCHEDULE.

- (1.) A nominal Return of all Denominational Schools in which the attendance has fallen below an average of thirty, during the year 1873.
- (2.) Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes, in the possession of the Council of Education, in reference to the withdrawal of Certificates from such schools.
- (3.) A nominal list of Certificates withdrawn during each year since 1868.

RETURN of all Certified Denominational Schools in which the attendance has fallen below an average of thirty, during the year 1873.

School.	Quarter.					Average.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.		
Appin ..... R.C.	29	27	30	12	24	
Bargo East ..... R.C.	21	30	31	20	25	
Bishop's Bridge ..... C.E.	20	26	28	24	24	
Cassilis ..... C.E.	31	25	26	21	26	
Cabramatta ..... C.E.	23	25	22	20	22	
Cabramatta ..... R.C.	26	31	29	27	28	
Clarence Town ..... R.C.	23	31	33	29	29	
Cooma ..... R.C.	closed	23	28	24	25	
Cobbitty ..... C.E.	22	18	27	23	22	
Dapto ..... Pres.	30	28	27	29	28	
Gundagai South ..... C.E.	31	27	24	18	25	
Jamberoo ..... C.E.	30	24	27	closed	27	
Jugiong ..... R.C.	16	30	36	31	28	
Lochinvar ..... R.C.	27	23	19	37	26	
Mittagong ..... R.C.	24	17	16	23	20	
Narellan ..... C.E.	20	18	29	27	23	
Nerrigundah ..... R.C.	31	26	25	29	28	
Paterson ..... C.E.	31	30	23	24	27	
Portland Head ..... Pres.	19	19	19	16	18	
Seven Hills ..... C.E.	24	28	26	29	27	
Sofala ..... C.E.	32	30	29	22	28	
Wellington ..... R.C.	15	closed	closed	closed	15	
Wilberforce ..... C.E.	28	27	28	26	27	
Yass ..... Pres.	21	19	certificate withdrawn			

Council of Education  
Sydney, 30 April, 1874.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### East Bargo.

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### No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(No. 74/181.)

Inspector's Office, Glebe Road,  
31 January, 1874.

BARGO, R.C. :—Small attendance of pupils.

As this school is in the immediate vicinity of the Public School at Wilton, and as it is not possible to maintain the average attendance of pupils required by the 28th section of the Public Schools Act, and as the school is not required, I beg to advise that the certificate should be withdrawn. If it is desirable to continue the school, I beg to nominate Miss E. M. Lovat, recently trained at the Glebe Public School, for the office of teacher.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

No. 2.

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## No. 2.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 9th February, 1874.

BARGO, R.C. :—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated 31st ultimo, reporting the small attendance at the school.

THE Secretary was instructed to request the Local Committee to explain the cause of the small attendance.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to MR. J. M. SHIEL.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 February, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the small number of pupils in regular attendance at the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Bargo.

2. As it appears that, during the last quarter, the average attendance of pupils greatly decreased, and did not reach the required minimum, I am to request that the Local Committee in connection with the school will be good enough to furnish the Council with any observations relative to the causes of such decrease they may have to offer.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 February, 1874.

BARGO, R.C.—Your memo., No. 74/131, as to small attendance of pupils.

MR. J. M. SHIEL has been requested to explain the causes of the decreased attendance of pupils during the last quarter.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 5.

MR. J. M. SHIEL to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

East Bargo, 26 February, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of the 18th instant, respecting the small number of pupils in regular attendance at the Roman Catholic Certified Denominational School at East Bargo, that during the last quarter the attendance of pupils greatly decreased,—

For the information of the Honorable the Council of Education I beg to state,—

1. The conduct of the teacher which was so bad that some of the parents considered it advisable to withdraw their children from the school; in fact, it would appear that the teacher was a person that was not of a sound mind, for which his habits of intemperance may account.

2. The harvest interfered very much with the attendance, as some of the pupils were kept from school in order to assist in getting the harvest. However, I believe we have a suitable teacher now; I am in hopes that the attendance will be better.

I know from my own knowledge that there is over thirty children that usually attend this school, all of which are out of reach of the Public School.

I am, &c.,  
J. M. SHIEL.

B.C., Inspector of Camden District.—R.E.W., 6/3/74.

B.C., Secretary (No. 74/246).—I have no doubt but the bad management of the late teacher and the harvest reduced the attendance for the last quarter. Under the circumstances it is perhaps advisable not to withdraw the certificate at present.—W.M., 8/3/74.

## No. 6.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 16th March, 1874.

BARGO EAST, R.C.—Question of withdrawal of certificate on account of small attendance.

THE Council resolved to suspend action hereon for the present.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. M. SHIEL.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 23 March, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th ultimo, on the subject mentioned below, and to acquaint you that it has been duly submitted for the Council's consideration.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Subject:—Explanatory of decreased attendance of pupils at the Certified R.C. Denominational School at East Bargo.

## Bishop's Bridge.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of Council in reference to the withdrawal of Certificate.

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## No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/392.)

Inspector's Office,  
Maitland, 8 July, 1873.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, C.E.—Withdrawal of certificate.

I BEG leave to recommend that the Local Board of this school be called upon to show cause why its certificate should not be withdrawn, on the ground of the impracticability of maintaining the prescribed minimum attendance of thirty. There are only forty-two children enrolled in the school register of admission, nine of whom have left the district, and three others of whom seldom attend the school, their ages being only 3 or 4 years. Thus there are at the most only thirty-three children to maintain a daily attendance of thirty, which statistics plainly prove to be impracticable. Moreover, during the past half-year the average daily attendance has been only twenty-three; and it should be borne in mind that there is a Public School in the neighbourhood.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

## No. 2.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 14th July, 1873.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, C.E.—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated the 8th instant, recommending that the certificate be withdrawn from this school, in consequence of the small attendance. THE Secretary was instructed to call upon the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn, and to request the Inspector to report upon the accommodation provided in Public School.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. R. THACKERAY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 28 July, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the small number of pupils in regular attendance at the Certified Denominational Church of England School at Bishop's Bridge.

2. It appears that, for the last eighteen months, the average daily attendance has been below the minimum required by article 46 of the Regulations, and that there is no probability that the proper number will ever be maintained.

3. I am therefore to invite the attention of the Local Board to article 11 of the Regulations, and to request that they will be good enough to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school, in consequence of the small attendance.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 4.

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## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.  
(B.C., No. 73/9,376.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 28 July, 1873.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, C.E.—Your B.C., No. 73/892.

THE Local Board have been requested to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school in consequence of the small average attendance of pupils.

Be good enough to report, for the Council's information, what accommodation is afforded by the Public School at the above place.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 5.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/426.)

Inspector's Office,  
Maitland, , 187

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, P.—Your B.C., 73/9,376.

I beg leave to report that, in the event of the Bishop's Bridge C.E. School be closed, the local Public School will afford very fair accommodation for fifty-five pupils, which is about the average daily attendance of the two schools at present. The schoolhouse is a fair conditioned slab structure, with shingled roof and boarded floor, the boards of which are not well fixed. The schoolroom is 38 feet by 13 feet, by 7 feet, with fireplace, two doors, and two windows, but indifferently furnished. There is no residence, and the out-office accommodation is bad.

One very important consideration in this matter is that there is no certainty as to the Council obtaining a further lease of the school, for Mr. Brown is disposed to take possession of the school on account of arrears of rent.

As regards furnishing the school, there may be no difficulty; for, with the Council's sanction, the desks, book-press, hat-pegs, &c., of the Iona Public School can be temporarily sent to Bishop's Bridge.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

## No. 6.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 11th August, 1873.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE.—Read the Inspector's reports, Nos. 392 and 426 respectively, as to the proposed withdrawal of the certificate from the Church of England Denominational School, and the accommodation provided in the Public School.

The Secretary was instructed to call the attention of the Local Board of the Certified Denominational Church of England School to the Council's letter, requesting them to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. R. THACKERAY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 August, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to invite your attention to the letter which was addressed to you from this office on the 28th ultimo on the subject mentioned below, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish an *early* reply.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Subject:—Calling upon the Local Board of the Certified Church of England Denominational School at Bishop's Bridge to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school.

## No. 8.

THE REV. J. R. THACKERAY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

West Maitland, 21 August, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your letters of the 28th July and the 14th August respectively, calling upon the Local Board of the Certified Denominational C.E. School at Bishop's Bridge to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school, I have the honor to state that the Local Board has made the people of Bishop's Bridge acquainted with the intention of the Council unless the required average attendance is kept up, and that the people interested have pledged themselves and promise to sustain such required average.

There have been many circumstances of late, such as sickness and bad weather, which have militated against the attendance, and the Local Board respectfully submits to the Council the propriety of continuing the certificate for three or four months longer to give the people the opportunity of retaining their school, for which they have a strong desire.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES R. THACKERAY,  
Chairman.

No. 9.

## No. 9.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 25th August, 1873.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, C.E.—Read the chairman's letter, dated the 21st instant, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

DEFERRED for further consideration.

## No. 10.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 5th January, 1874.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, C.E.—Read the chairman's letter, dated 21st August last, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn on account of the small attendance.

THE Council resolved to withdraw the certificate from this school on the 31st January instant.

## No. 11.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. R. THACKERAY.

Council of Education Office,

Sydney, 7 January, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 21st August last, advancing reasons why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the Certified Church of England Denominational School at Bishop's Bridge on account of the small attendance.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, in view of the fact that the average attendance of pupils during the whole of last year did not exceed 24·46, the attendance during last month (December) being only 19·2, the Council has now resolved to withdraw the certificate from the school on the 31st January instant.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 12.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,

Sydney, 7 January, 1874.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, C.E.—Withdrawal of certificate.

THE Council has resolved to withdraw the certificate from the above school on the 31st instant, on account of the small attendance.

What course do you recommend with regard to the teacher?

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## Cabramatta—Seven Hills—Wilberforce.

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## No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
CABRAMATTA, R.C., SEVEN HILLS, C.E., and WILBERFORCE, C.E.:—Average attendance at, during 1873.

The following are the quarterly average attendances at the above schools during 1873:—

	Cabramatta, R.C.	Seven Hills, C.E.	Wilberforce, C.E.
March quarter ... ..	26	24·02	28·8
June quarter ... ..	31·9	28	27·05
September quarter ... ..	29·9	26·5	28·2
December quarter ... ..	27·53	29·06	26·01
Average for the year ... ..	28·83	26·89	27·5

As

As it appears from the above statement that these schools all fall below the average attendance of thirty (30) required by the Public Schools Act to entitle Denominational Schools to the retention of their certificates, I would beg to recommend that the attention of the Local Boards thereof be severally called to the fact that the low attendance renders them liable to the withdrawal of the certificates.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

Sydney, 9 February, 1874.

### No. 2.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 16th February, 1874.

CABRAMATTA, R.C., SEVEN HILLS, C.E., WILBERFORCE, C.E.—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated 9th instant, submitting a return of the attendance at these schools for the year 1873, from which it appears that a minimum of thirty has not been maintained.

THE Secretary was instructed to point out to the respective Local Boards of these schools that the low attendance renders them liable to the withdrawal of the certificates.

### No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. W. WOOD.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the fact that the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Church of England Denominational School at Wilberforce was during last year (1873) only 27.5.

2. As this number is below that required by the terms of the Public Schools Act (section 28) for Certified Denominational Schools, the Council has instructed me to point out to the Local Board that the certificate is liable to be withdrawn from the school, owing to the small attendance of pupils (*vide* article 11, section 2, of the Regulations).

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
(For the Secretary.)

### No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. YOUNG.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the fact that the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Cabramatta was during last year (1873) only 28.83.

2. As this number is below that required by the terms of the Public Schools Act (section 28) for Certified Denominational Schools, the Council has instructed me to point out to the Local Board that the certificate is liable to be withdrawn from the school, owing to the small attendance of pupils (*vide* article 11, section 2, of the Regulations).

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
(For the Secretary.)

### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. W. KILDAHL.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the fact that the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Church of England Denominational School at Seven Hills was during last year (1873) only 26.89.

2. As this number is below that required by the terms of the Public Schools Act (section 28) for Certified Denominational Schools, the Council has instructed me to point out to the Local Board that the certificate is liable to be withdrawn from the school, owing to the small attendance of pupils (*vide* article 11, section 2, of the Regulations).

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
(For the Secretary.)

## No. 6.

THE REV. P. YOUNG TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Liverpool, 3 March, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 25th ultimo, concerning the abstract possibility of losing the certificate of the Cabramatta school, I have the honor to say I hope and trust the Council of Education will not take such a fatal step without mature deliberation. I am sure that our liberal and paternal Government, considering how anxious we have been for several years to give the children of the extensive district of Cabramatta a good education, will not withdraw the certificate from our school for the small deficiency of one or two children in average attendance for the whole of last year, and particularly when very good reasons have been given for the absence of the children, such as sickness, harvest, floods, inundations, and last year's ever rainy season, without a parallel. Besides, the locality of the school is so situated, as it is intersected by many creeks, that it is impossible for the children to attend in wet weather; also, when I draw the attention of the Secretary to the fact that there are about fifty children in the district, mostly all Catholics, and that there is no other Denominational or Public School within 5 or 6 miles of this place. I am certain the Council of Education can have no intention of breaking a system of teaching which for many years has done so much good to promote the cause of education, for the want of one or two children in average attendance last year, when generally speaking the number of them has been right in former times, and that ample apologies for their absence last year have been approved by the Council of Education.

Perhaps our Secretary will say, the Council of Education is bound to proceed in this matter according to fixed rules and regulations; to this assertion I will answer, that it is the duty of the Council of Education to interpret these rules; and when I look around the country, and consider the average number of attendance in a great many of the schools, I see clearly that it has been the general practice of the Council of Education not to adhere only to the strict letter of the law but to the spirit and interpretation of the same, in accordance with the intention of the lawgiver. Were the Council to act otherwise it should be under the painful necessity of closing one-fourth of the country schools in the Colony.

Therefore I am quite confident that with regard to the very small deficiency of the pupils attendance in question, the honorable Council of Education will deal with me, together with the Cabramatta people and school, in the same liberal and impartial spirit as on all other occasions.

I have, &c.,  
P. YOUNG.

B.C., Inspector of Cumberland District, 6/3/74.—This is a reply to a letter, notifying that the certificate is liable to be withdrawn on account of small attendance during 1873.—R.E.W.

B.C., Secretary.—It does not appear to me that any further action is at present necessary, beyond the caution already given of the liability of the school to the forfeiture of its certificate on account of the small average attendance of last year.—J. M'CREIDIE, Insp., Cumb. Dist.

## Cobbitty—Cabramatta—Portland Head.

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## No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/537.) Sydney, 28 April, 1873.

COBBITTY, C.E.—Average attendance at.

THE average at this school for last quarter was only 22.8, and for last year it only reached 26.3.

This school, therefore, having failed for the last fifteen months to fulfil the requirements of the Public Schools Act, I am of opinion that the certificate should be withdrawn from it, and I would beg to recommend accordingly, and that aid be continued to it thereafter as a Provisional School.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Insp., Cumb. Dist.

## No. 2.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/536.)

Sydney, 28 April, 1873.

CABRAMATTA, C.E.—Average attendance at.

The average attendance at this school for the last quarter has been only 23.76, and for last year it only reached 25.29.

It appears, therefore, that for the last fifteen months the attendance at this school has fallen considerably short of the numbers required by the Public Schools Act for Denominational Schools.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the certificate should be withdrawn from this school, and would beg to recommend accordingly.

As the school has barely maintained the numbers necessary for the establishment of a Public School it might be aided as a Provisional one, of which fact the Local Board might be informed, should the Council be pleased to withdraw the certificate.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Insp., Cumb. Dist.

## No. 3.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/535.)

Sydney, 28 April, 1873.

PORTLAND HEAD, PRES.—Average attendance at.

The average attendance at this school for the last quarter has been only 19.48, with an enrolment of 24 pupils for the same period. For 1872 the average was only 21. It appears, therefore, that for the last fifteen months this school has fallen far short of the attendance required by the Public Schools Act for Denominational Schools, and has, in fact, only kept up the numbers required of Provisional Schools.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the certificate should be withdrawn from this school, and the Local Board informed accordingly, intimation being given at the same time of the Council's willingness to continue to grant salary to the school as a Provisional one, should the members so wish it.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

## No. 4.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 12th May, 1873.

COBBITTY, C.E., CABRAMATTA, C.E., PORTLAND HEAD, PRES.—Read the Inspector's memoranda, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting that these schools have failed to fulfil the requirements of the Public Schools Act for the last fifteen months, and recommending that the certificates be withdrawn, and the schools aided as Provisional Schools.

CONSIDERATION deferred for six months in the cases of Cobbitty and Cabramatta, but in the case of Portland Head the Council decided that the Local Board should be called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

## No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE REV. D. MOORE, B.A.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 22 May, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration the small number of pupils in average attendance at the Certified Denominational Presbyterian School at Portland Head.

2. As from the returns it appears that for the last fifteen months the attendance has been below the required minimum number (30), I am to invite the attention of the Local Board to article 11 of the Regulations, and to call upon them to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.  
(B.C., No. 73/6,100.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 22 May, 1873.

COBBITTY, C.E., CABRAMATTA, C.E., PORTLAND HEAD, PRES.—Your B.C.'s Nos. 73/535, 6, 7, respecting small attendance.

THE Local Board at Portland Head have been called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school.

The Council has deferred the consideration of the other cases for six months.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

THE REV. D. MOORE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Manse, Pitt Town,  
3 July, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to the "Council's" circular to the Local Board of the Presbyterian Denominational School, Portland Head, requesting them to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn, I am instructed to state, that under present circumstances it is impossible to secure the *minimum* attendance (30) required by the Act.

Should the Council determine to withdraw the certificate, we hope they will allow the school to be continued as a Provisional School under their care, as the Board hope to be able to reclaim the certificate should the district be favoured with more prosperous seasons.

The present state of things is entirely owing to the disastrous floods with which the district has been visited during the past ten years, causing the removal of many families to more favoured localities.

The Council will understand with what regret we look upon the withdrawal of the certificate, when we state that the school has been in operation since the year 1808, when it was established by the first settlers on the Hawkesbury.

The Local Board would also draw attention to the circumstances of the teacher, Mr. M'Fetridge, that he is a man of advanced age, and nearly all his life occupied in teaching that he is now unable to enter upon any other employment to obtain a living for himself and large family.

The Local Board hope, therefore, that the Council will deal with him as liberally in the matter of salary as the case will admit.

I have, &c.,  
DAVID MOORE.

## No. 8.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 7th July, 1873.

PORTLAND HEAD, PRES.—Read a letter from the Rev. D. Moore, dated the 3rd instant, shewing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school.

THE Council agreed to take no further steps towards the withdrawal of the certificate at present.

## No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. D. MOORE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 16 July, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 3rd instant, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the Certified Presbyterian Denominational School at Portland Head.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state, that in view of the circumstances set forth in your communication the Council has agreed to take no further steps towards the withdrawal of the certificate from the school for the present.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Sydney, 9 February, 1874.

CABRAMATTA, C.E., COBBITTY, C.E., AND PORTLAND HEAD, PRES. :—Average attendance at, during 1872 and 1873.

THE following is a statement of the attendance at the above schools for the past two years :—

	1872.	1873.
Cabramatta C.E., average ... ..	25·29	23·0
Cobbity C.E., average ... ..	26·8	22·8
Portland Head, Pres., average...	21·	18·5

Adverting

## 11

Adverting to my memoranda, No. 73/536 and 73/537, dated 28th April, 1873, the consideration of which was deferred for six months, I would beg to point out that the attendance at the two first-named schools has been less during 1873 than it was in 1872, and in both years far below the numbers (30) required by the Public Schools Act to entitle Denominational Schools to the continuance of certificates.

With reference to the Portland Head Presbyterian School a similar decrease is observable during 1873, and there is no reasonable ground for thinking that the necessary average will be regained in this school. The only objection urged against the withdrawal of the certificate is the fact that it would deprive the Local Board of a certain allowance from the Church and School Lands Fund, which assists them in keeping the *church*, in which the school is conducted, in repair. Respecting this objection it has been pointed out as strange that a *church* should be kept in repair by money obtained on account of a *school* held in it, and that such an excuse for suspending the law even be mentioned.

In conclusion I would beg to recommend that the certificate should be withdrawn from the three schools in question, viz. :—Cabramatta, C.E., Cobbitty, C.E., and Portland Head, Presbyterian.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

## No. 11.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 16th February, 1874.

CABRAMATTA, C.E., COBBITTY, C.E., PORTLAND HEAD, PRES. :—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated 9th instant, submitting a return of the attendance at these Schools for the past two years, from which it appears that a minimum of 30 has not been maintained.

The Secretary was instructed in each of these cases to call upon the Local Board for an explanation of the small attendance and to point out that the certificate is liable to withdrawal, but to inform the Board that such withdrawal would not necessarily lead to the closing of the school, inasmuch as it would be eligible for aid as a Provisional School.

## No. 12.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REVEREND G. N. WOODS.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 24 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the fact that the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Church of England Denominational School at Cabramatta was during the year 1872 only 25.29, and during 1873 only 23.0.

2. As the attendance has been for so long a period below the number required by the terms of the Public Schools Act (section 28), I am further instructed by the Council to call upon the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school in accordance with the Regulations (article 11, section 2).

3. The Council at the same time desires me to point out, that if the certificate be withdrawn from the school such a course would not lead necessarily to the closing of the school, inasmuch as it would be eligible for aid as a Provisional School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 13.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REVEREND A. W. PAIN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 24 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the fact that the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Church of England Denominational School at Cobbitty was during the year 1872 only 26.3, and during 1873 only 22.8.

2. As therefore the attendance has been for so long a period below the number required by the terms of the Public Schools Act (section 8), I am instructed by the Council to call upon the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school, in accordance with the Regulations (article 11, section 2).

3. The Council at the same time desires me to point out that if the certificate be withdrawn, such a course would not necessarily lead to the closing of the school, inasmuch as it would be eligible for aid as a Provisional School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 14.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REVEREND D. MOORE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 24 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the fact that the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Presbyterian Denominational School at Portland Head was during the year 1872 only 21.0, and during 1873 only 18.5.

2. As therefore the attendance has been for so long a period below the number required by the terms of the Public Schools Act (section 28), I am instructed by the Council to call upon the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school, in accordance with the Regulations (article 11, section 2).

3. The Council at the same time desires me to point out that if the certificate be withdrawn, such a course would not necessarily lead to the closing of the school, inasmuch as it would be eligible for aid as a Provisional School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 15.

THE REV. G. N. WOODD TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Parsonage, Denbam Court,  
2 March, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 24th February, relative to the closing of the Church of England School at Cabramatta, in consequence of the diminished numbers of the scholars, the Local Board request that the Council of Education will be pleased to appoint a teacher at a reduced salary, in accordance with the terms of the 46th regulation, which provides that if in any case the attendance falls below the number of thirty a reduction may be made in the amount of salary awarded.

I am, &c.,  
GEORGE N. WOODD.

## No. 16.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 9th March, 1874.

CABRAMATTA, C.E.—Read the Chairman's letter, dated the 2nd instant, requesting the appointment of a teacher at a reduced salary.

Agreed to.

## No. 17.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. G. N. WOODD.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 16 March, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of 2nd instant, and as a temporary arrangement, the Council has agreed to allow Mr. Samuel Russell to remain in charge of the Certified Denominational Church of England School at Cabramatta, on the understanding that his salary will be subject to reduction in conformity with article 46 of the Regulations.

2. Salary will therefore be payable to Mr. Russell from 1st March instant, according to the scale specified in the Council's circular of 28th October last, copy of which is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 18.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 16 March, 1874.

CABRAMATTA, C.E.—Temporary retention of Mr. Russell as teacher.

As a temporary arrangement, the Council has agreed to allow Mr. Russell to remain in charge of the above school, on the understanding that his salary will be subject to reduction in conformity with article 46 of the Regulations.

Salary will therefore be payable to Mr. Russell from 1st March instant, according to the scale specified in the Council's circular of 28th October last.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 19.

THE REV. A. W. PAIN TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Parsonage, Cobbitty,  
6 March, 1874.

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th February, in which you call upon the Local Board of the Certified Denominational C.E. School at Cobbitty to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school in accordance with the Regulations (article 11, section 1).

I am requested by the Local Board respectfully to submit the following reasons why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

The school was in an unsettled state twice during the year 1873,—once in consequence of having no teacher for more than two months (from April 1 to June 9); and again, in consequence of the present teacher's illness in October and November. In both cases the attendance during the first few weeks after the re-opening of the school was exceptionally low; for instance, the monthly average for June, 1873, was only 18.3, and for December only 19.5. Moreover, in February and March the district was visited with serious floods, which caused the attendance during the three weeks ending February 28, March 7, 14, to be only 11.5, 18.2, and 20.4 respectively.

It therefore appears that the yearly average has suffered from exceptional causes.

Several of the scholars live on the other side of the river and are kept from school because the water is above the log bridge. This fact frequently reduces the average attendance.

At the present time there are thirty-six children on the books, and were it not for the reasons stated every month by the teacher, the attendance would be such as would satisfy the terms of the "Public Schools Act."

I would again urge that the school is the only one in the district, and that there are no Roman Catholic children in the neighbourhood; consequently, no larger attendance would be secured by altering the character of the school.

The parents of the present scholars prefer the present school to any other, and they would feel its loss very severely. We should be very sorry to have only a Provisional School, as it would involve the appointment of a teacher of inferior qualifications.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR W. PAIN,  
Chairman of Local Board.

B.C., Inspector of Cumberland District,—Referred for your report.—W.W., 10/3/74.

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Clarence Town.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of Council, in reference to the withdrawal of Certificate.

NO.	PAGE.
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2. Council's Minute. 23 March, 1874 .....	13

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No. 1.

MR. T. W. MOORE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Certified Denominational R.C. School,  
Clarence Town, 20 March, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that since my last communication, dated the 2nd of the present month, seven more of the Roman Catholic children, who have been in the habit of attending this school, have left the district for Wallsend, thereby reducing the number of children (of from four years and upwards, living in the town and within four miles of it) to twenty-eight, all counted.

Therefore a Certified Denominational R.C. School cannot be maintained here.

Of the above twenty-eight, five are not, nor will they be, attending at any school.

I would not have trespassed by writing at this time, but with the hope that as the quarter is drawing to a close there may be a suitable vacancy, and that I may be remembered.

I remain, &c.,  
THOMAS W. MOORE.

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No. 2.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 23rd March, 1874.

CLARENCE TOWN, R.C.—Question of withdrawal of the certificate.

THE COUNCIL resolved that the Local Board of this school be called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn, on account of the number of pupils in average attendance having fallen below thirty.

## South Gundagai.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of Council, in reference to the withdrawal of Certificate.

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2. Secretary to Rev. H. E. Thomson. 19 January, 1874 .....	14
3. Inspector to Secretary. 19 January, 1874 .....	14
4. Rev. H. E. Thomson to Secretary. 30 January, 1874 .....	15
5. Council's Minute. 9 February, 1874 .....	15
6. Secretary to Rev. H. E. Thomson. 11 February, 1874 .....	15
7. Secretary to Inspector. 11 February, 1874 .....	15

## No. 1.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

SOUTH GUNDAGAI, C.E.—Return of Attendance:—September, 19-75; October, 20; November, 18-65.

MINUTE of the President of the Council of Education on the 17th December, 1873.

PAY salary; but Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

## No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. E. THOMSON.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the fact that for the last nine months past the average attendance of pupils at the Certified Denominational Church of England School at Gundagai South has been below the minimum required by the provisions of the Public Schools Act, sections 9 and 28. It is found that the school above referred to has had, according to the returns certified as correct by the Local Board, an average attendance as hereunder stated:—

For quarter ending 30th June, 1873 .....	27-79
For quarter ending 30th September, 1873 .....	24-20
For month of October, 1873 .....	20
For month of November, 1873 .....	18-65
For month of December, 1873 .....	12

2. I am further to point out, that by section 28 of the Act the Council is empowered to withdraw the certificate from any school of this class not having thirty children in regular attendance, after the first day of January of the year 1868.

3. It appears further from letters received from the teacher, respectively dated 27th September and 31st October last, that eleven children have left the district, and that the possibility of the required attendance being reached is very considerably diminished.

4. Under these circumstances the Council has instructed me to call upon the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 3.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ALBURY DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

GUNDAGAI SOUTH, C.E.:—Recommendation as to cancellation of certificate.

Inspector's Office, Albury,  
19 January, 1874.

The average daily attendance of pupils in the Gundagai South, C.E. School, during the year 1873, was as follows:—

First quarter .....	31-3
Second „ .....	27-7
Third „ .....	24-8
Fourth „ .....	18-6
Average for year .....	25-4

It follows therefore that the conditions of section 28 of the Public Schools Act are not fulfilled.

It has further to be stated that the educational requirements of the locality will be fully met by the Public Schools at Gundagai and Edwardstown, the former being about 1½ mile, and the latter 2½ miles, from the site of the Gundagai South C.E. School. In fact more than half the number of children residing at South Gundagai and attending school are enrolled on the books of the before mentioned Public Schools at the present time.

The lay members of the Local Board at present residing in the locality are Messrs. R. W. Perkins, Henry Jenkins, and Julian Hawthorne. So far as I am aware, they take little if any interest in the school. The local supervision devolves wholly upon the resident clergyman; and the Rev. H. E. Thomson, the present incumbent, has not up to the present been formally recognized as a member of the Local Board.

I beg to recommend,—That for the reasons stated herein the necessary steps be taken to cancel the certificate of the Certified Denominational Church of England School at South Gundagai.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,  
Inspector.

## No. 4.

THE REV. H. E. THOMSON TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Parsonage,  
Gundagai, 30 January.

SIR,

In reply to your letter relative to the South Gundagai school, I respectfully beg to inform you that upon my arrival here, in July, 1873, I found matters in this school at a very low ebb indeed. The committee seem to be entirely broken up. Some have died, others have left the place, and nobody takes the least interest in it. There had not been a single visitor to it for upwards of twelve months.

There seems to be no possibility of forming a new Local Board; and the usual characteristic of New South Wales in everything, apathy and slowness, is displayed here in a very marked way.

The teacher seems to be inclined to do his duty; and for New South Wales (always a generation behind Victoria) seems to be a good teacher.

He has complained bitterly to me that he has not yet received his salary for December. I can show no cause why the grant should be continued; indeed I do not know how the people here can expect it to be continued.

At the same time I think Mr. and Mrs. M'Cutcheon should not suffer if there is a vacancy anywhere. They would make good teachers for the Adelong Crossing school, so long vacant.

I have, &c.,

H. E. THOMSON.

## No. 5.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 9th February, 1874.

GUNDAGAI SOUTH, C.E.—Read the chairman's letter, dated 30th ultimo, respecting the proposed withdrawal of the certificate.

THE Council resolved to withdraw the certificate from this school from the present date, 9th February instant.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. E. THOMSON.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 February, 1874.

REV. SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the proposed withdrawal of the certificate from the Certified Church of England Denominational School at South Gundagai, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has resolved to withdraw the certificate from the school from this date.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ALBURY DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 February, 1874.

SOUTH GUNDAGAI, C.E.—Withdrawal of certificate.

THE Council has resolved to withdraw the certificate from the above school from this date.

Be good enough therefore to take steps to secure the proper protection of the Council's property in the school.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## Lochinvar.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of the Council in reference to the withdrawal of Certificate.

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	{ Inspector to Secretary. 15 June, 1873 .....	17

## No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

LOCHINVAR, R.C.—Incidental inspection, 21st April, 1873.

Teaching staff—Mr. J. Hallinan, III C.; unmarried. Local Secretary—Rev. P. Hand.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—13 boys; 15 girls; total, 28.

Numbers of pupils present:—11 boys; 10 girls; total, 21.

THIS school is held in a chapel. Sufficient space is appropriated for school purposes, but the presence of extraneous furniture, and the heavy high seats behind the desks, give an abnormal appearance to the schoolroom. The supply of furniture is adequate, and that of apparatus is fair; but the seats are unwieldy, and the maps carelessly arranged, besides which the requisite care is not bestowed upon the school materials. The quarterly return is not in progress; otherwise, the condition of the school records is satisfactory. The external aspect of the property is pleasing.

2. The attendance is low and irregular, and does not meet the requirements of the Public Schools Act, there being but twenty-eight pupils names enrolled, and for which no satisfactory excuses can be assigned, such as sickness and extreme bad weather. The average attendances for the last and last but one quarters have been only 27 and 30 respectively. During the past twelve months there has been no attendance on the following days:—

10th April, 1873	Church holiday.
17th March, "	"
6th February, "	"
1st November, 1872	"
15th August, "	"
30th May, "	"
9th May, "	"
9th February, 1873	Wet; omitted from average.
10th February, "	"
11th November, 1872	Singleton Show.
15th November, "	Telegraph cable.
24th September, "	Repairs.
18th September, "	Local holiday.
6th August, "	Prince Alfred's Birthday.
18th April, "	Maitland Show.

Of the punctuality of conducting the school work I cannot write confidently; yet, considering that the teacher often resides in East Maitland, some 9 miles away, it is presumable, from circumstances of distance, bad roads, and wet weather, that he is sometimes late. The schoolroom is tolerably neat and clean, and the school work is performed with fair order and quietness, but with a lack of spirited energy. The condition of the book-press, and the mutilated condition of the slates, &c., however, are testimonies of the teacher's carelessness and lack of industry. The pupils are clean and well-behaved; but twelve out of thirteen bootless ones had left their boots at home, thus marring their neatness of appearance. The prevailing tone of the school is tolerable.

3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except sewing and singing, and the instruction is intelligently regulated. The lesson documents are framed with neatness and fair skill, but are not strictly followed. The teaching, though not spirited enough, is apparently earnest and diligent.

Considering the low attendance of this school, and both the declining condition and comparative inferiority of Lochinvar as a township, I think that the interests of education would be better served and secured by the Council maintaining the local Public School only; for then the pupils would receive more direct teaching and influence, owing to a necessary increase in the teaching staff thereof.

*Recommendation.*—I beg leave to recommend therefore that the Council withdraw its aid from the school, providing that the Local Board is unable to give substantial reasons for the past and present low attendance, as well as give satisfactory assurances as to its ability of maintaining the prescribed minimum in future.

I think it expedient also that the teacher should be enjoined by the Council to live in reasonable proximity to his school.

Inspector's Office, 26/4/1873.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

## No. 2.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 5th May, 1873.

LOCHINVAR, R.C.—Read the Inspector's report on incidental inspection, dated the 26th April, 1873.

IN consequence of the low attendance the Council decided that the Local Board should be called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. HAND.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 16 May, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the Inspector's report upon the incidental inspection of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Lochinvar, visited on 21st ultimo.

2. As from this report it appears that there are only twenty-eight pupils on the roll of the school, I am to invite the attention of the Local Board to article 10 of the Regulations, and to call upon them to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school on account of the low attendance.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 16 May, 1873.

LOCHINVAR, R.C.—Incidental inspection of 21st ultimo.

THE Local Board have been called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school, on account of the low attendance.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 5.

THE REV. P. HAND TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

West Maitland, 23 May, 1873.

STR,

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, calling my attention to the low attendance at the Certified R.C. Denominational School at Lochinvar, and asking me to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn, I have the honor to submit the following statements for the consideration of the Council of Education:—

1. I have delayed in answering your letter that I might consult with the members of the Local Board. Their unanimous opinion is that the low attendance at this school is solely attributable to a dislike taken to the teacher by the people of the district, who were in the habit of sending their children to this school in preference to any other.

2. There are over 40 (forty) children of R.C. parents who live within a reasonable distance attending no school in consequence.

3. Why I have not called your attention to this matter sooner is, that I did not wish in any way to injure the teacher, who, I understood, applied to the Council for a removal. Waiting for such removal I suffered the present state of things to continue for some short time past, after using every effort to reconcile the people to the teacher.

4. In making these statements the Local Board do not wish to have it understood that they consider this prejudice on the part of the people against the teacher as justified. They merely desire to state the fact, without entering into consideration of the merits or demerits.

5. I have no doubt but that the removal of the present teacher, and the appointment of another more agreeable to the parents, will make this one of the most flourishing country schools under the Council.

6. Some of the parents complain that there was no provision made to have sewing taught in this school, and would give the preference to have a married man as teacher.

Hoping that the Council of Education will find the above statements satisfactory, and grant the removal sought for,

I have, &c.,  
P. HAND,  
Chairman of Local Board,  
C.R.C.D. School, Lochinvar.

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No. 6.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 9th June, 1873.

LOCHINVAR, R.C.—Read the Chairman's letter, dated 23rd May last, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

Ordered to be referred to the Inspector for report.

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No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 10 June, 1873.

LOCHINVAR, R.C.—The Chairman's letter of 23rd ult., showing cause why certificate should not be withdrawn.

For your report.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

THE excuses offered by the Local Board in defence of the low attendance appear to me very feeble, unsatisfactory, and somewhat inexplicable. It is stated that the low attendance is solely attributable to the parents' dislike to the teacher, to prejudices against him which the Board appears to regard as not justifiable;

justifiable; yet no attempt is made to satisfy the Council as to the grounds, reasonable or otherwise, of such dislikes or prejudices, notwithstanding that "every effort has been made to reconcile the people to the teacher." I have seen both the chairman of the Board and the teacher, neither of whom can explain or account for such prejudices. The Rev. Mr. Hand states that no blame is attached to the teacher for neglect of duty, and that he remembers but one case where a parent withdrew his children because they did not improve to his satisfaction.

My opinion of the matter is that the causes of the low attendance lie deeper than the apparently baseless dislikes or prejudices of the people for the teacher, against whom no charge of negligence has been preferred. I believe, with the teacher, that the people themselves are greatly to blame for their apathy, negligence, cupidity, or laxity of home rule in regard to school matters.

Notwithstanding that the teacher wishes to enter the Training School, the application for his removal, on the grounds set forth by the Local Board, cannot in justice to him be granted by the Council, seeing that there are no tangible charges against him. Again, should it seem fit to the Council to remove him, the applied for appointment of a married person in his stead would be inexpedient, for the attendance is still below the minimum, the emoluments are low and uncertain, and there is no residence, nor any guarantee of an increased attendance. For the current quarter the gross and average attendances have been only 39 and 25 respectively.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

M., 18/6/73.

### Mittagong.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of Council, in reference to the withdrawal of Certificate.

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### No. 1.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

MITTAGONG, R.C.—General inspection, 16th October, 1873.

Teacher—Mr. Thomas Hickey, Class III, Sec. B; married; salary, £84 per annum; partially assisted by his wife.

Chairman of Local Board—Rev. D. M'Guinn.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—14 boys; 12 girls; total, 26.  
Numbers of pupils present:—11 boys; 7 girls; total, 18.

1. The Mittagong Roman Catholic Church is the building used. It is roomy, suitably shaped, and sufficiently furnished. The extent to which school organization is interfered with by Church arrangements is very small. At the end of the building are three small rooms, partly of slabs and partly of bark, for a teacher's residence. The playground is unenclosed, and water-closets are the only external appointments. The school stock is sufficient and in fair condition. The records are complete.

2. About one-fourth of the children in the locality attend; they are punctual, but only tolerably regular. For the population the numbers are very low. From the subjoined table it will be seen that they have been below the minimum required by law for Denominational Schools all through the year, and that they are declining.

Quarter ending—	Enrolled.	Average attendance.
March.....	18 boys, 20 girls; total, 38.	12·3 boys; 12·2 girls; total, 24·5.
June .....	16 " 11 " " 27.	9·39 " 8·56 " " 17·95.
Sept. ....	12 " 14 " " 26.	6·6 " 9·1 " " 15·7.

Cleanliness is fair; but in consequence of the fitful and sometimes undignified character of the government the order is but moderate and the moral tone low. The discipline as a whole is moderate.

3. The teacher is unable to teach singing, which is consequently omitted; and drawing is irregularly taught. All other subjects are provided for; but, as will be seen from the table below, the teaching in some is ineffective.

In reading (enunciation), dictation, and arithmetic the proficiency is fair; writing and geography, tolerable; grammar (excluding analysis), moderate; explanation of reading lessons, indifferent; object lessons, small; analysis of sentences, failure; average proficiency, moderate to tolerable.

The teacher has a theoretical knowledge of proper methods, but is not very skilful in plying them. As a consequence the pupils' mental powers are but poorly developed, and the children do not work with much interest and vigour. They are tolerably attentive. It would be better to have a first class of two divisions, instead of a second class of two divisions, as at present. As a whole the classification is tolerably appropriate. The time-table and programmes are suitable; but the former is not well kept to.

4. The teacher has on the whole a fair knowledge of what is required of him; he might, however, well conduct his school with more system, and act generally with more circumspection and judgment. I have conferred with him on this matter, and expect improvement. His wife renders required assistance.

5. Actual local supervision does not exist. There have been no meetings of the Board since last inspection, and nothing has been done by them for the school for some time past.

6. To sum up: the material condition is tolerable; the internal organization and general discipline are moderate; the course of instruction is not quite complete; and in some subjects the attainments are very low—average proficiency between moderate and tolerable. The school is in a very low and declining state as regards numbers, and has not for ten months past satisfied the legal conditions necessary to its continued existence as a Certified Denominational School. As far as the teacher can be held responsible the *general condition and results are moderate.*

*Recommendation.*—I would recommend that unless the numbers reach the required minimum during the current quarter, the certificate be withdrawn at the end of it; and that the Local Board be apprised accordingly.

Roslyn, 22 November, 1873.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

### No. 2.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 1st December, 1873.

MITTAGONG, R.C.—Read the Inspector's report on general inspection, dated 22nd November, 1873, recommending withdrawal of certificate.

THE Council resolved,—That unless the required attendance be maintained during the current quarter the certificate should be cancelled.

### No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. D. M'GUINN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the small number of children in regular attendance at the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Mittagong.

2. It appears that for the last fourteen months the average attendance has been below that required by article 46 of the Regulations, although there were sufficient children in the locality to maintain the proper number.

3. In view of this circumstance the Council has instructed me to invite the attention of the Local Board to article 11 of the Regulations, and to intimate that, should the attendance for the present quarter not reach the required minimum (30), the Council will be compelled to consider the expediency of withdrawing the certificate from the school at the end of the year.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., No. 73/17,027.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1873.

MITTAGONG, R.C.:—General inspection of 16th October last.

THE Local Board have been informed that, should the attendance for the present quarter not reach the required minimum (30), the Council will be compelled to consider the expediency of withdrawing the certificate from the school at the end of the year.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 5.

THE REV. D. M'GUINN TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Berrima, 23 December, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, in reference to the small attendance of scholars at the R.C. School, Mittagong, and that unless the attendance reached thirty at the end of the present month, the certificate would be withdrawn by the Council,—

2. I must say that I am somewhat surprised at the shortness of the notice, the school having just been broken up for the Christmas holidays.

3. I have even not sufficient Catholic children in the district for eight or ten months to maintain the required number; but now the population is daily increasing on account of the number of people employed at the iron mines, and I have reason to hope that in a short time the number in attendance will be nearer to sixty; and Mr. Hickey is now giving general satisfaction.

4. There are at present thirty-two scholars enrolled, and about thirty attending an evening school kept by Mr. Hickey, some of whom cannot attend the day school, so that in reality there are more than the required number attending; and as the Council has been so indulgent in not withdrawing the certificate before now, it will not do so when there is such a prospect that there will be shortly (likely next quarter) double the required number in daily attendance.

I remain, &c.,  
D. M'GUINN,  
Chairman, &c.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 29th December, 1873.

MITTAGONG, R.C.—Read the Chairman's letter, dated 23rd instant, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

The Council resolved to defer action in this matter for a period of six months.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. D. M'GUINN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the Council's decision with regard to withdrawing the certificate from the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Mittagong on account of the small attendance of pupils.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, under the circumstances of the case, and in view of the statements contained in your letter, the Council has resolved to suspend its action in this matter for a period of six months from this date.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1874.

MITTAGONG, R.C.—Threatened withdrawal of certificate. My B.C., No. 73/17,027.

The Council having had under consideration a letter from the Rev. D. M'Guinn, has resolved to suspend its action in this matter for a period of six months from this date.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## Nerrigundah.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of Council, in reference to the withdrawal of Certificate.

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## No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(No. 73/90).

Bega, 18 August, 1873.

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Recommending withdrawal of certificate.

MR. O'BRIEN, the teacher lately appointed to this school, informs me that he has applied for removal, on the ground that he sees no prospect of maintaining an average of thirty. When I inspected the school a few days ago there were twenty-three enrolled and nineteen present, and I was assured by the Secretaries of both Boards that there were not sufficient Catholic children in the neighbourhood to warrant the expectation that this attendance would under any circumstances be sufficiently increased to justify the continuance of aid. From a return furnished me by the Public School Board, it appears that there are forty-eight Protestant and thirty Catholic children of school age in Nerrigundah. Taking into consideration the fact that many of these, for one cause or another, must occasionally be absent, it is evident that while the two schools exist an average of thirty cannot be regularly maintained at either.

It will not only be economical to amalgamate the schools, but as no respectable teacher will at present consent to remain in charge of either of them, I am of opinion that for the children's sake, if for no other reason, the opportunity now offered of uniting two ill-conducted schools, so as to form one, in which a proper system of discipline and instruction may be maintained, should not be lost. At present the teachers are so much at the mercy of parents, and the whole tone of the township is so demoralized in regard to school matters, that irrespective of other considerations it would be a public benefit to the place

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place to close one of the schools, and to allow the children a chance of being sensibly controlled and respectably educated. Of the four resident members of the R. C. Board, the secretary (Mr. Butler) and Mr. Quinn are in favour of, and Messrs. Maloney and M'Viety against, amalgamation.

I beg to recommend that Mr. O'Brien's application for removal be entertained, and that at the same time the certificate be withdrawn from the school.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

## No. 2.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 25th August, 1873.

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated the 18th instant, recommending the withdrawal of the certificate.

THE COUNCIL resolved,—That the Local Board should be called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. J. GARVEY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 1 September, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the small number of pupils in regular attendance at the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Nerrigundah.

2. It appears that there are only about thirty pupils of a school age of the Roman Catholic persuasion in the locality; consequently the minimum average attendance required by article 46 of the Regulations cannot be maintained. Further, the average attendance of pupils for the quarter ended 30th June last was but 26·8.

3. In view of these circumstances, the Council has instructed me to invite the attention of the Local Board to article 11 of the Regulations, and to request that they will show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school in accordance with the provisions of that article.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 4.

THE REV. J. J. GARVEY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Moruya, 23 September, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that I received, only a few days ago, a letter from your Secretary, dated 1st instant. It was directed to Nerrigundah, where it was detained.

Mr. Wilkins, in this letter, states a fact and asks a question. In a few days I shall call a meeting of the Local Board of the Nerrigundah R.C.D. School, when I shall institute an inquiry into the truth of the former, and hope to be able to give a reply to the latter.

I respectfully request that you will withhold taking whatever steps you may deem expedient regarding this school until you will have received a letter from the secretary of the Local Board.

I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for the prompt and energetic measures you took to have a teacher appointed to the above school.

I have, &c.,  
J. J. GARVEY.

## No. 5.

THE REV. J. J. GARVEY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Moruya, 30 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, directing my attention to the small number of pupils in attendance at the Certified R.C.D. School, Nerrigundah, for the quarter ended June last, and requesting the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

Having placed your letter under the consideration of the Local Board of the above school, at a meeting duly convened on the 27th instant, I am now authorized to state, 1st. That there are forty-five (45) children of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and of a school age, within a radius of three miles from the school; and consequently under the management of an efficient teacher we may reasonably expect that the number required by the Regulations will be fully maintained.

2. In accounting for the decreased average attendance during the quarter ended 30th June last, I have to remind you that the school was in operation only for a few weeks in April; consequently, this average cannot be regarded as a fair test.

3. The late teacher having failed to satisfy the parents, or to obtain their confidence, the decrease in regular attendance is, in the opinion of the Local Board, chiefly attributable to the unwillingness of the parents to send their children to a teacher whose efforts to discharge his duties they did not appreciate.

4. The average attendance for the present month is over 31, as may be learned from the returns. The Local Board feel confident and assured that under a good teacher the school will in future meet all the requirements of the Regulations.

Under these circumstances I venture to express a hope that the Council of Education may be pleased to reconsider the case of the Nerrigundah R.C.D. School, and to allow the certificate to remain in force.

I have, &c.,  
J. J. GARVEY,  
Chairman, Local Board, C.R.D.C. School, Nerrigundah.

B.C., Inspector of Braidwood District.—R.E.W., 4/10/73.

### No. 6.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Braidwood, 17 October, 1873.

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Your B.C., dated 4th October, upon the Rev. J. J. Garvey's letter of the 30th September, 1873.

FATHER Garvey states that there are 45 Roman Catholic children of school age living within three miles of Nerrigundah R.C. School. This number is probably correct, for the radius usually taken is two miles, and in consequence of mixed marriages there are several children in Nerrigundah who are returned as Roman Catholics but whose fathers being Protestants send them to the Public School, and are likely to continue doing so, provided the teachers at the respective schools be of equal ability.

I have written to Mr. Butler the Secretary of the R.C. Board at Nerrigundah, for a list of the Catholic children residing within two miles of the school, and under date 13th October, 1873, he informs me that the following are the children of school age who support the school, or who live within two miles of it:—Malony, 4; Riley, 3; Kinneally, 2; Quinn, 6; Gible, 4; Munday, 3; Thompson, 5; total, 27.

In addition to these there are 11 returned as R.C. who attend the Public School; eight of these have Protestant fathers.

The average attendance at the R.C. school for the quarter ending 27th September, 1873, was 25.4, and the total number of Catholic children enrolled was 26. The meeting of the R.C. Board referred to by Father Garvey, took place on the 27th September, and though they concluded that the school could be maintained out of the 45 children of their persuasion, it appears from Mr. Butler's list that the total increase of Catholic children up to the 13th October was but one. The eight Protestant children who attend, and bring the numbers enrolled up to 34, are only there under protest. They belong to two persons who are opposed to the teacher of the Public School, and who kept their children away from both schools a long time, in the hope that another teacher would be sent in Mr. Morrison's place. But even if they continued their attendance, no one acquainted with schools would believe that 34 could maintain an average of 30.

Under these circumstances I can see no reason to depart from the recommendation contained in my memorandum, No. 73/90, that the teacher should be removed, and the certificate withdrawn.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

### No. 7.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 20th October, 1873.

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Read the Chairman's letter, dated the 30th ultimo, shewing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the school; also the Inspector's report thereon, dated the 17th instant.

THE Council deferred arriving at a decision until the expiration of the present year.

### No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE REV. J. J. GARVEY.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 22 October, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration your letter dated 30th ultimo, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Nerrigundah, on account of the small attendance of pupils.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that under the circumstances of the case the Council has deferred arriving at a decision in the matter for the present.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 9.

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## No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 22 October, 1873.

(B.C., No. 73/13,724.)

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Proposed withdrawal of certificate.

THE Council has deferred arriving at a decision in this matter for the present.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 10.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 5th January, 1874.

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Question of withdrawing the certificate.

DEFERRED for further consideration, when the returns for December quarter of 1873 have been received.

## No. 11.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 12th January, 1874.

NERRIGUNDAH, R.C.—Question of withdrawal of certificate.

THE Council resolved to take no action in this matter at present.

## Yass.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, and Minutes of Council in reference to the withdrawal of Certificates.

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## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 6 February, 1873.

(B.C., No. 73/1546 B.)

YASS, PRES.—Correspondence respecting removal of Mr. Crerar, and the appointment of a successor.

THE Council has decided to remove Mr. Crerar, but the Rev. J. Gibson was informed that a successor would not be appointed until proper school buildings, including a teacher's residence, have been provided.

The Local Board have notified that they will provide school buildings and a teacher's residence when intimation reaches them that an efficient and classified teacher is appointed for Yass.

Be good enough now to visit this place, and report as to the accommodation at the school; and also whether there is really any need for a Presbyterian School in the locality.

R. E. WEBSTER,  
Pro Secretary.

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

YASS, PRES. :—General inspection, 26th and 27th February, 1873.

Teacher—Mr. Gilbert Crerar, Probationer; salary, £60 per annum; partially assisted by his wife.

Local Secretary—Rev. John Gibson.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 14; total, 29.

Numbers of pupils present :—Boys, 8; girls, 11; total, 19.

1. The building in which the school is conducted is an old and dilapidated structure, held at a weekly rental of 10s., paid by the teacher, and quite unsuitable in its present condition for a schoolhouse. The out-offices consist of one closet, which is in such a state as to render it unsafe and positively disgraceful. The

The portion of the playground around the school is the lowest, and on the occasion of my visit was a dirty bog. Altogether the material condition of the property is positively wretched. There is an ample supply of working materials for the most part suitable and tolerably well looked after. Lesson registers are not kept—a deficiency which proved a great disadvantage in the examination, and caused loss of time. There is no record of punishment. Excepting in a few points all the other records required are kept in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

2. The attendance is miserably low and gradually declining—a state of things only to be expected, considering the small number of Presbyterian children in Yass, the extremely defective material condition of the school, and its inefficient management. Nevertheless, the children are punctual and fairly regular in attendance, and in most instances clean. The general discipline, however, is unsatisfactory—the order being indifferent and the moral tone low.

The school is appropriately divided into three classes, and for these, all prescribed subjects, excepting singing, are set down in the time-table. The teacher admits, however, that he is unable to teach drawing properly, and consequently the instruction in this branch is not regular. The results of examination also justify the suspicion that other subjects, although professedly taught, are either altogether or very much neglected. In connection with this point I should state that as there was no register of lessons I got from the teacher a verbal statement of the work he had gone through, and took this in conjunction with the standard of proficiency as the basis of examination. There is no programme of lessons for the first class. Those for the two upper classes and the time-table are drawn up with passable judgment, but practically they are of little or no value for the simple reason that they are not duly observed. If the results, as hereafter specified, can be taken as any ground of inference, it may fairly be concluded that but little work is done and that that little is not methodised.

*Results of examination*:—First class, small; second class, indifferent; third class, indifferent to moderate: *average proficiency*, indifferent (barely); as will be seen from Form F attached the results in some branches were virtually nothing. The first class has been sadly neglected.

While examining the pupils I found it comparatively easy to gain their attention; this is perhaps the one redeeming feature in the general results, but although possessed of average natural capacity and intelligence, they evinced but little disposition to answer.

4. The Secretary of the Local Board acknowledges to have lately taken no interest in the school, and has informed me that he and the only other remaining member have resigned office. Nothing whatever has been done to get the present buildings put in proper repair or to provide new ones.

This inaction is ascribed to dissatisfaction with the present teacher.

#### Summary.

The material condition is utterly discreditable; the school is inefficiently conducted, has evidently lost favour with the public, and has for some time past been left without any supervision or assistance from the Local Board. It is languishing, if not moribund, and as an educational institution cannot fairly be regarded as showing any adequate return for the aid afforded it by the Council.

It is beyond doubt that the teacher has had to work under serious drawbacks and discouragements, but after making every allowance the *general condition of his school and results of his work* cannot be rated higher than from "*indifferent*" to "*moderate*."

#### Resumé of defects, with recommendations.

1. *Defective material condition*.—On this point I have had to submit a special report, and therefore refrain from offering recommendations here.

2. *Lesson registers not kept*.—I beg to recommend that the teacher be called upon to explain in writing to the Council why he has not kept a register of lessons as required by No. 17 of the Regulations.

3. *Inefficiency of general management*.—In connection with this matter I feel bound to recommend that the Council require of Mr. Crerar as a condition of his being retained in the service that he performs work in the situation to which, in the eventual fulfilment of the Council's promise he will be removed, which will warrant the Council, on receiving the Inspector's report thereon during 1874, in awarding Mr. Crerar a classification, with the further proviso that Mr. Crerar passes the usual annual examination.

4. *Low and declining state of the school*.—This matter is also dealt with in the special report.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

### No. 3.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Yass, 1 March, 1873.

YASS, PRES.—As to accommodation provided, and whether there is really any need for the school.

(Your B.C., No. 73/1,546 B.)

1. Nothing whatever has been done to improve the material condition of this school for years past, so that now the building is in a ruinous state. The shingles are rotting and falling off, the plaster is tumbling off the walls, there are no proper fastenings on the door, and the general aspect, both internally and externally, is quite discreditable. The grounds are not drained, and a little rain is sufficient to surround the school with a mire. The out-offices consist of one closet, which is in a wretched condition, and the playground is not properly enclosed. The schoolroom is 25 feet x 12 feet, thus affording room for about thirty-eight children. The premises belong, not to the Presbyterian body, but to a private individual, and are rented by the teacher at 10s. per week. The Local Board declines to assist the present teacher in meeting this expense, and the teacher states that the owner of the property refuses to effect any repairs. The accommodation as a whole must be pronounced *very bad*. With reference to the Council's requirement that suitable school buildings, including teachers' residence, must be provided as a condition to the appointment

ment of a successor to Mr. Crerar, and the Local Board's promise that they will provide school buildings and a teacher's residence when intimation reaches them that an efficient and classified teacher is appointed for Yass, I have to report that nothing whatever has been done towards providing the said premises, and yet the Board in recent letters urge the immediate appointment of the wished-for teacher. Further, the Secretary of the Board has informed me that he and Mr. Hill, the only other member, have both tendered their resignation to the Council, although they would be willing to act again if a suitable teacher were appointed. I may perhaps be permitted to point out that the action of the Board in this matter really contravenes the decision of the Council, and is utterly inconsistent with their own promise.

2. The average attendance at the Yass Presbyterian School for the successive quarters of 1872 was 23.3, 26.8, 24.9, and 25.3—average for the year, 25. The average for the period from the commencement of the present year to 21st February last was 22.4; and on the day of examination (27th February) there were only nineteen children present, a number which about represents the average for that week. It will thus be seen that the attendance is gradually declining. The numbers of the children of the different religious denominations enrolled on the books of the Yass schools during the week ending 21st February were:—

School.	.C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	O.D.	Total
Yass O.E. ....	88	8	18	13	3	130
Yass R.C. (Boys) .....	2	52	2	1	5	62
Yass R.C. (Girls) .....	2	54	0	0	2	58
Yass Pres. ....	5	6	17	0	1	29
Totals .....	97	120	37	14	11	279

It will thus be seen that out of 279 school-going children in the town, thirty-seven are Presbyterians. But thirty-seven is a number obviously insufficient to secure the required attendance of thirty. Taking as a basis of calculation the proportion of attendance to the numbers enrolled, which prevails in Yass and generally throughout the Colony, there should be at least forty-five children in order to maintain an average of thirty. Thirty-seven pupils would not give an average attendance of more than twenty-five. The Secretary of the Local Board expresses his opinion that if a good teacher were sent the attendance would be from thirty-six to forty daily. This, it is evident, could only be the case provided children of other denominations attended, a circumstance which is equally likely to occur with the other schools in Yass; and as these are two (comprising three departments) in number, the argument tells against rather than in favour of the Presbyterian school. Further, it would be both unfair and useless to require an "efficient and classified teacher," such as the Rev. Mr. Gibson speaks of, to take charge of the school in its present wretched condition.

#### Summary.

1. No school premises are provided either by the Presbyterian body in Yass or by the Local Board of the Yass Presbyterian School.

2. The premises at present occupied are in a ruinous condition, and badly appointed. They are therefore quite unsuitable; also they are rented by the teacher.

3. No steps have been taken towards providing suitable premises.

4. The attendance at the school has been below the required number for a considerable time past, and is gradually declining. At present it is only about twenty.

5. The number of Presbyterian children in the locality is not sufficient to maintain a Presbyterian school of thirty in regular attendance.

In view of these facts it appears to me that the conditions regarded in the "Public Schools Act," sections 9, 28, and 29, and "Regulations" numbers 10 and 11, as determining the necessity for establishing and maintaining Denominational schools, are not met in the case of the Yass Presbyterian school.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

#### No. 4.

##### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 10th March, 1873.

YASS, PRES.—Read the Inspector's reports on general inspection, dated the 1st March, 1873.

THE Secretary was instructed to call upon the Local Board to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

#### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE REV. J. GIBSON.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 March, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the Inspector's report upon the general inspection of the Certified Denominational Presbyterian School at Yass.

2. From this report the following extract is taken:—

"The building in which the school is conducted is an old and dilapidated structure, held at a weekly rental of 10s., paid by the teacher, and quite unsuitable, in its present condition, for a schoolhouse. The out-offices consist of one closet, which is in such a state as to render it unsafe and positively disgraceful. The portion of the playground around the school is the lowest, and on the occasion of my visit was a dirty bog. Altogether, the material condition of the property is positively wretched."

3. In view of the condition of the buildings, as above detailed, I am instructed by the Council of Education to invite your attention to article 11 of the Regulations, which provides that certificates will be withdrawn from Denominational Schools should "the building become dilapidated or otherwise unsuitable," and to request that you will furnish the Council with any reasons you may have to adduce, why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the above school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., No. 73/3,822.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 March, 1873.

YASS, PRES.—General inspection:—Your report upon.

THE attention of the Local Board has been called to article 11 of the Regulations, and they have been called upon to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 7.

THE REV. J. GIBSON TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Yass, 4 April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I am in receipt of yours of March 21st, 1873, and in reply beg to say, that if your promise given to remove the present teacher, with whom the local patrons cannot co-operate, the building, &c., would have been repaired, and other improvements effected. We cannot do anything to the building, &c., on account of the teacher.

I beg to observe that some of us aided the teacher to a small extent to pay the rent, but his conduct prevented some of us continuing the same.

I would further remark that the teacher has been accommodating lodgers, &c., for which he received remuneration, which doubtless left him but a small sum to pay for house-rent.

If a good teacher were sent, means would be forthcoming to repair the schoolhouse.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN GIBSON,  
Local Chairman.

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No. 8.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 16th April, 1873.

YASS, PRES.—Read the Rev. John Gibson's letter, dated the 4th instant, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn.

THE Council resolved,—

1. That the certificate shall be withdrawn from the Presbyterian Denominational School at Yass, on the 30th June next, because there are not in regular attendance at such school the required number of thirty children.
2. That the teacher, Mr. Crerar, be permitted to accept of another appointment prior to the 30th June, should he so desire.

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No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. GIBSON.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to state that the Council has had under notice your letter of 4th April instant, showing cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn from the Certified Denominational Presbyterian School at Yass.

2. In reply, I am to acquaint you that the Council has given full consideration to all the circumstances of the case. I am further instructed to intimate that, in view of the dilapidated condition of the school buildings, and of the fact that the average attendance for the past twelve months has been 24.72 only, the Council has decided, in accordance with article 11 of the Regulations, to withdraw the certificate from the school on 30th June next. No salary will accordingly be paid to the teacher after that date.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 10.

## No. 10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

YASS, PRES.—My B.C., No. 73/3,822.

THE Council has now decided that the certificate shall be withdrawn from the above school on the 30th June next, because of the condition of the buildings, and of the fact that there are not in regular attendance the required number of pupils. The attendance for the last twelve months has been 24.72 only. Mr. Crerar will be allowed to accept another appointment prior to 30th June, if he wishes it.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 11.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. G. CRERAR.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

Cert. Denom. Pres. School at Yass.—General inspection of, 26th and 29th January.

IN view of the fact that there are not in regular attendance at the above school the required number of thirty children—the average for the past twelve months having been 24.72 only—and that the school buildings are dilapidated, the Council has, in accordance with article 11 of the Regulations, decided to withdraw the certificate on the 30th June next.

I am to add that the Council will permit you to accept of another appointment prior to that date should you so desire.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## (3.) A nominal List of Certificates withdrawn during each year since 1868.

LIST of Certificates withdrawn from Certified Denominational Schools since the year 1868.

## YEAR 1869.

Adaminaby, Church of England.	Lane Cove, Presbyterian.
Dural, do.	Muscle Creek, Church of England.
Frederick's Valley, do.	O'Connell, do.
Goonoo Goonoo, do.	Port Maitland, do.
Guntawang, do.	Rylstone, do.
Hunter's Hill, do.	Tiranna, do.
Kiora, do.	Wallaby Hill, Presbyterian.

## YEAR 1870.

Araluen, Presbyterian.	Kincumber, Church of England.
Armidale, Church of England.	Kurrajong South, do.
Albury, do.	Menangle, do.
Blandford, do.	Queanbeyan, do.
Ermington, Roman Catholic.	Shoalhaven, Roman Catholic.
Ginninderra, Church of England.	South Creek, do.
Glen Innes, do.	Sutton Forest, do.
Hartley, Roman Catholic.	

## YEAR 1871.

Dingo Creek, Presbyterian.	Lane Cove, Wesleyan.
George's River, Wesleyan.	Marulan, Church of England.
Greendale, Roman Catholic.	North Richmond, do.
Kelso, Church of England.	Windsor, Presbyterian.
Kiama, do.	Windsor, Wesleyan.

## YEAR 1872.

Araluen, Church of England.	Gunnedah, Roman Catholic.
Bega, do.	Hornsby, Wesleyan.
Bombala, do.	Mulgoa, Church of England.
Denham Court, do.	Newcastle, Presbyterian.
Gunnedah, do.	Wagga Wagga, Roman Catholic.

## YEAR 1873.

Erina, Church of England.	Laguna, Church of England.
Gerringong, do.	Parramatta, Presbyterian.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 30 April, 1874.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE FOR CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, PETERSHAM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 October, 1873.*

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 October, 1873.

SIR,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith copies of all correspondence relating to the application for a certificate to the Church of England Denominational School at Petersham, which has passed since 23rd January last.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

SCHEDULE of copies of all Documents, not already tabled, relating to the applications for a certificate to a Denominational School at Petersham.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Rev. H. A. Palmer to Secretary. 17 March, 1873 .....	2
2. Council's Minute. 24 March, 1873 .....	2
3. Secretary to Inspector. 28 March, 1873 .....	2
4. Inspector to Secretary. 28 April, 1873 .....	2
5. Council's Minute. 28 April, 1873 .....	3
6. Secretary to Inspector. 2 May, 1873 .....	3
7. Inspector to Secretary. 5 May, 1873 .....	4
8. Council's Minute. 5 May, 1873 .....	4
9. Secretary to Inspector. 9 May, 1873 .....	4
10. Inspector to Secretary. 26 May, 1873 .....	4
11. Council's Minute. 26 May, 1873 .....	5
12. Council's Minute. 2 June, 1873 .....	5
13. Secretary to the Rev. H. A. Palmer. 10 June, 1873 .....	5
14. Secretary to Inspector. 12 June, 1873 .....	5
15. Mr. Alexander Stuart to Secretary. 20 June, 1873 .....	5
16. Secretary to Mr. Alexander Stuart. 20 June, 1873 .....	6
17. Council's Minute. 23 June, 1873 .....	6
18. Application for a certificate. 29 September, 1873 .....	6
19. Council's Minute. 29 September, 1873 .....	8
20. Inspector to Secretary. 6 October, 1873 .....	9
21. Council's Minute. 13 October, 1873 .....	9

## EDUCATION.

### No. 1.

THE REV. H. A. PALMER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

All Saints, Petersham,  
17 March, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor very respectfully to request that the Council of Education will now be pleased to reconsider my application for a certificate to the Church of England School at Petersham. The number of scholars on the roll is now 146, and the average daily attendance 113.

I have, &c.,  
H. A. PALMER.

### No. 2.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 24th March, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Read a letter from the Rev. H. A. Palmer, dated 17th instant, renewing his application for a certificate to the Church of England School.

The Council ordered that the District Inspector should inquire into this application, with special reference to the educational wants of the locality and the existing school accommodation.

### No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Council of Education,  
Sydney, 28 March, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith, for your inquiry and report, a letter which has been received from the Rev. H. A. Palmer, renewing application for a certificate to a Church of England Denominational School at Petersham.

2. In dealing with this matter the Council desires you to make special inquiry with reference to the educational wants of the locality and the existing school accommodation.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 4.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

MEMORANDUM to The Secretary to the Council of Education, Sydney.

Sydney, 28 April, 1873.

PETERSHAM :—Renewal of application for certificate to Church of England School at. Your letter, dated 28th March, 1873.

Upon visiting Petersham on the 23rd instant I found, in the Church of England School, 139 pupils enrolled for the current quarter, of whom 101 were present. On the following day there were 92 children present in the afternoon. For the last quarter the numbers enrolled were—85 boys, 68 girls—total, 153; the average attendance for the same period being 62.3 boys, 43.3 girls—total, 105.6. The following are the religious denominations to which the children belong :—

Church of England ... ..	89
Roman Catholic ... ..	8
Presbyterian... ..	7
Wesleyan ... ..	3
Congregational ... ..	23
Other Denominations ... ..	9
Totals ... ..	139

50, therefore, of the pupils enrolled do not belong to the Church of England.

I am of opinion that one or other of the following schools is within reasonable distance of the children of the locality, viz.:—the Petersham Roman Catholic, and the Petersham, Marrickville, and Newtown Public Schools. It will not probably be denied that the three former schools are easily accessible to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and it does not appear to me that the Newtown Public School should be omitted from the estimate of the accommodation already provided to meet the educational wants

of

of the locality. To quote from the Council's letter of the 10th May, 1872—"the distance that intervenes between Petersham and Newtown is not so great as to prevent the children of residents in the former locality from attending the Newtown school, and there are hundreds of schools in the Colony to attend which pupils are obliged to walk double the distance,"—I may remark that I walked from the Church of England School at Petersham to the Public one at Marrickville, without undue haste, in fourteen minutes, and between the other schools at Petersham and it (the C.E. School) in still less time.

Taking these four schools, therefore, into account, the following is the state of the case as regards the attendance and the accommodation provided in these schools:—

Name of School.	Average attendance for last Quarter.	Dimensions of Buildings, in square feet.	Pupils for whom accommodation provided, allowing for each—	
			8 square feet.	7 square feet.
Newtown Public .....	143·2	2,025	253	289
Marrickville Public .....	140·6	1,080	135	154
Petersham Public .....	64·09	660	82	94
Petersham Roman Catholic .....	34·17	350	43	50
Totals .....	382·06	4,115	513	587

It appears then, from the foregoing table, that there is accommodation already provided for 513 pupils in these schools, on the assumption that 8 square feet are required for each child, and for 587 pupils, allowing 7 square feet for each. This gives accommodation, in the one case, for 131, and in the other, for 205 more pupils than are in actual average attendance at those schools, and proves that there is sufficient accommodation provided in them conjointly for the attendance (105) at the Petersham Church of England School. Further, a new Roman Catholic schoolroom, 40 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, is in course of erection at Petersham; when this is completed, as I am informed it will be in two months, there will be still larger provision made by existing schools, under the supervision of the Council, for the educational wants of the locality, as there will be accommodation then for at least 60 more children.

It will be observed that I have shown in the preceding table the number of pupils for whom these schools provide accommodation, with an allowance of a smaller space than 8 square feet to each child; and I would respectfully submit that so much space (8 sq. ft.) is not necessary for the effective working of a school, but that, especially in Infant Schools, a smaller area is sufficient. It appears to me that the rigid application of article 7 of the Regulations with reference to this matter will necessitate, in many cases, extensive additions to existing schools, or the erection of new ones. For instance, in the Cleveland-street Public School there is accommodation provided for 734 pupils, allowing 8 square feet for each, while the attendance for the last quarter was 1082·7. In Fort-street Boys' Public School, taking the dimensions of the schoolroom, classroom, and lavatory into account, there is accommodation, on the 8 square-feet principle, for 442 scholars. As the Council has however limited the average attendance at this school to 500, it would seem that an allowance of 7 square feet has been considered enough for that department of the Model School, the accommodation provided on that assumption being sufficient for 508 pupils. I would submit, with deference, for the consideration of the Council that article 7 of the Regulations, with respect to the allowance for each pupil, was intended to secure that new buildings should be erected of such dimensions at first as to preclude the necessity of having speedily to enlarge them, and that it was not intended to be applied to measure the attendances that should be permitted in existing schools, in order to judge of the expediency of establishing or certifying new schools in localities.

From the terms of the instructions furnished to me in this case, I have abstained from entering into any discussion as to the inexpediency of granting a certificate to the Petersham Church of England School, on the grounds of its lowering the quality of the education of the locality, and of its being opposed to the economical expenditure of public money for the education thereof.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

### No. 5.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 28th April, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Read a report from the Inspector, dated 28th instant, upon the Rev. H. A. Palmer's letter of the 17th ultimo, renewing his application for a certificate to the Church of England School.  
Deferred for further information.

### No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.  
(No. 73/5172.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 May, 1873.

SIR,

Adverting to your B.C. report (No. 73/529), dated 28th ultimo, upon the renewal of application for a certificate of a Church of England Denominational School at Petersham, I am directed by the Council of Education to request you will be so good as to furnish information as to the actual number of children resident in the locality of Petersham.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., 73/545.)—Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.

PETERSHAM C.E.—Your letter, No. 73/5172, of 2nd instant, respecting my B.C. report, No. 73/529.

BEFORE proceeding to make inquiry so as to enable me "to furnish information as to the actual number of children resident in the locality of Petersham," I would desire to request specific instructions as to what is meant by the expression "the locality of Petersham." It appears to me that it may mean one of the following:—

- (1.) The Parish of Petersham.
- (2.) The Municipality of Petersham.
- (3.) The Village of Petersham, on the Parramatta Road.
- (4.) The locality in the vicinity of the Petersham C.E. School, up to a certain radius.

Should the expression be confined to No. 4 of these definitions I should be glad to know within what radius from the Petersham C.E. School, as a centre, I am to prosecute my inquiries?

2. I would beg respectfully to ask further, whether by "the actual number of children" is meant children fit for school—from the ages of 4 to 14—or all children, embracing those under 4 years of age in the locality, as it may be defined?

3. I would desire to point out that to obtain, with accuracy, the information requested by the Council, it will be necessary for me to visit each house in the locality, and that this will require a considerable amount of time for its performance.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

## No. 8.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 5th May, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Read the Inspector's memorandum of 5th instant, inquiring with reference to the instructions to furnish certain information respecting the application for a certificate to the Church of England School, what is meant by "locality of Petersham" and by "actual number of children."

The Council decided that information should be obtained as to the number of children of school-going age resident within a radius of half a mile from the Church of England School.

## No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.  
(73/5375 C.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 May, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your B.C. memorandum (No. 73/545), dated 5th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the further information required by the Council in connection with your report upon the renewal of application for a certificate to a Church of England Denominational School at Petersham has reference to the number of children of school-going age resident within a radius of half a mile from that school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C. 73/602.)—Memo. to the Secretary to the Council of Education, Sydney.

PETERSHAM C.E. School.—Renewal of application for certificate to. Your letter, No. 73/5375 C.

AFTER as careful an inquiry as I could institute without actual personal visitation of each house and measurement of distances, I would now beg to report that there are fully 300 "children of school-going age resident within a radius of half a mile" from the Petersham C.E. School.

It is however my duty to point out, for the information of the Council, that this "radius of half a mile" reaches close to the Petersham R.C. School to within a quarter of a mile of the Petersham Public School, and to about midway between the Petersham C.E. School and the Public Schools at Marrickville and Newtown; and that a large number of the children within that radius attend one or other of these four schools. Further, as shown in my B.C. memorandum, No. 73/545, dated 5th instant, there is sufficient accommodation provided in these four schools to meet the educational requirements of the locality, and I would again submit that the distance is not too great for children to walk to one or other of them.

Although perhaps somewhat out of place in the present report, I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Council, that inasmuch as the Petersham Public School has not reached an average attendance of seventy (70), a certificate cannot, in accordance with the Public Schools Act, be granted to the Petersham C.E. School. The average attendance at the former school was only sixty-four (64) for last quarter; and it appears to me that the correct interpretation of section 9 of the Public Schools Act is, that there should always be at least seventy (70) in the nearest Public School before a certificate can be lawfully granted to a Denominational School. On this ground alone, I am of opinion that a certificate should not be granted to the Petersham C.E. School.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Insp., Cumb. Dist.

## No. 11.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 26th May, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Inspector's report, dated the 26th instant, upon the renewed application for a certificate to the Church of England School.

Deferred for further consideration.

## No. 12.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 2nd June, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Read the Inspector's report, dated the 26th ultimo, upon the Rev. H. A. Palmer's letter dated 17th March last, renewing his application for a certificate to the Church of England Denominational School.

The Council resolved to decline this application, because—

1. The number of pupils in average daily attendance at the nearest Public School, namely, at Petersham, is less than seventy, the number required in the terms of section 9 of the Public Schools Act before a certificate can lawfully be granted to a Denominational School.
2. The existing schools supply sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the district.

## No. 13.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. A. PALMER.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 10 June, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 17th March last, renewing application for a certificate to a Church of England Denominational School at Petersham.

2. Having caused careful inquiry to be made into the matter as regards the number of children in the locality, the accommodation afforded by the existing schools, and other circumstances affecting the case, the Council has now resolved not to grant the certificate applied for, for the following reasons, viz. :—

1. Because the number of pupils in average daily attendance at the nearest Public School, namely, that at Petersham, is less than seventy, the number required in terms of section 9 of the Public Schools Act before a certificate can lawfully be granted to a Denominational School.
2. Because the existing schools supply sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the district.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 14.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Cumberland District.—B.C., No. 73/7174.—Memorandum to Inspector.

PETERSHAM.—Renewal of application for a certificate to a C. E. Denom. School.—Your B.C's., 73/520, 545, and 602.

THE COUNCIL has now declined the application for the following reasons :—

1. Because the number of pupils in average daily attendance at the nearest Public School, namely, that at Petersham, is less than seventy, the number required in terms of section 9 of the Public Schools Act before a certificate can be lawfully granted to a Denominational School.
2. Because the existing schools supply sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the district.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 12th June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 15.

A. STUART, Esq., to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Sydney, 20 June, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that at the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, a committee, consisting of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Sydney, Rev. H. A. Palmer, Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. Alexander Stuart, was appointed for the purpose of urging the Council of Education to grant the certificate applied for by the Rev. H. A. Palmer for the Church of England School at Petersham.

I have further the honor to request that the Council will kindly permit the above committee to have an interview with the Council on Monday next, or on any other day, and at such time as the Council may appoint.

I have, &c.,  
ALEX. STUART,  
On behalf of the Committee.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to A. STUART, Esq.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 20 June, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and in reply to acquaint you that the Council will be prepared to receive on Monday next, the 23rd instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., the Members of the Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, appointed to urge the granting of the certificate applied for by the Rev. H. A. Palmer, for the Church of England School at Petersham.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 17.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 23rd June, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—A deputation from the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, consisting of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. H. A. Palmer, Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. Alexander Stuart, in accordance with previous arrangement waited upon the Council for the purpose of urging the Council to grant the certificate applied for by the Rev. H. A. Palmer for the Church of England School at Petersham.

The members of the deputation having stated their views, the Council after deliberation,—

Resolved,—That having regard to the provisions of section 9 of the Public Schools Act, the Council is precluded from altering the decision already arrived at with respect to this application.

## No. 18.

## APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE.

Petersham, 29 September, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

We request that the school under our management at Petersham, within two miles by the shortest highway of the Public School at Petersham, may be certified as a Church of England Denominational School, under the provisions of section 9 of the Public Schools Act.

The proposed Denominational School is now in operation, with an average daily attendance of ninety children, making, together with those attending at the Petersham Public School, 95 boys, 66 girls; total, 161.

A schoolhouse, sufficient in all respects for the purpose, and suitably furnished, has been provided, and we beg to nominate Mr. William Deane as teacher.

We have, &c.,

H. A. PALMER,  
Incumbent of All Saints Church,  
Petersham.

SEPTIMUS A. STEPHEN.  
W. H. MARTYN.  
GEORGE MULLEN.

PARTICULARS relating to the proposed Denominational School at Petersham.

Buildings.			Furniture.		Number of Pupils in actual attendance.								
Size and material of School building.	In whose possession.	Tenure.	Desks and Forms.	Apparatus.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C. of E.	R. C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.
Brick & stone. One room, 60 feet by 20 ft.	Church of England.	Freehold	16 desks, 24 forms	1 gallery, 1 table, 6 chairs, 4 blackboards, 1 box chalk, 3 easels, 1 ball-frame, 2 presses, 1 clock, 12 doz. hat-pegs, 2 doz. Constable's (each) 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Books, parts 3, 2, 1; 1 set Constable's lesson sheets, mounted, 10 doz. slates, 12 doz. pencil-holders, 12 doz. pencils, 8 doz. penholders, 1 box pens, 4 doz. inkwells; Admission Register, Class Roll, Report, Receipts, and Visitors' book; Maps, &c., N.S.W., Australia, Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America, S. America, The World, British Isles, Palestine, Geometrical Chart, comparative sizes of animals; 5 doz. Object Lesson cards, &c., &c.	71	64	135	86	4	8	6	31	135

Petersham,

Petersham, 29 September, 1873.

We, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Church of England Denominational School at Petersham, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
Charles Bennett	400 yards	Bennett Charles	10	C.E.
W. H. Pigott	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Pigott William	9	"
Louisa Little	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Little Henry	11	Presbyterian.
"	"	" Charles	7	"
John Cornish	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Cornish Arthur	9	C.E.
James Beckett	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Beckett George	9	Congregational.
"	"	" Lucy	6	"
Croft Hall	300 yards	Hall Mary Ann	9	C.E.
"	"	" Charles	7	"
"	"	" Robert	5	"
John Clissold	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Clissold Martha	9	Wesleyan.
"	"	" Samuel	7	"
John Porter	"	Porter Selward	15	" Christian."
"	"	" William	13	"
Charles Thorp	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Thorp Ada	6	C.E.
his	"	"	"	"
George + Radford	"	Radford William	13	Congregational.
mark. Witness—H. A. Palmer.	"	" Emily	8	"
"	"	" George	4	"
Henry Snell	200 yards	Snell Joseph	11	R.C.
his	"	"	"	"
Philip + Walter	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Walter Henry	12	C.E.
mark. Witness—H. A. Palmer.	"	" Philip	11	"
"	"	" George	8	"
"	"	" William	7	"
Thos. Sullivan	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Sullivan Henry	11	R.C.
James Potter	200 yards	Potter George	12	C.E.
"	"	" James	11	"
"	"	" William	6	"
Chas. Hearn	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Hearn Emily	11	"
"	"	" Lucy	8	"
"	"	" Sarah	6	"
Sarah Adams	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Adams Emily	13	"
Henry Langton	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Langton Matilda	11	"
David McCall	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	McCall Annie	10	Presbyterian.
"	"	" Agnes	8	"
"	"	" James	5	"
Agnes Black	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Black Henrietta } twins {	12	"
"	"	" Fanny }	12	"
Sophie Westbrook	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Westbrook Susan	12	C.E.
"	"	" Esther	10	"
Geo. Richardson	30 yards	Richardson Selina	11	"
"	"	" Albert	7	"
Joseph Mills	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Mills Alfred	10	"
"	"	" Arthur	8	"
L. Brooks	200 yards	Brooks Charles	9	"
"	"	" Sydney	8	"
"	"	" Ernest	6	"
E. A. Blake	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Welch Percy	10	"
Robt. Barrell, junr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Barrell Charles	9	"
"	"	" George	6	"
"	"	" Ernest	4	"
Jabez Rootes	1 mile	Rootes Charles	12	"
"	"	" Jabez	8	"
"	"	" Edith	5	"
George Acott	10 yards	Acott George	11	"
"	"	" William	9	"
"	"	" Elizabeth	7	"
"	"	" Rebecca	5	"
his	"	"	"	"
Mathew + Brookes	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Brookes Amelia	12	Congregational.
mark. Witness—H. A. Palmer.	"	" Elizabeth	10	"
"	"	" Mary	9	"
"	"	" Louisa	7	"
"	"	" Fanny	6	"
G. Davis	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Davis Amy	8	"
"	"	" William	5	"
Sarah Bates	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Bates Rachel	13	C.E.
"	"	" Clara	9	"
"	"	" Minnie	6	"
Henry Hughes	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Hughes Mary	12	"
"	"	" John	6	"
Jane Pyne	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Pyne Susan	11	"
"	"	" James	10	"
"	"	" Emily	8	"
Lydia Playford	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Playford Lydia	11	Wesleyan.
"	"	" Josephine	8	"
"	"	" Louisa	6	"
Eliza Neville	300 yards	Neville Eliza	10	C.E.
E. Robinson	200 yards	Robinson Arthur	8	"
"	"	" Eleanor	7	"

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
Charles Addison .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Addison William .....	8	C.E.
" his .....	"	" John .....	6	"
Henry + Ashdown .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Ashdown Henry .....	11	"
mark Witness—H. A. Palmer.		" Ada .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" his .....	"	Shortus Marcus .....	8	"
William + Shortus .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	" Sarah .....	6	"
mark Witness—H. A. Palmer.		" Emily .....	4	"
" .....	"	Warren Walter .....	8	"
Eliza + Warren .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Johnson Alice .....	9	"
mark Witness—H. A. Palmer.		" Florence .....	7	"
Thomas Johnson .....	200 yards	" Louis .....	4	"
" .....	"	Cansdell Florence .....	8	"
E. Cansdell .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	" Charles .....	6	"
" .....	"	Mitchell Christian .....	10	Congregational.
S. A. Mitchell .....	"	M'Donald Arthur .....	7	C.E.
Charles M'Donald .....	"	" Percy .....	5	"
" .....	"	Wallace George .....	7	R.C.
Joseph Wallace .....	"	" Elizabeth .....	6	"
John Newsham .....	"	Newsham Alfred .....	7	"
" .....	"	" Charles .....	5	Congregational.
Jno. Geldin .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Gelding Alice .....	7	C.E.
" .....	"	" Joseph .....	4	"
William Gelding .....	"	" Henry .....	5	"
his .....	"	Rolston Jane .....	10	"
James + Rolston .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	" Amy .....	7	"
mark Witness—H. A. Palmer.		" Louisa .....	4	"
" .....	"	Clegg Isabella .....	7	"
J. Clegg .....	100 yards	Herbert Richard .....	6	"
Richard Herbert .....	200 yards	" Mary Ann .....	4	"
" .....	"	Clarke Daniel .....	4	Wesleyan.
Sydney Clarke .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Perry William .....	6	C.E.
E. Jones .....	1 mile	" Elizabeth .....	7	"
" .....	"	Hagen John .....	6	"
John Hagen .....	"	" William .....	4	"
his .....	"	Ralft James .....	5	"
Harry + Ralft .....	300 yards	" Augusta .....	6	"
mark .....	"	Armytage Edward .....	6	"
" .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Clarke Mary Elizt. ....	5	Baptist.
Emma Armytage .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Mullen Arthur Wm. ....	10	C.E.
William Clarke .....	300 yards	" Geo. Sydney .....	7	"
George Mullen .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile			
" .....	"			

TEACHER of proposed Church of England Denominational School at Petersham.

Name.	If married.	Age.	Place where born.	Religious denomination.	Where trained.	Where employed, and during what length of time as Teacher in the Colony.
Master. } William Deane...	Married...	35 years...	Ireland .....	Church of England	St. James', Sydney	Sydney; 7 years.
Mistress. }						

WILLIAM DEANE.

No. 19.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 29th September, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Read an application, dated the 29th instant, for a certificate to a Church of England Denominational School.

The Council resolved that the application should be advertised in accordance with the provisions of the 24th section of the Public Schools Act.

## No. 20.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/1160.)—Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.—Petersham Pub.—  
Average attendance at, for last quarter.

THE average attendance at this school, for the quarter ending 27th September ultimo, was as follows:—  
Boys, 37·9; girls, 23·8 = total, 61·7.

Having heard incidentally that the Rev. Mr. Palmer has renewed his application for a certificate to the Church of England School at Petersham, I have considered it my duty to acquaint the Council with the above fact for its guidance in the matter.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

Sydney, 6th October, 1873.

## No. 21.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of a Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 18th October, 1873.

PETERSHAM.—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated the 6th instant, of the attendance at the Public School, for the quarter ending 27th September ultimo.

Deferred for further consideration.



1873.

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Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## EDUCATION.

(FEMALE TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1873.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22 April, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.”

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

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COPIES of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.

1. SYDNEY DISTRICT.
  2. BATHURST DISTRICT.
  3. MAITLAND DISTRICT.
  4. GOULBURN DISTRICT.
-

## EDUCATION.

### SYDNEY DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools.

NO.	PAGE.
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7. Very Rev. S. J. A. Sheehy to Secretary. 10 June, 1872 .....	4
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10. Inspector to Miss Haynes. 30 May, 1872 .....	4
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13. Secretary to Very Rev. S. J. A. Sheehy. 7 September, 1872 .....	5

#### No. 1.

THE REV. M. J. DWYER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

St. Mary's Cathedral,  
11 September, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

May I call to your recollection a conversation I had with you a little while ago on the subject of the examination of Nuns as teachers in Primary Schools. I had the gratification of finding that you agreed with me in thinking that the peculiar position of these ladies, in respect of their religious profession and retirement from the world, might fairly warrant a hope that the Council of Education would allow their examination to be conducted by a Board of Catholic clergymen, to be named by the Archbishop and suffragan Bishops, with the sanction of the Council of Education. As I stated when I had the pleasure of speaking to you on the subject, I am not officially empowered to make a proposition, but the measure seems to me every day more desirable, and I venture to hope you will so far assist me in my endeavours to realize it, as to lay before the Council my view of the matter, and, if you please, your own concurrence in it. We had some time ago, as I think I also mentioned to you, a Board of three Examiners of School Teachers, viz. :—Very Rev. Dr. Forrest, Rector of St. John's College, Rev. Dr. Quirk, President of Lyndhurst, and Rev. P. O'Farrell, of St. Mary's.

These, or such as these, might very probably form a committee for the purpose I am now advocating.

I have, &c.,  
M. J. DWYER.

#### No. 2.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 21st September, 1868.

REV. J. DWYER's letter, dated 11th instant, suggesting the appointment of a Board of Roman Catholic Clergymen to conduct the examination of religious teachers.

Ordered that the same be referred to the Examiner, for consideration and report.

#### No. 3.

MEMORANDUM OF THE EXAMINER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

THE Rev. John Dwyer's letter relative to the examination of teachers who are members of a religious order.

1. The suggestions contained in this letter are so vague that I do not well see how I can advise. The intentions of the reverend gentleman are not very clear.

Does he mean that the ordinary examination papers, used for the teachers at large, should be sent to the proposed Clerical Board, to be by it distributed to the Nuns, returning the completed work to the Council for revision, the Clerical Board merely taking the place of the Inspector as at present, *i.e.*, supplying the estimates of reading, and probably having an opinion to give as to the practical skill?

Or, is it intended that the work of the Nuns or Sisters, on the questions furnished by the Council, shall be revised and reported upon to the Council by the proposed Clerical Board?

Or does Mr. Dwyer desire that the Clerical Board shall frame the questions, conduct the examinations, revise the papers, and report the results to the Council direct? Until more is known on these points, I should hesitate to advise the acceptance of the reverend gentleman's suggestions.

2. My own view of the matter at present is, that any departure from the usual course is likely to lead to inconvenience. I think the Council should accept no compromise. If these Sisters are to be examined at all, I cannot see why it could not be carried out in one of their own schoolrooms, and conducted by the Council's Inspector.

As I understand Mr. Dwyer's proposal, it is opposed to the spirit of the Council's Regulations.

I have, &c.,

J. GARDINER,

Examiner.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 30 September, 1868.

#### No. 4.

THE REV. M. J. DWYER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

St. Mary's Cathedral,

24 October, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

Last month you were good enough to receive from me, in my private capacity, a suggestion relative to a mode of conducting the examination of the religious Sisters who may be employed in the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, and you were disposed to give me hope that the plan might be favourably considered by the Council of Education. I cannot, of course, know whether you may as yet have had a suitable opportunity for proposing and discussing it, and I should indeed be sorry to incommode you by any impatient importunity; but at any rate you will perhaps excuse me if I ask again whether it is likely that anything may be presently decided in the matter? I am rather awkwardly placed between my wish to see what appears to me a desirable measure, adopted, and the immediate pressure for action in my official character as chairman of St. Mary's Local Board. As chairman, I am at once to name a Sister, for sanction of the Council, as teacher; and yet I should like to avail myself of the new plan, if it should receive the approval of the Council.

May I ask you to favour me with your counsel once more.

I have, &c.,

M. J. DWYER.

#### No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 10th November, 1868.

The Council took into consideration,—

ST. MARY'S R. C.—REV. M. J. DWYER'S letters, dated 11th September and 24th October last respectively, offering suggestions as to a mode of conducting the examination of religious Sisters who may be employed in Certified Roman Catholic Denominational Schools.

The Secretary was instructed to acquaint the Rev. Mr. Dwyer that the Council has agreed to dispense with examinations for a time, in the case of religious Sisters, and to judge them entirely by the results of their teaching, and to inform him that to give a fair trial to this experiment the Council will not insist on the examination of any teaching Sister before the end of next year, at which time the Council will review the question, and come to such a decision thereon as experience may dictate.

#### No. 6.

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. M. J. DWYER.

Council of Education Office,

Sydney, 12 November, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to inform you that the suggestion, relative to a mode of conducting the examination of religious Sisters who may be employed in Certified Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, contained in your letters of September 11th and October 24th, has been carefully considered by the Council.

2. I am now instructed to state that the Council recognizes the fact that these ladies, considered as agents of the Roman Catholic Church, occupy a peculiar position; but they are at the same time paid teachers under the Public Schools' Act, and in this latter capacity only can the Council deal with them. The Council, however, would be glad to meet your views to a certain extent, by some modification in their case of the regulations respecting examination and classification, so far as this can be done with consistency and justice to other teachers. But after duly weighing what you have advanced, the Council is unable to adopt your plan of having the religious Sisters examined by a Board of clergymen. From the impossibility of securing an uniform standard, the Council has already determined on rejecting, as a ground of classification, the certificates of Examining Boards in other parts of the World, and for the same reason it could not consistently admit the certificates of such a Board as you suggest. But, as the Council is empowered by law to modify the Regulations in the case of Certified Denominational Schools, provided that such modifications are not inconsistent with any express provision of the Public Schools' Act, it has agreed (not without reluctance) to dispense with examinations for a time in the case of religious Sisters, and to judge them entirely by the results of their teaching. To give a fair trial to this experiment, the Council will not insist on the examination of any teaching Sister before the end of next year, at which time the Council will review the question, and come to such a decision as experience may dictate. The Council trusts that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church will strive to make the experiment successful by nominating none but thoroughly competent and energetic teachers.

I have, &c.,

R. E. WEBSTER,

Pro Secretary.

## No. 7.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Vicar General's Office,  
19 June, 1872.

SIR,

A memorandum paper, signed by Mr. Johnson, Inspector, and dated 31st ultimo, has been addressed to Miss Haynes, of the Certified R. C. Denominational School at St. Mary's, notifying that the exemption of religious Sisters from the examination prescribed by article 37 of Public Schools' Act Regulations must be discontinued.

2. I am directed by His Grace the Archbishop to express his great regret that an occasion should have arisen on which the Sisters find themselves unable to render, as they always desire to do, prompt compliance with a rule promulgated under authority. It is a painful position, because amongst Catholics it is a first principle to obey, and even to concede rights, in all things desired by authority when it is possible.

3. Obedience, however, in the point now required, is hardly possible for the Sisters of the community, to which this school is entrusted. They do not fear examination, nor competition of any reasonable kind, but the spirit and habits of their foundation, and the motives on which they act, lead them to choose any forfeiture of pecuniary support that may be inflicted on them rather than sacrifice their religious independence.

4. The Archbishop begs to assure the Council that the Sisters are not thoughtlessly undervaluing the share of support they are receiving from the common purse, nor acting in any spirit of perverse independence. Their work shall be worthy of public support, but they ask still to be permitted to do that work in their own way.

5. They have been doing that work now for six years under the Council, and the Council's Inspector has not disapproved what they have done. May they not respectfully express a hope that, if the solid results of their teaching are approved by the Council, some indulgence may be kindly conceded to them in favour of their peculiar circumstances. They are asking, it is submitted, a privilege which cannot by possibility be perverted into a precedent for any wider and less safe exemption.

6. If the Council insist on the memo., then the Sisters must sacrifice their share of support, and they will do it cheerfully, but unless the Council doem their requirement an absolute necessity under all imaginable conditions, the Archbishop trusts that for the contentment of the poor, whom these Sisters are serving, and for their work's sake, they may be allowed to continue in the exemption they have hitherto enjoyed.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

## No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT.

MEMORANDUM to Inspector.—B.C., No. 72/6643. St. Mary's, R.C.—Proposed examination of religious Sisters.

Be good enough to forward to this office a copy of the memorandum sent by you to Miss Haynes, notifying that the exemption of religious Sisters from examination must be discontinued.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 June, 1872.

## No. 9.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to the Secretary.—B.C., No. 72/162. St. Mary's R.C. (Girls.)—Proposed examination of teachers.—Your B.C., No. 72/6526.

THE memorandum, forwarded herewith, is, I believe, the one referred to by you in the above B.C. memo.

Inspector's Office, Fort-street,  
21 June, 1872.

E. JOHNSON,  
Inspector.

## No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SYDNEY DISTRICT, to MISS HAYNES.

Memorandum to Miss Haynes.

THE Council has decided that the exemption from examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued.

In accordance with this decision, it will be incumbent on me to summon to examination, at an early date, Misses O'Toole, Brennan, and Cassidy, teachers employed in the school under your charge. Before doing so, however, I shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions that will enable me to hold such examination with all due regard to the convenience and peculiar circumstances of the ladies concerned.

Inspector's Office, Fort-street,  
30 May, 1872.

E. JOHNSON,  
Inspector.

## No. 11.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of Council of Education, at a meeting held on 27th June, 1872.

ST. MARY'S R.C.—Vicar-General's letter, dated 19th instant, as to the proposed examination of religious sisters.  
Deferred.

## No. 12.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Copy of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 11th July, 1872.

St. MARY'S R.C.—Vicar-General's letter, dated 19th ultimo, as to the proposed examination of teachers who are members of religious orders.

Deferred.

## No. 13.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHERRY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 7 September, 1872.

VERY REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 19th June last, in reference to the proposed examination of the teachers in the girls' and infants' departments of St. Mary's Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School. In this letter the Council understand you desire, on behalf of the Most Reverend the Archbishop, that the teachers referred to may be allowed to continue in the exemption from examination they have hitherto enjoyed, and be judged solely by the results of their teaching. The grounds stated or implied in your letter, on which such exemption is claimed, appear to be, that examination is an unreasonable requirement and would interfere with the religious independence of the teachers; that they have for the last six years been engaged in teaching; and that the Council's Inspector has not disapproved of what they have done; and that some indulgence might be conceded to them in favour of their peculiar circumstances.

2. The Council, having given long and careful consideration to the subject of your letter, has now instructed me to express regret that the regulation which requires teachers to undergo examination should be deemed unreasonable. In this opinion, however, the Council cannot concur, believing that it is not unreasonable to require that the Council should be fully informed as to the qualifications of all teachers in its service, both as respects personal attainments and practical skill in teaching.

3. The objection that by submitting to examination, these teachers would compromise their religious independence, appears to the Council to be founded upon a misconception of the nature of the examination, and consequently to be without weight. Some ground for distrust might indeed have existed were the examination made to include an inquiry as to their competency to give the religious instruction required of teachers of Certified Denominational Roman Catholic Schools. But the examination is by article 36 of the Regulations limited to secular subjects only, and is intended to test the ability of the persons examined, to teach the various branches comprised in the course of secular instruction prescribed for pupils of all denominations (article 62). It must further be observed that all teachers alike, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, undergo the same examination in secular subjects. In view of these facts the Council fails to perceive any reason for apprehending interference with the religious independence of teachers, who comply with the rule which makes examination indispensable.

4. The teachers, on whose behalf application for exemption is now made, have, it is true, been subjected to supervision and direction by the Inspector in the practical work of teaching for the last five years and a half, and it is understood that this supervision is not complained of, unless your statement that the teachers ask still to be permitted to do their work in their own way, is to be regarded as claiming exemption from such oversight. But I am to remind you that the regulation (article 32) specially provides for oral and written examinations of teachers, *in addition* to the inspection of their schools. The latter alone neither satisfies the regulation, nor furnishes the information as to the attainments of teachers, which it is the object of the examination to elicit. Though during the period abovementioned the Council has suspended its action in the matter,—at first in consequence of representations made on their behalf, and subsequently, on account of the great pressure of business which has fully occupied its time and attention,—the Council has not at any time relieved the teachers from their liability to examination, nor can the holding of the regulation in abeyance, properly be construed into an abandonment of the Council's right or duty to call upon teachers to attend examination, whenever the representations urged against that course have been disposed of.

5. With reference to the request that some indulgence might be conceded to the teachers whose case is now under consideration, in favour of their peculiar circumstances, I am instructed to state that the Council has carefully considered to what extent and in what way any such indulgence could be granted. The Regulations bearing on the question of examination make no exemption in favour of teachers of a particular class, but are obviously intended to apply to all teachers appointed by the Council, and none of the provisions of the Public Schools Act or Regulations would justify the Council in dealing with these teachers in an exceptional way, or in taking official cognizance of their connection with a religious sisterhood. The 9th and 10th sections of the Act indeed forbid such a course. Their relation to the Council is precisely the same as that of other teachers who, in common with them, hold appointments in its service, are subject to the like conditions, and discharge similar duties. It is clear, therefore, that the indulgence sought cannot extend to the entire exemption of the teachers of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at St. Mary's from examination; and, in view of the fact that the Council has recently been urged by the Local Board of a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School to enforce with the greatest stringency a regulation bearing on the qualifications of teachers, the Council feels compelled to adhere to its resolution not to delay any longer giving effect to the rules respecting examinations. But the Council is, at the same time, willing to afford the teachers, on whose behalf you write, the indulgence of which intimation is given in the Inspector's memorandum.

6. An exception is, however, made by 21st section of the Act, in favour of teachers already appointed to schools by the Denominational School Board, in whose case the Council may dispense with examination, "should it be considered expedient to continue such teachers in charge of such schools." In the exercise of the power thus conferred the Council will exempt from examination such of the teachers in St. Mary's Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School as were appointed by the Denominational School Board.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

Rathurst

## BATHURST DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspector, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools.

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## No. 1.

THE SUPERIORESS, BATHURST CONVENT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Convent of Mercy, Bathurst,  
2 May, 1868.

SIR,

The Council of Education recently appointed two of the Sisters of Mercy as teachers to the Denominational School, but did not specify their salaries as such, nor give the number of the school.

You will kindly have both forwarded.

You are aware that up to their appointment they had been only recognized as assistant teachers, but now, as principals, they will require the above items before filling their monthly abstracts.

You will also oblige by forwarding a supply of monthly abstracts and quarterly returns.

I have, &c.,

SISTER M. IGNATIUS CROKE,  
Superioress.

## No. 2.

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 6 May, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward, under separate cover, a supply of forms of salary abstracts and quarterly returns for the use of the teachers of the girls' and infants' departments of the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Bathurst.

2. A further communication will be addressed to you after the next meeting of the Council, respecting the salaries to be paid to the teachers of the departments referred to.

I have, &c.,  
W. C. WILLS,  
Pro Secretary.

## No. 3.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 11th of May, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Mrs. M. J. Croke's letter, dated 2nd instant, with respect to the salaries to be paid to the teachers of the departments of the school.

Ordered, that the same be referred to the Inspector for his report thereon.

## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to J. M'Credie, Esq., Inspector of Schools. Bathurst R. C.—The Lady Superioress' letter, dated 2nd May, 1868.

THE Council requests your advice as to the salaries which should be paid to the teachers of the infant and girls' department of this school.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 May, 1868.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

1. I am of opinion that they should be both ranked provisionally class III, section B, and paid the salaries thereto attached.

2. It should be explained to them that this is merely a provisional arrangement of their classification, which they may increase by examination, when that takes place.

COWRA, 15 May, 1868.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

## No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 26th May, 1868.

BATHURST Inspector's report, dated 15th instant, recommending that the teachers of the infant and girls' departments should be ranked provisionally in class III, section B, and receive salary in accordance therewith (R. C. School.)

Adopted.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 28 May, 1868.

REV. SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 26th of April last, intimating that the Council had consented to recognize Mrs. Duffy as mistress of the girls' school, and Mrs. Sheehy as mistress of the infant school, attached to the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Bathurst, I am now instructed to acquaint you, for the information of the Local Board, that the Council is of opinion that these teachers should be ranked provisionally in class III, section B, and paid salary—£72—in accordance therewith.

2. I am however to point out that this is merely a provisional arrangement, and it will be competent to the teachers to increase their classification by undergoing the necessary examination.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS.

## No. 7.

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 20 May, 1868.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, giving information to the Local Board that Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy had been ranked provisionally in class III, section B.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst directs me to say that as classification ought to depend on merit and ability to teach, and as classification on any other principle is an insult as well as an injustice, he would be thankful for being informed, through you, on what information it was that the Council of Education placed the ladies, in charge of the Roman Catholic Certified Denominational Schools, in the lowest grade but one?

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE,  
Chairman of the Local Board,  
C.R.C.D.S., Bathurst.

## No. 8.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 1st June, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Rev. J. P. Byrne's letter, dated 29th ultimo, inquiring the grounds of the low classification awarded to the teachers, Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy.

The Secretary was instructed to point out that the Council, as the authority appointed by law to judge of the qualifications of teachers, has already expressed its opinion in the form of a regulation (article 28, section II), as to the principle on which the classification of teachers should be determined: That the principle adopted by the Council is identical with that stated in his letter if, as supposed by the Council, "merit" is to be regarded as equivalent to personal attainments: That the Council in fixing the provisional classifications of the teachers to whom he refers, has been guided by the fullest information obtainable at the time; but it is to be remarked that with respect to their attainments, the Council has no knowledge whatever, and could therefore award provisional classifications only: That it is however open to these teachers to gain higher classifications by undergoing the examination, and thus proving themselves to be possessed of superior attainments.

## No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

(No. 68/3905.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 June, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of May ultimo, inquiring as to the grounds of the low classification awarded to Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy, teachers in the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Bathurst.

2. In reply, I am instructed to remind you that the Council, as the authority appointed by law to judge of the qualifications of teachers, has already expressed its opinion in the form of a regulation (article 28, section II) as to the principle on which the classification of teachers should be determined. The principle adopted by the Council appears to be identical with that stated in your letter if, as supposed by the Council, "merit" is to be regarded as equivalent to "personal attainments."

3. The Council, in fixing the provisional classification of the teachers to whom you refer, has been guided by the fullest information obtainable at the time; but I am to remark that with respect to their attainments the Council has no knowledge whatever, and could therefore award provisional classifications only.

4. It is however open to these teachers to gain higher classifications by undergoing the examinations prescribed by the Council's Regulations, and thus proving themselves to be possessed of superior attainments.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 10.

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 30 June, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, as to the inquiries he made relative to the low classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy, teachers in the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Bathurst. With respect to the attainments of the ladies in question, the Council of Education, it is stated in your letter, "has no knowledge whatsoever." His Lordship directs me to say that there are three modes by which such knowledge could be obtained: First, by personal examination; secondly, by results of teaching; and thirdly, by observation of the style and manner of teaching by the Inspector of the district. Although the Council could have no knowledge of the attainments of the ladies in question by the first mode, it could get sufficient knowledge by either or both of the latter modes, to enable it to award higher provisional classifications. Judging by the results of teaching it would be found that the schools under these ladies are nearly double in attendance what they had been some eighteen months past, when they took charge of them, and that every class is above the requirements of the Council's standard of proficiency. The last mode is the one adopted by the Imperial Government with such ladies in Ireland. How effectual it has been can be observed from the subjoined testimony of Maurice Cross, Esq., Secretary to the Irish National Board of Education for over thirty years. He stated to the Lords' Committee in 1854, in reply to their query, as follows:—"In fact, the literary education you consider to be the same in all those classes of schools, whether Monastic, Conventual, Clerical, or Lay?"—"Yes; the system of literary instruction is much the same generally speaking, but I am quite persuaded that in the conventual schools the literary instruction is conducted with even greater advantage and success than in many of the ordinary schools. That is caused by the fact that the Convent schools being conducted by a number of ladies of superior acquirements, whose vow and duty it is, according to their religious order, to attend particularly to the education of the poor, and who take the greatest pains in promoting their literary, moral, and religious instruction. Their schools are models with regard to discipline, neatness, and cleanliness; in fact, the Convent schools present generally the best specimens of education that Ireland can produce. This favourable state of things arises from the circumstance, as I have before remarked, that there are several ladies employed in each school for this special purpose, and who are generally well-qualified to give literary instruction, and who pay the greatest attention not merely to the secular but to the social and domestic education of the children." "What evidence have you of the superiority of the Convent schools, to which you have referred?"—"In some of the reports of the head inspectors, strong testimony is, I think, borne to the fact I have stated. I have seen some of these schools myself, and was very much struck with their superiority, in the respects to which I have alluded, above the ordinary class of National Schools."

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE.

## No. 11.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at meeting held on 13th July, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Rev. J. P. Byrne's letter, dated 30th ultimo, again remarking on the low classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy.

Read.

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## No. 12.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 July, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30th June ultimo, on the subject mentioned below, and to acquaint you that it has been duly submitted for the Council's consideration.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

SUBJECT:—Respecting the low classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy, teachers in the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Bathurst.

## No. 13.

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 3 July, 1868.

SIR,

By the direction of his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst, I enclose a letter, received on Wednesday last, by the religious ladies in charge of the Roman Catholic Certified Denominational Schools, from the District Inspector, and am to request an explanation regarding it from the Council of Education.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE.

## No. 14.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS; BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE TEACHER OF THE R. C. GIRLS' SCHOOL, BATHURST.

Inspector's Office,  
Bathurst, 29 June, 1868.

MADAM,

I have the honor to acquaint you that, in accordance with section II, No. 37, of the Regulations of the Council, an examination of teachers in the Bathurst District will be held on the 13th July, 1868, at the Public School here, which you are hereby summoned to attend.

I have, &c.,  
J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector.

## No. 15.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 6th July, 1868.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. Joseph P. Byrne's letter, dated 3rd instant, enclosing, by direction of the Lord Bishop of Bathurst, a letter received by the religious ladies in charge of the Roman Catholic Schools from the District Inspector, and requesting an explanation regarding it from the Council of Education.

To be informed that as the document enclosed in his letter is the usual form of summons to examination, the Council fails to perceive what explanation is required.

## No. 16.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 8 July, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by instruction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 3rd, in which you request, by direction of his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst, an explanation regarding a notice of examination sent by the Inspector to the religious ladies in charge of the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational Schools at Bathurst.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that as the document enclosed in your letter is the usual form of summons to examination the Council fails to perceive what explanation is required.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 17.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C., No. 68/322.—Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney. Examination of Teachers, Bathurst, 13 July, 1868.

THE teachers of the Bathurst R. C. Girls' and Infant Schools have failed to attend the above examination of teachers, to which they were duly summoned on the 29th ultimo.

When visiting the school on the 10th instant they informed me that they would not attend, but no official intimation has been received from them of the cause of their absence.

Bathurst, 14 July, 1868.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

No. 18.

## No. 18.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 27th July, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Inspector's memorandum, dated 14th July instant, reporting the non-attendance of the teachers of the girls' and infants' schools, at the examination of teachers.

Read.

## No. 19.

## THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 11 September, 1868.

SIR,

His Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 8th, and to state that absence from home prevented him from directing its acknowledgment at an earlier date.

1. He regrets that the Council of Education failed to perceive the necessity of an explanation regarding the summons to examination, by the Inspector, of the religious ladies in charge of the Certified Denominational Schools; and he conceives that there could be no clearer proof given of the want of Catholic representation at the Council Board.

2. It must (to omit many other and grave reasons) have been known to the Inspector, and the Council of Education ought not to be ignorant of the fact, that their attendance at the examination in the Public School, Bathurst, would render them liable to meet with persons to come into whose presence no gentleman would ask a lady, and particularly religious ladies.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE.

## No. 20.

## THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 22 September, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 11th September instant, on the subject mentioned below, and to acquaint you that it has been duly submitted for the Council's consideration.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

SUBJECT.—Respecting the practice of summoning religious teachers (Nuns) to examination.

## No. 21.

## THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to J. M'Creddie, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Bathurst.

BATHURST.—Rev. J. P. Byrne's letter, dated 11th September last, respecting summoning Nuns to examination. Council desires to know if you can give any explanation of the second paragraph of this letter?

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 November, 1868.

R. E. WEBSTER,  
*Pro* Secretary.

1. I can furnish no explanation whatever of the paragraph in question. There is nothing within my knowledge affecting the moral character or respectability of the persons who were under examination at the time referred to by the Bishop of Bathurst, and I am utterly at a loss to know to whom his Lordship alludes.

2. I am of opinion that his Lordship should be requested to state explicitly to what "persons" he refers "into whose presence no gentleman would ask a lady, and particularly religious ladies."

Bathurst, 20 November, 1868.

J. M'CREDDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

## No. 22.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 23rd November, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Inspector's memorandum on the Rev. J. P. Byrne's letter, dated 11th September last, respecting the summoning of Nuns to examination of teachers.

The Council ordered that a copy of the memorandum be forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Byrne, with a request that he would be good enough to furnish an explanation as to what persons are referred to in the second paragraph of his letter.

## No. 23.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 23rd November, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Rev. J. P. Byrne's letter, dated 30th June last, respecting the low classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy, teachers of the school.

The Secretary was instructed to invite Mr. Byrne's attention to the Council's letters of the 28th May and 17th June last, in which it is clearly stated that it is open to these teachers to gain higher classifications by undergoing the examination prescribed by the Council's Regulations, and thus proving themselves to be possessed of superior attainments.

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## No. 24.

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27 November, 1868.

REV. SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 30th June last, respecting the low classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy, teachers in the Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Bathurst, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to invite your attention to the Council's letter of the 23th May last, in which you were informed that these teachers are ranked provisionally in class III, section B, and paid salary in accordance therewith. It was further stated that this is merely a provisional arrangement, and that it will be competent to the teachers to increase their classifications by undergoing the necessary examination.

2. Again, in the Council's letter of the 17th June last, it is clearly stated that it is open to these teachers to gain higher classification by undergoing the examination prescribed by the Council's Regulations, and thus proving themselves to be possessed of superior attainments.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Pro Secretary.

## No. 25.

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27 November, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 11th September last, and has felt considerable surprise at the following statement contained in the second paragraph:—"It must (to omit many other and grave reasons) have been known to the Inspector, and the Council of Education ought not to be ignorant of the fact, that their attendance at the examination in the Public School at Bathurst would render them liable to meet with persons to come into whose presence no gentleman would ask a lady, and particularly religious ladies."

2. The Council being at a loss to understand to whom allusion is made, caused the matter to be referred to the Inspector for explanation, and has now desired me to forward herewith a copy of that officer's report.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Pro Secretary.

## No. 26.

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 24 December, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst to state that in consequence of his Lordship's absence from home, I could not acknowledge at an earlier date the receipt of your letter of November 27th, and its enclosure, the District Inspector's report on my letter of September 11th.

You say you are surprised at the following statement in my letter:—"It must (to omit many grave reasons) have been known to the Inspector, and the Council of Education ought not to be ignorant of the fact, that their attendance at the examination in the Public School, Bathurst, would render them liable to meet with persons to come into whose presence no gentleman would ask a lady, and particularly religious ladies."

The Inspector at your request has reported as follows:—"I can furnish no explanation whatever of the paragraph in question. There is nothing within my knowledge affecting the moral character or respectability of the persons who were under examination at the time referred to by the Bishop of Bathurst." You will perceive the Inspector has failed to seize the meaning of my letter. I made no accusation against the moral character or respectability of the persons who were under examination in July last. What I stated was, that the "ladies' attendance would render them liable to meet with persons" of that nature; and I alluded to a teacher whose moral character was the comment for months before in a certain locality in this district, and who by a mere accident was not present at the examination.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE.

## No. 27.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Copy of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 28th December, 1868.

REV. J. P. BYRNE'S letter, dated 24th instant, further respecting objection of religious ladies to attend at examination of teachers.

Read.

## No. 28.

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 24 December, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 27th, having reference to my communication of 30th June last, on the subject of the low classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy, teachers in the Cert. R. C. Denominational Schools, Bathurst. In a letter dated 12th November, to the Rev. John Dwyer, Chairman of the Cert. R. C. Denominational Schools, St. Mary's, the Council of Education states:—"It has agreed (not without reluctance) to dispense with examinations for a time in the case of 'Religious Sisters,' and to judge them entirely by the results of their teaching. To give a fair trial to this experiment the Council will not insist on the examination of any teaching 'Sister' before the end of next year."

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This renders needless further correspondence on the subject of classification and examination of the "religious ladies."

I hope the Council, after taking into consideration the District Inspector's report on the results of the teaching of the "religious ladies" in the Cert. R. C. Denominational Schools, Bathurst, will, at an early opportunity, classify them in accordance with such results.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE.

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### No. 29.

#### MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 28th December, 1868.

BATHURST R. C.—Rev. J. P. Byrne's letter, dated 24th instant, further in reference to the classification of Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Sheehy.

Consideration deferred.

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### No. 30.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C., 69/429.—Memorandum to the Secretary to the Council of Education—Bathurst—Examination of teachers. Be good enough to inform me whether I am to summon to the above examination the female teachers in charge of the Bathurst Roman Catholic Girls' and Infant Schools?

As these persons, when duly summoned last year, did not attend, on the ground, I believe, of their being Sisters of Mercy, I do not wish to take any steps again in the matter without the express sanction of the Council.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

Young, 1 April, 1869.

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### No. 31.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to Inspector.—Your B.C. No. 69/429—Examination of teachers.

THE Council does not desire you to summon to examination the female teachers of the Bathurst Roman Catholic Girls' and Infant Schools.

In reference to this subject I am to acquaint you that the Council has determined to waive for the present year, as an experiment, the examination of teachers who, being members of religious orders, object on that account to be examined.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 April, 1869.

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### No. 32.

THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 9 December, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by his Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Bathurst to call your attention to the correspondence dated November 12th, 1868, between the Council of Education and the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, the then Chairman of the Local Board of St. Mary's R. C. Cert. Denominational Schools, in which the Council intimated that it would in the case of religious teachers judge them entirely by the results of their teaching.

Judged by this test the religious ladies in charge of the R. C. Cert. Denominational Schools of this City are entitled to the highest salaries granted by the Council. As they have not as yet been classified, his Lordship requests that the Council will take the matter into consideration at its earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,  
J. M'AULIFFE,  
Secretary.

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### No. 33.

#### MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 12th December, 1870.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 9th instant, requesting that the salaries of the religious ladies may be increased.

Ordered, that the letter be referred to Inspector for report.

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### No. 34.

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to J. M'Creddie, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 9th December, 1870.—Referred for your report.

R. E. WEBSTER,  
Pro Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 December, 1870.

1. The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the girls' and infants departments of the Bathurst R. C. School have been classified III-B, provisionally. In this respect they occupy the same position as Mr. M'Girr, the master of the boys' school, who was recently promoted by the Council under regulation 39. The object of the present letter is, however, not to obtain promotion under that regulation for these ladies, but to induce the Council to classify them, *without examination*, according to the results of their teaching.

## 13

2. This is asked for because they are religious ladies. In other words, the Council is asked to treat these teachers differently from other teachers in its service, because of their peculiar connection with the Roman Catholic Church. It appears to me that if on this ground these religious ladies are freed from examinations the Council could not consistently refuse to grant similar concession to the Christian Brothers should they be introduced into the Roman Catholic Schools of the Colony under the supervision of the Council.

3. It may be as well to remark that the results obtained in the Sisters' schools in Bathurst are owing to the exertions of some nine or ten Sisters employed therein. To classify one Sister, therefore, according to the standard of the results obtained in these schools, would be to rate her at the combined merits of all the teachers—not at her own. This is, in my opinion, objectionable in itself, and inconsistent with the Council's practice in dealing with other teachers.

4. On the whole, I can see no valid reason for the exemption of these ladies from examination. No objection is raised against the schools under their charge being inspected, or to their teaching in the presence of an Inspector, and the latter is surely not very different from being examined before an Inspector. The examination should, however, take place specially for themselves in their own school.

5. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the yielding such concessions as are sought by Bishop Quinn, will only lead to future demands for further concessions, and that it is therefore unwise and impolitic to grant them.

J. M'CREDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

Bathurst, 13 January, 1871.

## No. 35.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 30th January, 1871.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 9th December, 1870, requesting, on behalf of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, that the Council will classify the religious ladies in charge of Roman Catholic Certified Denominational Schools.

The Council resolved:—

"That having reviewed the whole question, the Council is not prepared to accede to the request that these ladies should be promoted without undergoing the examination prescribed by the Regulations."

The Secretary was further instructed to state that the Council entertains grave doubts as to the propriety of continuing a concession which other teachers in the service cannot but regard as invidious, but it is not disposed to disturb at present the provisional classifications already awarded.

## No. 36.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 10 February, 1871.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 9th December last, having reference to the classification and salaries of the religious teachers engaged in the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Bathurst.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship the Bishop of Bathurst, that the Council having carefully reviewed the whole question raised in your letter, is not prepared to accede to the request now made, that these ladies should be promoted without undergoing the examinations prescribed by the Regulations. The Council indeed entertains grave doubts as to the propriety of continuing a concession which other teachers in the service cannot but regard as invidious, but it is not disposed to disturb at present the provisional classification already awarded.

3. Herewith is transmitted an exact copy of the letter addressed to the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, from which you will perceive that in quoting the extract "judge them entirely by the results of their teaching" an important qualifying phrase has been omitted.

4. I am desired further to state, with reference to your remark that the "religious ladies in charge of the Roman Catholic Certified Denominational Schools of this city, are entitled to the highest salaries granted by the Council," that in the absence of the customary examination papers no evidence to justify such a claim has yet been laid before the Council.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 37.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.—Examination of teachers.

WITH reference to the matter, I would beg to inquire whether the Council's decision, to exempt the teachers in charge of the Bathurst R.C. Girls' and Infants Schools, is to be acted upon during the present year.

J. M'CREDIE,

Victoria Creek, 21 March, 1872.

Inspector, Bathurst District.

## No. 38.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 28th March, 1872.

BATHURST R.C. (Girls' and Infants).—Inspector's memorandum, dated 21st instant, inquiring whether the Council's decision to exempt the teachers in charge of these schools is to be acted upon during the present year.

Such teachers are not to be exempted, but all reasonable allowance must be made for their peculiar circumstances.

No. 39.

## No. 39.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.  
Memorandum to Inspector.—Examination of teachers. Bathurst R.C. Girls' and Infants. Your B.C., No. 72/495.  
THE teachers of the above school are not to be exempted from examination, but all reasonable allowances must be made for their peculiar circumstances.

You will accordingly be good enough to consult with them as to what time and place will be the most convenient for them for the purpose.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 April, 1872.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 40.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney. Bathurst R.C. Girls' and Infants—Examination of teachers. Your B.C., No. 72/3756.

ACTING upon your B.C., No. 72/3756, dated 9th April, 1872, I waited upon the teachers of the above Schools on the 15th instant, and in the presence of the Superioress of the Convent, and of the chairman of the Board, the Rev. J. M'Auliffe, I intimated to them in accordance with the instructions therein contained.

At the conclusion of the interview the Rev. Chairman informed me that he would communicate with me in a few days on the subject.

Bathurst, 18 April, 1872.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

## No. 41.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
B.C., 72/694.—Memorandum to the Secretary to the Council of Education, Sydney. Bathurst R.C.—Proposed examination of the teachers of the girls' and infants department.

WITH reference to my B.C., No. 72/638, it is now my duty to intimate to the Council that at an interview with the Chairman of the Board to-day he stated that he had acquainted the Bishop with the proposed examination, and that he (Bishop Quinn) had said in reply, *that with regard to the examination it was his business, and he would see to it.* There was no other answer given to me.

Without offering any comment on the meaning or intent of the reply, I would beg to refer the matter for further instructions to the Council.

Bathurst, 25 April, 1872.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

## No. 42.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 2nd May, 1872.

BATHURST R.C.—Inspector's memorandum, dated 25th ultimo, respecting the proposed examination of the teachers of the girls' and infants departments.

Deferred for consideration at a full meeting of the Council.

## No. 43.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 9th May, 1872.

BATHURST R. C.—Inspector's memorandum, dated 25th ultimo, respecting the proposed examination of the teachers of the girls' and infants departments.

Deferred.

## No. 44.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 16th May, 1872.

BATHURST R. C.—Inspector's memorandum, dated 25th ultimo, relative to the proposed examination of the teachers of the girls' and infants departments.

Inspectors to take all necessary steps for the examination of such teachers.

## No. 45.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to Inspector.—B.C., 72/5500. Examination of teachers—Members of religious orders.

THE Council has decided that the exemption from the examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued.

You are therefore requested to make the necessary arrangements for the examination of such teachers, having due regard to their convenience, and making all reasonable allowance for their peculiar circumstances.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27th May, 1872.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 46.

THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 25 July, 1872.

SIR,

The following memorandum, dated Bathurst, 23rd July, 1872, was sent by the local Inspector, Mr. M'Credie, "to the Nun in charge of the Girls' R. C. Certified D. School, Bathurst." (A similar one was sent to the lady in charge of the Infant School): "The Council of Education has decided that the exemption from the examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued. Having been instructed therefore to make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of this decision, I would beg to inquire whether it will be convenient for you to undergo the prescribed examination during the month of September next, in the Bathurst R. C. Girls' schoolroom?"

The Council of Education and Mr. M'Credie must be unacquainted with the fact that the ladies above alluded to were under salary before the Public Schools Act came into force, and have been ever since.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN M'AULIFFE,  
Secretary.

No. 47.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to Inspector.—B.C. No. 72/8617.—Bathurst R. C. Girls and Infants.

Be good enough to furnish me with copies of your memorandums to the teachers of the above departments, in reference to the discontinuance of their exemption from examination.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 31 July, 1872.W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 48.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.—B.C., 72/1109.—Bathurst R. C. Girls' and Infants'.—Your B.C., No. 72/8617.

HEREWITH is forwarded a copy of the memorandum sent to the teacher of the R. C. Girls' School, Bathurst, respecting examination. As that sent to the teacher of the infants' school was identical with the other, except as regards the name of her school, I do not forward two copies.

I may add that, on the day previous to my writing the memorandum, I had an interview with the teacher of the girls' school, and told her of my intention to write the memorandum respecting the examination.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

Carcoar, 3 August, 1872.

No. 49.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE TEACHER OF THE R. C. GIRLS' CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

No. 72/1062.—Memorandum to the teacher, Bathurst R. C. Girls' Certified Denominational School.—Examination under article 37 of the Regulations.

THE Council of Education has decided that the exemption from the examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued.

Having been instructed, therefore, to make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of this decision, I would beg to inquire whether it will be convenient for you to undergo the prescribed examination during the month of September next, in the Bathurst R. C. Girls' schoolroom?

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

Bathurst, 23 July, 1872.

No. 50.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Memorandum to Inspector.—B.C., No. 72/8847. Bathurst R. C. Girls' and Infants.—Your B.C., No. 72/1109.

In reference to your memo., I am to invite your attention to the following extract from a letter received from Rev. J. M'Auliffe:—"The following memorandum, dated Bathurst, 23rd July, 1872, was sent by the local Inspector, Mr. M'Credie, to the Nun in charge of the Girls' R. C. Certified Denominational School, Bathurst (a similar one was sent to the lady in charge of the Infant School):—"The Council of Education has decided, etc.," as in your B.C.

Be good enough to inform me if you made use of the expression imputed to you.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 51.

## No. 51.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C., No. 72/1161.—Memorandum to the Secretary to the Council of Education. Bathurst R.C. Girls' and Infants'.  
Your B.C., No. 77/8847.

THE original draft of my memorandum to the teachers of the above schools, now before me, is headed thus:—  
"Memorandum to the teacher, Bathurst R. C. Girls' Certified Denominational School," and I am certain that the word "Nun" was not written by me through inadvertence, as I have been always careful to write the word "Teacher" instead of "Nun" or "Sister" in any communication to these teachers.

The Rev. J. M'Auliffe may not have made a *verbatim* copy of the heading of my memorandum.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

Cowra, 10 August, 1872.

## No. 52.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 15th August, 1872.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 25th ultimo, as to the proposed examination of teachers who are members of religious orders.

Deferred.

## No. 53.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 22nd August, 1872.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 25th ultimo, as to the proposed examination of religious Sisters.

Deferred for further information.

## No. 54.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 29th August, 1872.

BATHURST R.C.—Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated the 25th ultimo, as to the proposed examination of religious Sisters.

Deferred.

## No. 55.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 5th September, 1872.

BATHURST R.C.—The Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 25th July last, as to the proposed examination of religious Sisters.

Deferred.

## No. 56.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held 12th September, 1872.

BATHURST R.C., WEST MAITLAND R.C., GOULBURN R.C. :—The Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 25th July last, as to the proposed examination of certain teachers who are members of a religious order; also, a memorandum, dated the 14th ultimo, from the Inspector of the Maitland District, forwarding letters, of the 20th July and 1st August last, from the Rev. J. P. Byrne; and a memorandum from the Inspector of the Goulburn District, dated 23rd July, enclosing a letter from the Rev. P. Dunne, dated 22nd July, in reference to the same subject.

The Council resolved to maintain the decision previously arrived at with reference to the teachers in question, viz., that they should undergo the usual examination,—those only being excused who were appointed by the late Denominational School Board. The Council also further resolved that no promotion should be granted to teachers so appointed, except upon the results of a successful examination.

## No. 57.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE.

(B.C., 72/11,493.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 October, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of 25th July last, relative to the examination of the teachers of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic Girls' and Infants' Schools at Bathurst.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council has now decided that the regulations as to the examination of teachers should be enforced in the case of all teachers to whom such Regulations apply, and that those teachers only should be excused who were appointed by the late Denominational School Board. The Council further resolved that no promotion should, in the first instance, be granted to teachers so appointed, except upon the results of a successful examination. Teachers who have already been promoted without examination are also to undergo examination as a condition of retention of the increased salary they now receive.

3. The Council infers from a statement in your letter that the teachers in question were appointed by the Denominational School Board, and I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to supply the Council with the date on which such appointment was made.

4. With regard to the terms of the Inspector's memoranda to the teachers, I am to state, that on reference to him that officer alleges that his communication was addressed to the "teachers," and not to the "nuns" in charge of the schools.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 58.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
B.C. No. 72/1468.—Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.—Bathurst R.C. Girls and Infants.—Examination of teachers.

As is known to the Council, on the 23rd of July last, I wrote to each of the teachers in those schools, inquiring whether it would be convenient for them to be examined in their own schoolroom during the month of September.

As that communication has not been acknowledged, except to the Council, and I have received no reply to it, I would beg to ask for definite instructions as to the action which I am now to take in the matter. It appears to be the policy of these teachers or of their Local Board to ignore me as the officer of the Council in the present instance.

Bathurst, 12 October, 1872.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

Copy of Council's letter to Rev. J. M'Auliffe, dated 11th October (72-11,493), forwarded to Mr. Inspector M'Creddie, for his information, on 12th October.

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No. 59.

THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 13 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of his Lordship, the most Rev. Dr. Quinn, Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12th October, informing me of the decision to which the Council had arrived with reference to the examination of religious teachers. In reply, I venture to hope that this resolution is not final, as it appears to his Lordship a reversal of a former decision of the Council, without any apparent cause on the part of these ladies.

The Council, in a letter dated November 12th, 1868, recognized the fact, that the religious Sisters occupied a peculiar position, and directed that it would dispense with examinations for a time in the case of religious Sisters, and judge them entirely by the results of their teaching. To give a fair trial to this experiment, the letter said: "The Council will not insist on the examination of any teaching Sister before the end of next year, at which time the Council will review the question, and come to such decision as experience may dictate. The Council trusts the authorities of the R. C. Church will strive to make the experiment successful, by nominating none but thoroughly competent and energetic teachers."

The Council will observe that this decision was arrived at in deference to the sentiment of Roman Catholics, who feel so very sorely on the subject of the examination of religious Sisters. As four years have now elapsed since the decision, it was naturally concluded that this feeling would continue to be respected, and the success of the teaching of these ladies left to tell their efficiency. That it has done so in the Bathurst schools no one will be found to deny, and I may safely appeal to the highest authorities as to the success of those schools. Furthermore, in the case of these teachers it would subject them to a most unnecessary hardship, as they have had a long and most successful career in teaching (nine years in Ireland and six years under the Council of Education here). His Lordship cannot conceive why the Council should be anxious to enforce such an oppressive regulation. It has power by clause 21 of the Public Schools Act to dispense with examination, and if the schools are most satisfactory and the teachers known to be efficient there would appear no reason for it.

I have, &c.,  
J. M'AULIFFE,  
Secretary.

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No. 60.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 21st November, 1872.

BATHURST R.C.—Read a letter from Bishop Quinn, dated the 13th instant, as to the examination of religious Sisters.

Deferred for further consideration.

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No. 61.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE.

(B.C., No. 73/13,835.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 December, 1872.

REV. SIR,

With reference to your letter of 13th ultimo, respecting the examination of the teachers of the girls and the infants' departments of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Bathurst, I am directed by the Council of Education to invite your attention to the third paragraph of my letter of 11th October last (No. 72/11,493), and to again request that you will be good enough to supply the Council with the date on which these teachers were appointed by the Denominational School Board.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 62.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to the Secretary to the Council of Education. Bathurst R.C.—As to examination of the teachers in charge of the Girls and Infants Departments.

It is my intention to hold an examination of teachers in Bathurst, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, and following days.

From the papers in this office it appears that the teachers of the departments named above should be summoned in the usual way to attend the examinations held under clause 37 of the Regulations; as I am not sure that this is intended, however, I should be glad to receive the Council's directions with regard to the matter.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

Inspector's Office,  
Bathurst, 22 April, 1873.

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**MAITLAND DISTRICT.**

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspector, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents relating to, or consequent upon, any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools.

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**No. 1.**

THE BISHOP OF MAITLAND TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

East Maitland,  
14 February, 1867.

SIR,

I take the liberty of writing to the Council of Education in reference to the female Catholic school at West Maitland. During the month of December, 1866, the Sisters of The Good Shepherd who had care of that school were withdrawn by their superiors in Sydney. I purpose getting from Ireland very competent religious ladies for this school, who will be prepared to undergo any literary examinations required by the Board. During the interval two competent educated ladies (the Misses Healy) have the management of the school.

Before the close of the year 1866 all necessary steps were taken to get the Misses Healy recognized by the former Board of Education, but they were so busily occupied previous to their dissolution that the first letter of appointment was not made out. I would be thankful if the Council of Education certified these ladies as teachers, leaving it to their own discretion as to whether they would examine them or not, as the school will be under their care only so short a time.

I may also mention that my attention has been called to the present state of our Catholic school at Lochinvar. That school, I am given to understand, was in a flourishing and efficient state for some years until the schoolroom was unfortunately destroyed by a wind-storm. The school, by permission of the Board, was closed temporarily to give the people an opportunity of erecting a new schoolhouse. This was completed towards the end of the year 1866. The present teacher was appointed to re-open the school in the middle of December last, and as the Christmas holidays were approaching it was found difficult to get an average fair attendance for that month.

I trust the Council of Education will make allowance for these peculiar circumstances in reference to that school.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MURRAY,  
Bishop of Maitland.

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## No. 2.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 18th February, 1867.

The Council took into consideration,—

WEST MAITLAND (R. C. Denominational School).—Letter, dated 14th instant, from the Lord Bishop of Maitland, with reference to the salaries of the female teachers.

The Secretary was instructed to acquaint his Lordship that, from inquiries made of the officers of the late Denominational School Board, it would appear that no steps had been taken to have the Misses Healy appointed by that Board as teachers in the school; but that the Council would not object to their recognition in that capacity temporarily; and that, as soon as other business will permit, the necessary steps will be taken to ascertain their efficiency. The Secretary was further desired to furnish his Lordship with a copy of the Public Schools' Act.

## No. 3.

## THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE BISHOP OF MAITLAND.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 February, 1867.

MY LORD BISHOP,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated 14th instant, with reference to the salaries of the Misses Healy, teachers of the Roman Catholic Denominational School, West Maitland.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint your Lordship that, from inquiry made of the officers of the late Denominational School Board, it would appear that no steps had been taken to have the Misses Healy appointed by that Board as teachers in the West Maitland Roman Catholic School. The Council will not, however, object to their recognition in that capacity, temporarily; and, as soon as other business will permit, the necessary steps will be taken to ascertain their efficiency.

3. I am further instructed to forward to your Lordship copy of the Public Schools' Act of 1866.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 4.

## THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C., No. 68/17.—Examination of teachers.

ARE teachers of Provisional Schools to be examined?

Are teachers who are members of a religious community—*e.g.*, those of the R. C. Female and Infant Schools, West Maitland—to be examined?

Inspector's Office,

Maitland, 20 February, 1868.

W. DWYER,

Inspector, Maitland District.

## No. 5.

## THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Memo. to Inspector.—Your B.C., No. 68/17, dated 20 February.—Examination of teachers.

TEACHERS of Provisional Schools are to be examined.

You are requested to give an opinion as to whether members of religious orders should be required to undergo examination.

Council of Education Office,

Sydney, 26 February, 1868.

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 6.

## THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Examination of teachers, Secretary's B.C., No. 68/1,219.

THE great difficulty in the way of subjecting members of religious orders to examination is want of precedent. In Ireland, where they appear in numerous instances as teachers of National Schools, they are recognized and paid by the Board without any such test of fitness, the presumption being, that the education required to render them eligible for entrance into the religious community is an ample guarantee of their literary attainments as teachers. The same may be said here; and although in the abstract there is and can be no reasonable objection to their being examined, even though they themselves were perfectly willing—which I believe some are—still considering the high character of their ministrations and the immunities with which public opinion has invested their labours, some amount of odium would I fear attach to the authority which would set aside this opinion and reduce them to the level of teachers working for themselves alone.

My opinion in a word is, that *as teachers* their examination is necessary but not expedient.

Inspector's Office, Maitland,  
7 March, 1868.

W. DWYER,

Inspector, Maitland District.

## No. 7.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 10th June, 1868.

MAITLAND DISTRICT.—Memorandum from Inspector, dated 7th March last, with respect to subjecting members of religious orders to examination.

The Council decided that members of religious orders should be invited to examination.

No. 8.

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## No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Your B.C., No. 68/19, dated 7th March last, as to submitting members of religious orders to examination. With reference hereto, the Council has decided that members of religious orders holding office as teachers, are to be invited but not summoned to attend examinations.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 15 June, 1868.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 9.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C., No. 68/136.—Examination of teachers of West Maitland R.C. School who are members of a religious community.

THESE ladies will be invited to undergo examination some time in December. I beg, however, to point out that, by the rules of their order, they are not permitted to leave their own school or convent; and that, should they elect to be examined, they will probably object to the presence of other examinees, e.g., lay persons. In such event I would wish to know whether they are to be examined by themselves?

Inspector's Office, Maitland,  
13 October, 1868.

W. DWYER,  
Inspector, Maitland District.

## No. 10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Memorandum to Inspector.—West Maitland R.C. examination of teachers.—Your B.C., 68/136.

THESE teachers may be examined in their own school by themselves.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 23 October, 1868.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 11.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C., 4,966.—Examination of teachers who are members of a religious order, West Maitland R.C. School.

THESE teachers have been duly invited in accordance with the Council's instructions to undergo examination. For the reasons set forth in the enclosed letter, the Chairman of the Local Board, on their behalf, declines the invitation.

Inspector's Office, Maitland,  
19 March, 1869.

W. DWYER,  
Inspector.

## No. 12.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE TEACHERS, R.C. DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL, WEST MAITLAND.

COPY OF circular addressed to the religious sisters employed as teachers in the Certified R.C. Denominational School, West Maitland.

East Maitland, 8 March, 1869.

MADAM,

Agreeably to the instructions of the Council of Education, I do myself the honor to invite you, as teacher of the department in the Certified R. C. Denominational School at West Maitland, to undergo examination in the subjects prescribed in the Regulations.

2. If you elect to be examined, a special opportunity will be afforded you on the 6th April next, in your own School.

3. May I request that you will be good enough to inform me of your decision as early as possible, that the requisite arrangements may be made.

I have, &c.,  
W. DWYER,  
Inspector.

## No. 13.

THE REV. A. PHELAN TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

DEAR SIR,

West Maitland, 16 March, 1869.

As Chairman of the Local Board of St. John's School, I take the liberty of replying to your circulars inviting the Sisters who are teaching there to an examination. Towards the close of last year a correspondence took place on the subject between the Council of Education and Father John Dwyer, of Sydney. Father Dwyer was acting at the time in the interest of the religious Sisters of the Colony who were engaged teaching in the schools connected with the Council. In a communication, dated 12th November, 1868, the result of this correspondence is given by the Council: "It (the Council) has agreed, not without reluctance, to dispense with examinations for a time in the case of religious Sisters, and to judge them entirely by the results of their teaching. To give a fair trial to this experiment the Council will not insist on the examination of any teaching Sister before the end of next year." In view of the understanding arrived at in last November, I do not think it would be desirable for one Sister in Maitland to accept the Council's invitation so soon as the 6th of April next. I should hope that the Sisters who are teaching in St. John's School have not shown by the results of their teaching that there is any necessity in their case to deviate from the understanding. Acting in behalf of the Local Board of St. John's, I have given the children a holiday on to-morrow, 17th March.

Yours, &c.,  
ANDREW PHELAN.

No. 14.

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## No. 14.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 7th April, 1869.

The Council took into consideration,—

MAITLAND AND BATHURST DISTRICTS.—Inspector's memoranda, dated 19th ultimo and 1st instant respectively, with regard to examination of teachers who are members of a religious order.

Mr. Inspector M'Credie to be informed that he is not to summon the Sisters of Mercy to the examination of teachers at Bathurst till after the expiration of the present year. The Council also ordered that the same course should be observed in the Maitland District.

## No. 15.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Memorandum to Inspector.—Your B.C., No. 69/46.—Examination of teachers who are members of a religious order. I AM requested to inform you that the Council has determined to waive for the present year, as an experiment, the examination of those teachers who, being members of a religious order, object on that account to be examined.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 April, 1869.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 16.

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

West Maitland,  
20 December, 1870.

SIR,

Will you allow me to call your attention to the claim which the Sisters of St. Dominic seem to have on the Council of Education in consequence of the efficient state of their schools which they have so successfully conducted for the last three years? No. 39, art. 2, sec. 2, of the Regulations of the Public Schools' Act, apparently entitles them to an increase of salary.

Trusting that the Council will take a favorable view of this claim,

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH P. BYRNE,  
Chairman of the Local Board of the  
Certified R.C.D.S., West Maitland.

## No. 17.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 February, 1871.

REVEREND SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 20th December last, requesting attention to the claim which you conceive the Sisters of St. Dominic, engaged in the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic Schools at West Maitland, have to an increase of salary, under article 39 of the Regulations.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that, having decided in other cases not to grant promotion without examination to teachers holding provisional classification, the Council regrets it cannot consistently make an exception in favor of the teachers at West Maitland, referred to in your letter.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 18.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27 May, 1872.

B.C., 72/5502. Examination of teachers—members of religious orders.

The Council has decided that the exemption from examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued.

You are therefore requested to make the necessary arrangements for the examination of such teachers, having due regard to their convenience, and making all reasonable allowance for their peculiar circumstances.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 19.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Inspector's Office,  
Maitland, 14 August, 1872.

WEST MAITLAND (Girls' and Infants') R.C.—Correspondence relative to proposed examination of teachers—Members of religious orders. Your B.C., 72/5502, dated 27th May last.

IN reference to your above B.C., the following correspondence has taken place, which I beg to submit for the consideration of the Council, with the view of obtaining its instructions as to further procedure.

It is necessary for me to explain that his Lordship the Bishop of Maitland, referred to in the Rev. J. P. Byrne's second letter (B), is at present in England.

I have, &c.,  
J. D. BRADLEY,  
Inspector, Maitland District.

No. 20.

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No. 20.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Inspector's Office,  
Maitland, 24 June, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Council of Education has decided that the exemption from the examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of a religious order, shall be discontinued; and that in accordance with instructions received, I purpose holding an examination of such teachers at present employed in the Certified R.C. Girls' and Infants Schools, West Maitland, at their earliest convenience.

2. I need hardly state that in conducting this examination due regard to the convenience of the teachers will be paid, and every reasonable allowance made for their peculiar circumstances; and to this end I shall gladly receive any suggestions you may desire to make in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
J. D. BRADLEY.

See reply of Reverend J. P. Byrne, marked "A," dated 20th July ultimo.

No. 21.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.

Jerry's Plains,  
27 July, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to my letter (No. 72/237) of the 24th June, and your reply thereto, dated 20th instant, I beg to request that you will inform me what time is likely to elapse before a decision on the matters in question will be arrived at by the Local Board?

I have, &c.,  
J. D. BRADLEY.

See reply of Reverend J. P. Byrne, marked "B," dated 1st instant.

No. 22.

(A.)

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

West Maitland,  
20 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo (No. 72/237), informing me that the Council of Education has decided that the exemption from examination, hitherto afforded to the teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued; and that in accordance with instructions received from the Council, you purpose holding an examination of such teachers at present employed in the Certified R.C. Girls' and Infants School, West Maitland, at their earliest convenience, &c.

In reply, I beg to state that the subject matter of your letter is at present under consideration, and when the Local Board and those interested in this matter come to a final decision, I shall deem it my duty to inform you of the result.

I have, &c.,  
JOS. P. BYRNE,  
Chairman of Local Board, &c., &c.

No. 23.

(B.)

THE REV. J. P. BYRNE TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

West Maitland,  
1 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 72,273) of the 27th ultimo, asking me what time is likely to elapse before a decision will be arrived at, on the matter referred to in your letter (No. 72/237) of 24th June.

I regret I cannot give a very definite answer to your query. However, I can state, for your information, that the Local Board will not be able to come to any final decision until they shall have received advice from his Lordship the Bishop of Maitland. His Lordship has been written to on the subject; but of course some months must elapse before the reply comes to hand.

I have, &c.,  
JOS. P. BYRNE,  
Chairman.

No. 24.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 22nd August, 1872.

WEST MAITLAND R. C.—Inspector's memorandum, forwarding correspondence respecting the examination of religious Sisters.

Deferred.

No. 25.

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## No. 25.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 29th August, 1872.

WEST MAITLAND R. C.—Inspector's memorandum, forwarding correspondence respecting the examination of religious Sisters.  
Deferred.

## No. 26.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 5th September, 1872.

WEST MAITLAND R. C.—Inspector's memorandum, forwarding correspondence respecting the proposed examination of religious Sisters.  
Deferred.

## No. 27.

## THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

(B.C., 72/11,505.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 October, 1872.

Memorandum to Inspector. West Maitland R. C.—Examination of Religious Sisters.—Your B.C., No. 72/292.

THE Council has decided that the regulations as to the examination of teachers shall be enforced in the case of all teachers to whom such regulations apply, and that those teachers only shall be excused who were appointed by the late Denominational School Board. The Council has further resolved that no promotion shall, in the first instance, be granted to teachers so appointed, except upon the results of a successful examination. Teachers who have already been promoted without examination are also to undergo examination as a condition of retention of the increased salary they now receive.

Be good enough therefore to take the necessary steps in order that the Council's decision may be duly carried out.

<i>Names of Teachers.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>	
Mary H. Donnellan, £60 ... ..	1st October, 1867...	} Salary received, from £60 to £70 on 1st January, 1868.
Mary T. Molloy, £72 ... ..	1st October, 1867.	
Mary A. Fagan, £48 ... ..	1st February, 1868.	

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspector, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents relating to, or consequent upon, any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools.

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## No. 1.

## THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(No. 141/68.) Memorandum to the Council's Secretary.—Examination of teachers.

I HAVE considered it advisable to make the following inquiries:—

1. Should teachers of schools where the certificates are to be withdrawn at the end of June, be summoned to examination.
2. Should the Sisters of Mercy, who teach in the Convent School in Goulburn, be summoned to undergo examination? If so, and if they desire it, would it be objectionable to examine them in the Convent schoolroom, and not with other teachers in the Public School.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector of Schools.

Goulburn, 26 May, 1868.

## No. 2.

## MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Copy of Minute of the Council of Education, at meeting held on 1st June, 1868.

GOULBURN DISTRICT.—Inspector's memorandum, dated 26th ultimo, inquiring whether teachers of schools where the certificates are to be withdrawn at the end of June are to be summoned to examination; and whether the Sisters of Mercy, who teach in the Convent school in Goulburn, are to be summoned to examination; if so, and they desire it, would it be objectionable to examine them in the Convent school.

To be informed in the affirmative to the first question if the teachers wish to remain in the Council's service; and to be informed in reply to the second that the Sisters of Mercy are to be invited to be examined, but there will be no objection, should they wish, to their being examined in the Convent school.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Your B.C., No. 141/68.—Examination of teachers.

1. Teachers of schools from which certificates are to be withdrawn may be summoned to examination if they desire to remain in the Council's service.

2. The Sisters of Mercy who teach in the Convent school in Goulburn—it is supposed that by this term you mean the Certified Denominational School, Roman Catholic—are to be invited to undergo examination which may be held, if they desire it, in their schoolroom. You will observe that they are not, at present, to be summoned to examination in the same way as other teachers.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 June, 1868.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

(72/5501.) Memorandum to Inspector.—Examination of teachers.—Members of religious orders.

THE Council has decided that the exemption from examination, prescribed by article 37 of the Regulations, hitherto afforded to teachers who are members of religious orders, shall be discontinued.

You are therefore requested to make the necessary arrangements for the examination of such teachers, having due regard to their convenience, and making all reasonable allowance for their peculiar circumstances.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27 May, 1872.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 5.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to the Secretary to the Council of Education.—Goulburn R. C. Girls.—Proposed examination of teachers.

THE teachers belong to the religious order of Mercy, and as requested in your B.C., No. 72/5501, I made arrangements for their examination. I now beg to enclose the Rev. P. Dunne's letter on the subject, for the information of the Council.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
23 July, 1872.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

## No. 6.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Goulburn, 22 July, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, asking certain members of the order of Mercy at the Goulburn Convent to name a day for their examination, and courteously suggesting their own schoolroom as the place for examination, I beg to say:—

1. That the Catholic community have expended several thousand pounds in building schoolrooms and residence for these religious Sisters, from which the Council of Education may judge of the high estimate in which the Catholics hold them as the instructors of their children, and until the contrary is proved, that they are competent to discharge that important duty.

2. There is no objection to the visitation and inspection of their schools by the Council's Inspector, nor can we complain of an unfavourable report if the schools are found inefficient.

3. As in all our religious communities are found ladies of rank and education who would never think of becoming school teachers, had they not chosen from religious motives to devote their lives to the education of youth, it cannot be considered either necessary or respectful to subject them to an examination. It is therefore to be hoped, that if the condition of the schools under their care be such as to prove them competent, that the Council will be satisfied and give them support according to school results.

I have, &c.,

P. DUNNE,  
Chairman of Local Board.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 72/11,504.—Memorandum to Inspector. Goulburn R.C. examination of religious Sisters.—Your B.C., No. 72/541.

THE Council has decided that the Regulations as to the examination of teachers shall be enforced in the case of all teachers to whom such Regulations apply, and that those teachers only shall be excused who were appointed by the late Denominational School Board. The Council has further resolved that no promotion shall, in the first instance, be

be granted to the teachers so appointed, except upon the results of a successful examination. Teachers who have already been promoted without examination are also to undergo examination as a condition of retention of the increased salary they now receive.

Be good enough, therefore, to take the necessary steps, in order that the Council's decision may be duly carried out.

<i>Names of Teachers.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Mary Dolphine ... ..	.....
Mary L. Mooney ... ..	1st July, 1868.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 October, 1872.

### No. 8.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
B.C., No. 72/903.—Memorandum to the Secretary to the Council of Education. Goulburn R.C. (Girls).—Your B.C., 11,504.

ON the 17th of October last I requested the mistress to inform me if she were willing to undergo the examination required, but up to this date I have received no reply.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
16 December, 1872.

### No. 9.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO MISS M. L. MOONEY.

Inspector's Office,  
Goulburn, 17 October, 1872.

MADAM,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Council of Education has decided that the regulations as to the examination of religious Sisters shall be enforced in the case of all teachers to whom such regulations shall apply, and that those teachers only shall be excused who were appointed by the late Denominational School Board. I therefore beg to request you will please inform me if you are willing to undergo the examination required.

I have, &c.,  
W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

### No. 10.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 20th January, 1873.

GOULBURN R.C. (Girls).—Read a memorandum from the Inspector, dated 16th ultimo, with reference to the examination of the mistress.

Deferred.

### No. 11.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 3rd March, 1873.

EXAMINATION of religious Sisters:—Mr. Inspector M'Intyre's B.C. letter as to the examination of teachers in the girls' department of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Goulburn.

The Council resolved, that the provisions of the Public Schools Act and Regulations, relating to the examination of teachers, shall be carried out in the case of the teachers in question, and of others similarly circumstanced.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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EDUCATION.

(FEMALE TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 October, 1873.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 September, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.”

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

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THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 16 October, 1873.

SIR,

Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of date 17th ultimo, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith—

“Copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.”

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.

1. BATHURST DISTRICT.
2. GOULBURN DISTRICT.
3. MAITLAND DISTRICT.
4. SYDNEY DISTRICT.

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BATHURST

## BATHURST DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.

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## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE.

No. 73-5455.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 10 May, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education again to invite your attention to my letter, No. 72-11,493, dated 11th October, 1872, requesting information as to the date on which the teachers in the Girls' and Infants' Departments of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Bathurst, were appointed by the late Denominational School Board.

2. I am further instructed to request that you will be good enough to furnish the Council, as early as convenient, with the information applied for.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 26 May, 1873.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 10th instant, asking, on the part of the Council of Education, the date of the appointment by the late Denominational Board of the teachers of the Girls' and Infants' Schools, Bathurst,—I am directed by His Lordship to say that he cannot find any document stating the date of their appointment, but that they were under salary from the 1st November, 1866.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN M'AULIFFE,  
Secretary.

## No. 3.

THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 26 May, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to the examination of religious Sisters belonging to the R. Catholic communion, I am directed by His Lordship the R.C. Bishop of Bathurst to propose the following observations for consideration of the Council of Education:—In relation to such examination there are two classes of religious Sisters—those who are now teaching under the Council, and those who may come under it hereafter. The former are only ten in number, and ought not, His Lordship submits, to be subjected to examination, for the following reasons:—

1. They (except the two Maitland Nuns, and perhaps another) were employed by the late Denominational Board, without any condition whatever, as teachers, not as probationers. The Denominational Board having merged into the Council of Education by Act of Parliament, these teachers passed as a matter of course, without prejudice, to the service of the Council of Education, provided their qualifications were beyond dispute. The Public Schools Act, section 21, provides for this transfer.

2. The qualifications of the two Nuns under the Council, teaching in His Lordship's schools (His Lordship can only speak from personal knowledge of his own religious Sisters, but he is sure other Bishops can say as much for the Sisters teaching in their schools under the Council), are beyond all controversy. They are known to all to be amongst the best teachers in the Colony, as their schools have gained a celebrity unknown to most schools in or outside the Colony.

3. These Nuns have been teaching, one twelve, the other eighteen years, under the Irish National Board, under the late Denominational Board, N. S. Wales, and under the Council of Education, with the most complete success. Well nigh seven years of this time have been spent under the Council of Education.

4. On the 12th November, 1868, Mr. Webster, *pro* Secretary to the Council, wrote, by direction of the Council, to the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, Chairman of the Local Board of the Cert. Denom. R.C. School, St. Mary's, Sydney, after declining to sanction a project for the examination of Nuns which he proposed,—“but as the Council is empowered by law to modify the regulations in the case of C.D. Schools, provided that such modifications are not inconsistent with any express provision of the Public Schools Act, it has agreed (not without reluctance) to dispense with examinations for a time in the case of religious Sisters, and to judge them entirely by the results of their teaching. To give a fair trial to this experiment, the Council will not insist on the examination of any teaching Sister before the end of next year; at which time the Council will review the question, and come to such decision as experience may dictate. The Council trusts that the authorities of the R.C. Church will strive to make the experiment successful, by nominating none but thoroughly competent and energetic Sisters.” His Lordship complied to the letter with this wish of the Council (and he is confident the other Bishops did the same); he left his two best teaching Sisters (to the detriment of his High School) in the Council's employment, who, as above shown, are thoroughly competent and energetic. The Council complied with nothing that it laid down. It did not review the question after a year, nor did it then come to such a decision as experience dictated, but allowed almost five years to elapse; and then decided without reference to the promise made in 1868. These reasons induced His Lordship to believe that the Council will classify the religious Sisters now in their employment, according to the results of their teaching, without examination.

With regard to the second class of religious Sisters, His Lordship hopes the following plan will remove the almost insuperable objections of the Catholic body, and satisfy the requirements of the Council of Education:—Ladies who wish to become Nuns must spend two and a half years in probation and preparation before they may be professed Nuns. Let the examinations take place during these two and a half years.

I have, &c.,  
J. MAULIFFE,  
Secretary.

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#### No. 4.

##### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 2nd June, 1878.

EXAMINATION OF RELIGIOUS SISTERS. Read a letter from the Bishop of Bathurst (R.C.), dated 26th ultimo, requesting that teachers who are members of religious orders, already in the Council's service, may be classified according to the results of their teaching, without examination.

The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service, who are members of religious orders, shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone.

The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision.

The Council also resolved not to appoint as teachers, in future, any person, being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.

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#### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. MAULIFFE.

No. 73-6981.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1878.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 26th of May last, proposing, on the part of the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, certain observations for the consideration of the Council, with reference to the examination of religious Sisters belonging to the Roman Catholic Communion.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council has agreed to classify the religious Sisters now in its employment, according to the results of their teaching, without examination. The several Inspectors have been accordingly directed to furnish the information necessary to enable the Council to classify the teachers in question.

3. The Council has further resolved not to appoint as teacher, in future, any person being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 6.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 73/6983—Memorandum to Inspector.—Examination of religious Sisters.

THE COUNCIL HAS PASSED THE FOLLOWING MINUTE:—

“The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service, who are members of religious orders, shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone.

“The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision.

The Council also resolved not to appoint as teachers, in future, any person, being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.”

I am therefore to request that you will, without delay, furnish estimates of the practical skill of the teachers in your district, whose cases fall within the operation of this Minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular, 14th September, 1871.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. INSPECTOR M'CREIDIE.

B.C., No. 73/7826.—Memorandum to Inspector (Mr. M'Creddie).—Examination of religious Sisters.

THE COUNCIL HAS PASSED THE FOLLOWING MINUTE:—

“The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service, who are members of religious orders, shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone.”

The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision.

The Council also resolved not to appoint as teacher, in future, any person being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified. The Inspectors of the Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Sydney Districts, have therefore been requested, without delay, to furnish estimates of the practical skill of the teachers in their districts whose cases fall within the operation of this Minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular of the 14th September, 1871.

As you were formerly in Bathurst, and had an opportunity of observing the work of the religious Sisters in that district, the Council would be glad to have your opinion upon their qualifications, and the classification which should be awarded them.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 73/7824.—Memorandum to Inspector.—Provisional Classification of religious Sisters.

YOUR attention is invited to my B.C., No. 73/6983, dated 11th June instant, on the above subject, and I am to request that you will report on the matter *as early as possible*.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 9.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to Secretary, Council of Education.—Provisional Classification of religious Sisters.—Your Memos. contained in B.C. No. 73/6983 and B.C. No. 73/7824.

As it will be necessary for me to examine the Girls' and Infants' Departments of the Bathurst R. C. School before furnishing a report on the matter named in your memos., I have arranged to hold such examination on Wednesday and Thursday in the current week. This arrangement had been notified to the Local Board before I received your B.C., No. 73/7824. I hope to furnish the necessary report on Friday or Saturday next.

Carcoar, 30 June, 1873.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

## No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C. 73/757.—Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.

Classification of religious Sisters in charge of Schools in the Bathurst District.—Your B.C., No. 73/7826, dated 26th June last.

DURING the period of my supervision of the schools in the Bathurst District, there were only two religious Sisters recognized and paid by the Council, viz., the teachers of the Bathurst Roman Catholic Girls' and Infants' Schools.

In connection with these schools, however, there is a staff of religious Sisters, not recognized by the Council, who engage in the work of teaching, and contribute to the proficiency reached by the pupils, as a whole, in each school. The results, therefore, obtained by examination, are the *aggregate results* of a number of teachers, and I submit that they cannot *justly* be placed to the credit of *the one teacher* who is appointed by the Council.

In case of a teacher who has sole charge of a school or a class, the results of either is a fair reflex of his practical skill; but, in the circumstances under discussion, they cannot, in my opinion, be accepted as the exponent of the practical skill of either of the teachers in question.

I regret, therefore, that I am unable to advise the Council respecting the "classifications which should be awarded" these teachers.

As to their "qualifications," viewed in connection with their personal attainments, I am equally unable to express an opinion, nor do I see how any satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at on the subject, apart from such written examination as other teachers in the Council's service have to undergo to entitle them to classification.

Sydney, 8 July, 1873.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Insp. Cumb. Dist.

## No. 11.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BATHURST DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to Secretary, Council of Education.

BATHURST R. C. (Infants' and Girls' Departments)—Your B.C., No. 73/6983, relative to examination of religious Sisters.

IN accordance with your instructions, I made arrangements to inspect these schools upon my return to Bathurst. My reports of the inspections (completed on Monday last) are herewith forwarded.

2. The following is my estimate of the practical skill of the religious ladies who are recognized as the teachers of these schools.

Infants' department:—Sister Mary S. Duffy—Very fair (+), 7,200 marks.

Girls' department:—Sister Mary G. Sheehy—Very fair (+), 7,400 "

Bathurst, 9 July, 1873.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

## No. 12.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of Council of Education, at a meeting held on 21st July, 1873.

Bathurst R. C. Read the Report of Mr. Inspector Huffer upon the practical skill of the teachers of the Girls' and Infants' Schools who are members of religious orders.

The Council, pending further reports from the Inspector, awarded to Mrs. Duffy, of the Infants' School, and Mrs. Sheehy, of the Girls' School, certificates of Class II, section B.

## No. 13.

THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Bathurst, 9 July, 1873.

SIR,

The inspection of the Girls' and Infants' R. C. Denominational Schools, in order to the classification of the teachers, has taken place. His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Bathurst wishes me to ask you to bring under the notice of the Council that this inspection took place in the depth of a very severe winter, and that sickness prevailed to a large extent among the children of Bathurst. Many of the children had only just returned after six weeks' absence through sickness; most of them, through the same cause, had from time to time been absent for a longer or a shorter period. Hence, no matter what the capability of the teachers, the schools could not be in the efficient state they would have been had the examination taken place at a later period of the year. His Lordship will ask the Council not to classify the teachers according to the inspection just made, but according to an inspection made at the usual time of the year, November. The children, it is true, made a very fair examination, but not at all what it should have been had the season been favourable, or had the inspection been at the usual time. His Lordship would have asked the Council, for the above reasons, to postpone the examination, but there was not sufficient time, as the Inspector gave but one day's notice of his visiting the school.

I have &c.,  
JOHN M'AULIFFE,  
Secretary.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of Minute of Council of Education, at a meeting held on 21st July, 1873.

Bathurst R. C. Read the Rev. J. M'Auliffe's letter, dated 9th instant, as to the classification of the teachers of the Girls' and Infants' Schools.

## No. 15.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. M'AULIFFE.

B.C. No. 73-9665.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, pending receipt of further reports from the District Inspector, the Council has awarded provisional classification, as specified below, to the undermentioned teachers now employed in the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Bathurst:—

Mrs. Sheehy, Mistress of Girls' Department—II. B.

Mrs. Duffy, Mistress of Infants' Department—II. B.

2. I am also to state that, in accordance with the terms of Article 48 of the Regulations, payment of the rate of salary at present received by Mrs. Sheehy and Mrs. Duffy will be continued.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 16.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE MISTRESS OF GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

B.C. No. 73-9663.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, pending receipt of further reports from the District Inspector, the Council has awarded you a provisional classification of Class II, Section B, and that, in accordance with the terms of Article 48 of the Regulations, payment of the rate of salary—£72 a year—now received by you will be continued.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 17.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE MISTRESS OF INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

B.C. No. 73-9664.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, pending receipt of further reports from the District Inspector, the Council has awarded you a provisional classification of Class II, Section B, and that, in accordance with the terms of Article 48 of the Regulations, payment of the rate of salary—£72 per annum—now received by you, will be continued.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to, or consequent upon, any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.

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## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

(B.C., No. 73/6984.) Memorandum to Inspector.—Examination of religious Sisters.

THE Council has passed the following Minute:—

“The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service who are members of religious orders shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone.

“The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision.

“The Council also resolved not to appoint as teacher, in future, any person being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.”

I am therefore to request that you will, without delay, furnish estimates of the practical skill of the teachers in your District whose cases fall within the operation of this Minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular of 14th September, 1871.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

## INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON INSPECTION.

GOULBURN R.C.—Girls and Infants.

No. 31-73.

General Inspection.—19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd May, 1873.

Teaching Staff:—Mary L. Mooney: Class ; section ; salary, £80 per annum.  
Mary Dolphino: Class ; section ; salary, £54 per annum.

Local Chairman—Rev. P. Dunne.

Number of pupils enrolled:—26 boys, 120 girls; total, 146.

Number of pupils present:—20 boys, 101 girls; total, 121.

1. The building in which the school is conducted is the west wing of the Convent attached to the Goulburn Roman Catholic Church. This wing comprises two rooms, one above the other. The lower room is entered from a door sheltered by a porch in the centre of the western wall, and has a strip partitioned off from the northern end for stairs leading to the upper room. The doorway to these stairs is in the north wall of the building. The rooms are therefore quite distinct from each other. Each one is spacious, well lighted and ventilated, and kept with exemplary neatness and cleanliness. The building is of substantial brickwork, is well planned and well built. The playground is small, but is provided with excellent closets, and is pleasantly bordered on the south side by the Convent garden. It is shut off from the street by a high brick wall. A gallery, not certainly of the best design, available for collective lessons, has been erected in the southern end of the lower room; otherwise the floors of both rooms are flat. The furniture and apparatus are of suitable kind and sufficient in quantity, as also are the books. The material organization is well suited to a school of two distinct departments. As such, indeed, the establishment is worked. The pupils taught in the lower room comprise children of both sexes up to the age of seven years, and really compose an Infants' School. In the upper room girls only are taught, and all the arrangements are made entirely apart from those in operation in the infants' room. Yet in all official returns and other documents, the school has hitherto been represented as comprising simply one department. The circumstances demanded, however, that for the purposes of examination the two separate divisions of the school should be recognized. On similar grounds, it will be necessary in some points to report upon them separately. Of the records, the only ones satisfactorily kept are the daily report book and quarterly returns. In the admission register no promotions are recorded, and there are other defects. The marking of the class roll shows only morning attendances, and numerous blanks are left. No school fee receipt book has yet been kept, and a lesson register is kept in the girls' department only. On the whole, the records must be pronounced in a decidedly unsatisfactory state—a defect attributable to the neglect of a proper study by the teachers of the directions regarding this matter. The teaching staff at present recognized by the Council, is not quite sufficient: it consists of two members of a religious order belonging to the Roman Catholic

Catholic Church. The general arrangements for the conduct of the school are, however, made quite apart from a consideration of the amount of teaching power which the Council has been pleased to allow, and of a proper economization of the same. The principal teacher does nothing in the way of actual teaching. She states that she supervises the whole, while the second one manages the infants' department. In each department there are four classes, and until recently there were five in the girls'. The bulk of the actual work is performed by persons neither recognized nor paid by, and consequently not responsible to, the Council. The principal teacher told me that two such persons taught regularly in the girls' department, and one in the infants'—all three being members of the religious order. During the inspection more than three took actual part in the school matters. The spaces in the lesson register for the names of the teachers of the several classes were left blank. Both of the regular teachers were present in the school during the whole time the inspection was proceeding, but I am not prepared to state that the mistress devotes the whole of the school time to the supervision of the school of which she is recognized as the teacher by the Council.

2. A good attendance—one-sixth, at least—of the school-going children in the locality is maintained, and it is both regular and punctual. The pupils are clean, and generally mannerly. The other features of the discipline differ widely in the two departments. In the infants' department the government is feeble and ineffective, the pupils being restless, talkative, and inattentive; and the moral tone is low. In the girls' department there is a tendency to occasional outbursts of talk, but apart from this, government effects very fair order and attention to command, and a fairly healthy moral tone.

3. A standard of proficiency had been sent from the office for use in the infants' department, but form and colour lessons had not been given up to the time of the inspection. In the girls' department the course of instruction is almost complete, the theory of music being the only omission. The time-table in the infants' department is a very faulty document—it needs remodelling; that in the girls' department is of moderate value. Neither is strictly followed. The construction of programmes is not properly understood. The methods of teaching in use are after modern type, but are practised in a rather mechanical, and, in the infants' department, in a very superficial way. Nothing has been attempted beyond the bare requirements of the standard, and even these cannot be said to be well met. In the infants' department, indeed, the attainments are decidedly low. The actual results of examination are subjoined:—

*Infants' Department.*

Class.	Reading.	Writing.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Object Lesson.	Geography.	Average per Class.
First .....	Moderate .....	Small .....	.....	Indifferent ..	Bad .....	.....	Small.
Second .....	Indifferent ..	Bad .....	.....	Small .....	Bad .....	.....	Small.
Third .....	Fair .....	Tolerable ..	.....	Indifferent ..	Indifferent ..	.....	Moderate.
Fourth .....	Fair .....	Fair .....	Bad .....	Indifferent ..	Moderate ..	Indifferent ..	Moderate.
Average per Subject ..	Tolerable ..	Indifferent ..	Bad .....	Indifferent ..	Small .....	Indifferent ..	Gen. Proficiency,— Indifferent.

*Girls' Department.*

Class.	Reading.	Writing.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Object Lesson.	Average per Class.
First .....	Small .....	Very fair ..	Fair .....	Fair .....	.....	.....	Bad .....	Moderate.
Second .....	Tolerable ..	Very fair ..	Fair .....	Very fair ..	Tolerable ..	Moderate ..	Bad .....	Tolerable.
Third .....	Indifferent ..	Fair .....	Indifferent ..	Indifferent ..	Moderate ..	Indifferent ..	Small .....	Moderate.
Fourth .....	Fair .....	Very fair ..	Tolerable ..	Indifferent ..	Very fair ..	Fair .....	Tolerable ..	Fair.
Average per Subject ..	Moderate ..	Very fair ..	Tolerable ..	Tolerable ..	Tolerable ..	Moderate ..	Small .....	General Proficiency— Tolerable.

In both departments the children sing by ear very fairly; the upper girls have made some progress in elementary drawing, and the needlework of the girls' department is very good.

The examination of the infants was a task requiring great exercise both of tact and patience, especially at collective lessons. It was a work of considerable difficulty to secure attention and to get individual answers. The quality of the answering also was inferior, and showed but poor mental culture.

In the girls' department, however, the attention is very fair. The answering lacks spiritedness and precision, however. The pupils have not been trained to the habit of using what they have been made to acquire.

4. As already indicated, the extent to which the results achieved are due to the teacher recognized by the Council as the principal one, is so small as not to enable me to make any reliable report as to her qualifications for office. The teacher in charge of the infants' department is very weak as a disciplinarian, and, judged by the results produced, is unskilful both in teaching and in general management. She expressed, however, a strong desire to acquire a knowledge of what is required of her.

5. The Rev. P. Dunno (Chairman of the Local Board) and the Rev. M. Slatterie are very active in supervising the school. They have done much to secure a large attendance. The supervision exercised by the lay members is little better than nominal. Only two meetings of the Board have been held since last inspection. No record is kept of the proceedings; but from what the Chairman told me, the meetings had reference to the boys' department, so that there has been during the year no united action on the part of the Board relative to the school now being reported on.

6. In the infants' department the *general state of efficiency* is but "*indifferent*"; in the girls' department it approaches "*fair*." It is somewhat singular that the higher results have been achieved in the department in which the work is performed almost exclusively by persons unrecognized by the Council.

*Defects, suggestions, &c.*

1. The records and school documents are very defectively kept.
2. The official teaching staff is not sufficient; one pupil-teacher at least is required.
3. The principal teacher does not devote herself entirely to that which is expected of her as a servant of the Council.
4. Most of the actual teaching is left to persons unpaid and unrecognized by the Council.
5. The infants' department is conducted with but indifferent efficiency.

I have explained fully the proper method of keeping the school records and drawing up the various documents, and have also given such other verbal directions as I considered necessary. I append hereto copies of the principal suggestions left in the "Observation Book."

*Infants' Department.*

"1. As a first and indispensable step towards improving the general condition of this department, the discipline needs to be placed on a proper basis. At present it is difficult to obtain quietness, order, and attention, and almost impossible to maintain them, especially in the lower divisions. The teacher should sedulously cultivate these as permanent and essential habits of the school, and to this end will do well to—

"1st.—Exact from the pupils a prompt and implicit obedience.

"2nd.—Keep them constantly and profitably employed.

"3rd.—Disallow the practices of promiscuous answering and speaking without permission now very prevalent among the children.

"2. Improved methods of collective teaching in the more intellectual subjects, as explanation of reading lessons, object lessons, and geography, should be studied and practised, on account of their disciplinary as well as their instructional value. If employed in an interesting conversational and *concrete* form, they will by engaging and exercising the children's minds, prevent disorder, increase mental power, and improve the attainments. The mental faculties would be still further developed by adding to the subjects already taught the remaining ones prescribed in the standard of proficiency for infant schools.

"3. The work should not be devolved upon persons not recognized by the Council."

*Girls' Department.*

"Teaching power.—The question of the amount of officially recognized teaching power needs to be considered. The actual work of teaching, as well as supervision, should be performed by the teacher appointed and paid by the Council; others cannot be recognized as belonging to the staff."

I left numerous other suggestions, but they were on matters of detail. My verbal observations were received in a manner which gave the fullest promise of their being attended to.

*Recommendations.*

1. Considering the size, the importance, and the advantages of the school, the mistress should produce work worthy of a second-class teacher at least. Under existing circumstances, however, it is impossible to tell what grade of classification the present teacher deserves. I beg to recommend that she be required by the Council to perform, during the next twelve months, such work as will justify the Council in awarding her a second-class certificate. It will then be possible to increase the teaching power, under Regulation, 50, by the appointment of a pupil-teacher or, if necessary, pupil-teachers. In the meantime, the defect can be met only by the temporary appointment of another assistant.

2. The second teacher (Mary Dolphine) is not entitled by her work to a higher grade of classification than III C, which I beg to recommend be awarded her.

3. I would also suggest the advisability of officially recognizing the two departments, girls' and infants', in future: it will tend to simplify matters.

I purpose holding an ordinary inspection of the school during the year, in order to see that the instructions already given are being carried out. By this means, and the adoption by the Council of the recommendations now submitted, I hope to see the existing defects and irregularities removed.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

No. 3.

THE EXAMINER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Examiner's memorandum for the consideration of the Council of Education, 1873.

GOULBURN R. C. (Girls' and Infants') :—Mrs. Mooney and Mrs. Dolphine.

General inspection :—19th to 23rd May. Enrolled :—146 pupils. Present :—121 pupils.

Summary :—

In the Infants' Department the general efficiency is "*indifferent*" only.

In the Girls' Department the results are "*fair*."

Among the points in the Report deserving of notice, I may instance the following :—

The school is really two distinct departments, and should be regarded as such in future—such an alteration is recommended.

The records are not well kept.

The teaching staff is insufficient.

The school work is performed by members of the Sisterhood unknown to the Council, those salaried doing comparatively little beyond supervision.

The Girls' School is conducted with reasonable tact and efficiency; the infants are only moderately taught.

Mr.

Mr. Hicks recommends—

1. That the Mistress of the Girls' School be required, during the next twelve months, to perform such work as would enable the Council to confer a second-class certificate.
2. That the Infants' teacher be awarded class 3, section C.

Both of these appear to me doubtful.

1. Mr. Hicks in the first instance means, I presume, that Mrs. Mooney should be allowed twelve months more of probation, with a view of enabling her to gain a second-class certificate, if she can.
2. In the case of the Infants' School teacher the results are too low for classification—400 marks, *i.e.*, one grade higher being required for 3 C.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 19 June, 1873.

J.G.

#### No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 73/7825.—Memorandum to Inspector (Mr. M'Intyre).—Examination of religious Sisters.

The Council has passed the following Minute:—

"The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service, who are members of religious orders, shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone. The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision."

The Council also resolved not to appoint as teacher, in future, any person being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified. The Inspectors of the Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Sydney Districts, have therefore been requested without delay to furnish estimates as to the practical skill of the teachers in their districts whose cases fall within the operation of this Minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular of the 14th September, 1871.

As you were formerly in Goulburn, and had an opportunity of observing the work of the religious Sisters in that district, the Council would be glad to have your opinion upon their qualifications and the classification which should be awarded them.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

#### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 73/7827.—Memorandum to Inspector.—Provisional classification of religious Sisters.

Your attention is invited to my B.C., No. 73/6984, dated 11th June instant, on the above subject, and you are requested to deal with the matter *as early as possible*.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

#### No. 6.

##### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of Minute of Council of Education, at a meeting held on 30th June, 1873.

GOULBURN R.C. (Girls and Infants)—Report on the inspection of the schools.

Deferred for further consideration.

#### No. 7.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Memorandum to the Secretary.

B.C., No. 73/137.—Provisional classification of religious Sisters.—Your B.C., No. 73/7827.

My omission to deal separately with this matter arose from my having treated of it in my report on the Goulburn R.C. Girls' and Infants' School (No. 31-73). I thought, erroneously as it now appears, that the necessity for a *special* memorandum was thus obviated. Your B.C., No. 73/6984, giving instructions in the case, was received on the 14th June ultimo, and my report (No. 31-73) was sent to the office two days afterwards.

In that report I recommended that the second teacher (Mary Dolphine) should be awarded a classification of III C, that grade being as high as the results of her work, as disclosed by the general inspection, warranted. I now beg to renew the recommendation, adding that the classification be *provisional*, in accordance with the terms of the Council's decision.

I,

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I, at the same time, reported of the principal teacher in the following terms:—"As already indicated, the extent to which the results achieved are due to the teacher recognized by the Council as the principal one is so small as not to enable me to make any reliable report as to her qualifications for office."

And in another place:—"Under existing circumstances, however, it is impossible to tell what grade of classification the present teacher deserves." I further submitted a recommendation to meet the case. I have not since had an opportunity of visiting the school, but will now make arrangements whereby I shall be able to carry out immediately after the close of the current vacation my intention of holding an ordinary inspection of the school. By this means I hope to furnish a report as to the practical skill of the principal teacher (Mary L. Mooney) by the 10th instant.

Relative to your instructions to form my estimate "in accordance with the Council's circular of the 14th September, 1871," I have to report that since my return home (I was away on tour when your instructions, B.C. 73/6,984, reached me), I have searched diligently in this office for the said circular, but cannot find it. I beg to request, therefore, that I may be furnished with a copy.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
2 July, 1873.

S. D. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 8.

MR. INSPECTOR M'INTYRE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(No. 73/457).—Memorandum to the Council's Secretary.—Classification of religious Sisters at Goulburn. Your B.C., No. 73/7825.

In reply, I have to report that I am of opinion a provisional classification of III A should be awarded to the mistress; and, as the assistant is old and apparently infirm, I think she should be awarded an honorary classification of III C.

Sydney, 5 July, 1873.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Late Inspector of Goulburn District.

## No. 9.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

Copy of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 7th July, 1873.

GOULBURN R.C. (Girls and Infants).—Read the Examiner's memorandum, dated the 19th ultimo, upon the Inspector's reports on these schools.

## No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

B.C. No. 73-162.—Memorandum to the Secretary.—Provisional classification of religious Sisters.—Your B.C. Nos. 73-6984 and 7827.

I SPECIALLY visited the Goulburn Roman Catholic Girls School this day, with a view to reporting on the practical skill of the teacher (Mary L. Mooney), as required by your memos. Nos. 73-6984 and 7827. The teacher was not in the school when I entered it, but a messenger was at once sent for her, and she came in about ten minutes afterwards, and explained that her absence and delay were the result of her being engaged with a person whom she could not leave. Up to this time, three religious Sisters, none of them recognized by the Council, were conducting the school. I explained to the teacher that I wished to see the school conducted in the ordinary way, and not to cause any interference whatever with the regular business. Shortly after a fourth Sister came in, and relieved one who had up to this time been in charge of two classes, by taking one of them. The Chairman of the Local Board, the Rev. P. Dunne, also came into the school. After some time, finding that the person on whose work I had been instructed specially to report was taking no actual part in carrying on the business, I explained to her and to the Rev. P. Dunne the special object of my visit. It was then explained to me, both by the teacher herself and by the Rev. P. Dunne, that in consequence of the numerous duties attaching to her as the Superioress of the institution, it was impossible for the officially recognized teacher to take any actual part in the working of the school any further than to exercise a general supervision over it as a branch of the institution; that a considerable portion of her time was taken up in managing the boarding school (not connected with the Council) and in attending to visitors to the Convent; and that in consequence, the school duties were devolved upon other members of the Order, in the belief that, as long as the work required by the Council was done, the Council would be satisfied. The Rev. P. Dunne also added that, whatever was granted by the Council had always been regarded as so much granted to the *school* rather than to the *teachers*, and urged that the estimate of practical skill might be dealt with similarly. At the late general inspection of the school I left instructions bearing on this matter. (*Vide* my Report No. 31.) During my stay in the school the teacher did not take part in the work.

From the circumstances stated herein, and in my Report No. 31, it will be seen that there are really no sufficient grounds upon which to estimate, in accordance with the instructions contained in your B.C. No. 73-6984, the practical skill of the religious Sister recognized by the Council as the teacher of the Goulburn Roman Catholic Girls' and Infants' School. The adoption of the course suggested by the Rev. P. Dunne would, it appears to me, be contrary to the Council's rule and practice, and at variance with my present instructions.

As

As to the state of the school, I have to report that some improvement is observable in the general efficiency. Excepting those having reference to the employment of unrecognized teachers, the suggestions given at the general inspection of 19th May ultimo are being attended to. Two, at least, of the unrecognized teachers employed display fair aptitude and ability; and to these persons, rather than to those paid by the Council, the results produced are due.

I do not consider any recommendation necessary in addition to those already submitted in my Report No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Goulburn District.

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### No. 11.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of Council of Education, at a meeting held on 21st July, 1873.

GOULBURN R. C. (Girls).—Read the report of Mr. Inspector Hicks upon the practical skill of the teacher, Mrs. M. L. Mooney, who is a member of a religious order; also upon the assistant, Mrs. Mary Dolphine. The Council declined to award classifications to the teachers of this school.

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### MAITLAND DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to or consequent upon any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.

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### No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

B.C., 73/6935.—Memorandum to Inspector.—Examination of religious Sisters.

THE Council has passed the following Minute:—

“The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service who are members of religious orders shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone. The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications of the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision. The Council also resolved not to appoint as teachers, in future, any person being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.”

I am therefore to request that you will, without delay, furnish estimates of the practical skill of the teachers in your district whose cases fall within the operation of this Minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular of 14th September, 1871.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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### No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. INSPECTOR BRADLEY.

B.C., 73/6982. Memorandum to Inspector (Mr. Bradley). Examination of religious Sisters.

THE Council has passed the following Minute:—

“The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service who are members of religious orders shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone.

“The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision.

“The Council also resolved not to appoint as teachers, in future, any person, being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.”

The

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The Inspectors of the Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Sydney Districts, have therefore been requested, without delay, to furnish estimates of the practical skill of the teachers in their districts whose cases fall within the operation of this minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular of the 14th September, 1871.

As you were formerly at Maitland, and had an opportunity of observing the working of the religious Sisters in that district, the Council would be glad to have your opinion upon their qualifications and the classification which should be awarded them.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 3.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
B.C., No. 73/844.—Memorandum of Inspector to Secretary.—West Maitland, R.C., religious Sisters of.—  
Your B.C., No. 73/6985.

I beg leave, in accordance with your instructions, to furnish my estimates of the practical skill of the teachers of this school:—

Girls' School.—Miss Mary Hyacinth Donnellan; very fair.  
Miss Mary Augusta Fagan (Assistant); tolerable.

Infant School.—Miss Mary Teresa Molloy; tolerable.

Inspector's Office,  
Maitland, 17/6/73.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. INSPECTOR BRADLEY.  
B.C., No. 73/7823.—Memorandum to Inspector (Mr. Bradley).—Provisional Classification of religious Sisters.

Your attention is invited to my B.C., No. 73/6982, dated 11th June instant, on the above subject, and I am to request that you will deal with the matter *as soon as possible*.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 5.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ARMIDALE DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
B.C., No. 73/166.—Memorandum of Inspector to Secretary.—Maitland District, Examination of Religious Sisters.—Your B.C., No. 73/6982.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your above B.C., I beg to furnish the following estimates of practical skill, with corresponding grades of classification, in the case of the religious Sisters employed under the Council in the Girls' and Infants' Schools, West Maitland:—

Mary H. Donnellan, fair, 3 A.  
Mary T. Molloy, tolerable, 3 B.

I cannot speak with certainty of the skill of the assistant in the Girls' School; but my impression is that her teaching ability would not entitle her to a higher grade of classification than 3 C. I would suggest that Inspector Jones be requested to deal with her case.

Inspector's Office, Armidale, 9 July, 1873.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
Inspector, Armidale District.

## No. 6.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

COPY of Minute of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on 21st July, 1873.

WEST MAITLAND, R.C.—Read the reports of Messrs. Jones and Bradley, Inspectors, upon the practical skill of the teachers of the Girls' and Infants' Schools who are members of religious orders.

The Council awarded classifications as follows:—

Girls' School—To Mrs. Donnellan, Class II, Section B.

To Mrs. Fagan, Class III, Section A.

Infants' School—To Mrs. Molloy, Class III, Section A.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE MISTRESS, GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.  
No. 73/9658.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has awarded you a provisional classification of Class II, Section B; and that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 of the Regulations, payment of the rate of salary, seventy-two pounds (£72) per annum, now received by you, will be continued.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 8.

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No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE MISTRESS, INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.  
B.C., No. 73/9659.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has awarded you a provisional classification of Class III, section A; and that, in accordance with the terms of Article 48 of the Regulations, salary at the rate of (£64) sixty-four pounds per annum will be payable to you from 1st August instant.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO ASSISTANT, GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.  
B.C., No. 73/9660.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has awarded you a provisional classification of Class III, section A, as assistant teacher of the Girls' Department of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at West Maitland.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. P. BYRNE.  
B.C., No. 73/9661.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has awarded provisional classifications to the undermentioned teachers now employed in the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at West Maitland, as specified below:—

Mrs. Donnellan, Mistress of Girls' Department, Class II, section B.

Mrs. Molloy, Mistress of Infants' Department, Class III, section A.

Mrs. Fagan, Assistant, Girls' Department, Class III, section A.

2. I am further to state that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 of the Regulations, the salary payable to Mrs. Molloy from the 1st August instant will be at the rate of (£64) sixty-four pounds per annum.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 11.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

B.C., No. 73/9662.—Memorandum to Inspector.—West Maitland R.C.: Provisional Classification of Teachers of Girls' and Infants' Departments.

The Council has awarded provisional classifications to the undermentioned teachers as specified below:—

Mrs. Donnellan—Mistress, Girls' Department— II B.

Mrs. Fagan—Assistant " III A.

Mrs. Molloy—Mistress, Infants " III A.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1873.

SYDNEY

## SYDNEY DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE of copies of Instructions to Inspectors, Minutes of Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other documents, relating to, or consequent upon, any objections raised against the examination of Females employed as Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools under the Public Schools Act.

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## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR, SYDNEY DISTRICT.  
(B.C., No. 73-6986.)—Memorandum to Inspector.—Examination of religious Sisters.

THE Council has passed the following Minute:—

“The Council agreed to the proposal that teachers already in its service who are members of religious orders shall be exempted from examination, and shall be judged by the results of their school-work alone.

“The Council further directed that the several Inspectors should be instructed to recommend provisional classifications for the teachers, being members of religious orders, now under their supervision, in accordance with this decision.

“The Council also resolved not to appoint, as teacher, in future, any person, being a member of a religious order, unless previously examined and classified.”

I am therefore to request that you will, without delay, furnish estimates of the practical skill of the teachers in your district whose cases fall within the operation of this Minute, founded upon the results of their work in school, and in accordance with the Council's circular of 14th September, 1871.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

THE INSPECTOR, SYDNEY DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73-277.)—Memorandum to the Secretary.—Examination of religious Sisters.—Your B.C., No. 73-6986.

In reply to the concluding paragraph of your memorandum, numbered as above, I beg to state that all the Sisters under my supervision entitled to provisional classifications have already received such.

Inspector's Office, Fort-street,  
13 June, 1873.

E. JOHNSON,  
Inspector.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF P. MacHALE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 December, 1873.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 November, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence, Minutes, Orders, and other Documents relative to the dismissal of Mr. Patrick MacHale from the position of Teacher of the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Cooma, including the names of the parties who originally set the Council of Education in motion in this matter.”

(*Mr. Garrett.*)

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 8 December, 1873.

SIR,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith copies of all Correspondence, Minutes, Orders, and other Documents relative to the dismissal of Mr. Patrick MacHale from the position of Teacher of the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Cooma, including the names of the parties who originally set the Council of Education in motion in this matter.

I have, &c.  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Correspondence, Minutes, and other Documents relative to the dismissal of Mr. P. MacHale from the position of Teacher of the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Cooma.

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## EDUCATION.

No. 1.

MR. G. Y. MOULD TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Cooma, 10 September, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,

Although from having left residing on my run I cannot take so active a part in the cause of education as I have done for years, my interest in it is still as ardent, as is evinced from the fact of my providing a school-room and comfortable residence at my Boconnac Station. Such being the case I consider it my duty to direct your attention to a letter which appeared in the *Monaro Mercury*, copy of which I forward by this mail, signed "P. MacHale, R. C. School teacher."

I am, &amp;c.,

G. YONGE MOULD.

[Annex to No. 1.]

To the Editor of the *Monaro Mercury*.

Sir,

I challenged that low, lying, anonymous, vile, wretched "Observer" to come out of his shell, in your issue of the 20th instant, and I guaranteed to make the cowardly, degraded, scoundrel either swallow or retract his foul and certainly unmerited personal vituperation. I branded him as a "liar, a thief, a coward"—"worse than either an idiot or a fool." Well I retract nothing, and only regret the degradation of character evinced by the vagabond. Look at his mean scribbles of Mr. Stewison, after insinuating in his first letter so falsely—"they seem to employ their time mostly in newspaper scribbling" and again "scholastic experience behind a counter" and "professional bullies." I think I fully answered the vagabond's first attack upon the whole body of teachers in this district.

The two miserable extracts signed "Observer," in the no less miserable *Gazette* may be criticised in one sentence, by saying that they are a characteristic compound of trickery, misstatement, bigotry, insult, inconsistency, and lies. I pointed out in my last letter that my fellow teachers some five years ago in Bishop Quinn's Collegiate establishment at Bathurst were saintly priests, and not such specimens of humanity as the withered, blasted, tainted, mongrel, half-bred bigots of Cooma. Classics, languages, history, rhetoric, moral philosophy, were the subjects of their pursuit, not running in debt, backbiting, frequenting public-houses, like the "Observers" of Monaro. Within the last few months an opinion and a feeling have been extending that the "clique" have been erecting themselves into a sort of inquisitorial "tribunal." In these vulgar coteries the habits of Catholic and non-Catholic teachers have been rather too freely criticised, and an unbecoming assumption and ill-concerted though malicious dictation gave much pain to numerous persons. Where the heart is full of anything the mouth cannot long keep the secret enclosed within the teeming bosom; and hence, these low, lying, critics are not ashamed to tell the public under the *nom de plume* of "Observer," that they themselves are henceforth the infallible guides of the Press, and sole guardians of everything educational in Monaro. Let us hear them: As a Masonic body they condemn the action of Mr. Spring in giving insertion to my letter of July 12th, which I stated as follows:—"If I were permitted to examine the Bobundarah Bank, legal, and pill 'snobs' for one hour, I should hope to elicit to a perfect mathematical demonstration that all the lies, all the religious rancour, all the smothered hatred, and all the uncharitableness that, like the tide, rises and threatens to roll in flooded destruction over the barriers of Monaro society, may be solely ascribed to such mean cowards, such unprincipled libellers, and such hollow braggadocios, whose literary pretensions are of the lowest, vilest, and meanest order. Victory in this case is defeat. Exposure of such characters is to me the bitterest pain; but they have forced me into this unwilling cause." Good heavens! Public of Monaro: Will you credit the fact that the Bank, legal, and pill Freemasons of Cooma, in their Masonic Lodge, at a Masonic meeting, told the part proprietor of this journal that he ought not insert my letter without—Oh, ye Gods!—the kind permission of the infallible "clique." Their indignation at anyone occupying any place, however humble, became so irresistibly consuming that they could not avoid endeavouring to enchain the "Press." I wonder they did not crucify "Spring," as some of the Cooma "clique" may be figuratively termed the lineal descendants of "Judas, the deicide." The Freemasons are a sworn, secret society, condemned by the Catholic Church. I have never been up to the present moment a member of any religious political society, and probably never will be; but I declare to Heaven I could scarcely credit the fact when I heard it—that my letter occupied the serious time and consideration of the beautiful brothers of the "mystic tie," who consider that "Dirty-lane" is the great gasometer of the district, and that I should not write a line, or blow my nose, without their consent. To give another idea of the courtesy of some of these "Freemasons," members of the clique, towards "a comparative stranger in the district," I may here state that I was only a few days in Cooma when a creditors' meeting of the *Cooma Gazette* was held on a certain night in the "Australian Hotel." I suppose the then creditors are now the proprietors. I'll refrain, at present, from publishing the names of those at that meeting, as I entertain a certain amount of respect for some of them. On that night I felt rather sleepy, and Mr. Joseph O'Rourke told me no less than three or four times—"Go through to your bedroom. What need you care about their meeting?" Well, I did not care to pass through the "aristocratic mob" until they'd "clear out." However, knowing that I had to attend to my humble duties next day, I went, near midnight, to my bedroom; and "Holy St. Patrick, and all ye glorious saints of Heaven and sinners of Cooma!" what will ye think of the impudence, cheek, ignorance, and mongrel-breeding of this "clique" in ringing the bell for a far decenter, purer-bred, and certainly more gentlemanly character than any of them, requesting him to tell me "that they could not go on with their business whilst I remained in my bedroom." Mr. Joe O'Rourke added—"Mr. MacHale, you can please yourself as to whether you leave your room or not." Well, I put on my coat, walked out of the bedroom, expressed regret (which I now recall) that I for a minute should inconvenience them in any way; and thus, at midnight, I went into another bed in another room, the only night I was out of my bedroom during the few months I spent at Mr. O'Rourke's. I wonder whether poor "Paddy" or the clique exhibited the most "impudence" on the occasion referred to. I'll leave the readers of *The Mercury* to judge. Were I again stopping at any hotel, and to be politely requested by any "clique" to vacate the bedroom allotted to me, near midnight, I'd be inclined to follow the example of the pious Orangemen towards the poor Papists, and consign "the petitioners" to h—, or my native province—glorious old "Connaught." To give an idea of the venacity of some of the animals, I have heard that a long tongue of a low lawyer has been at work wagging the following fiction—that one of the "clique" used personal violence towards me successfully. Now, I must certainly have been labouring under an optical delusion if such an occurrence took place, as I have no remembrance of "being in the wars, or getting any marks," since I came to Cooma. In the event of any of the "clique" thinking they can personally chastise me, I have only to say that I am to be found at my present residence generally from 4 o'clock p.m. to 9 in the morning, and I'll certainly guarantee that I shall not "bother" our worthy Police Magistrate in case of even a little punishment being inflicted upon me as a sort of "chastisement or corrective." If some of my backbiting friends would only guarantee the same, poor "Paddy" might have a chance of wiping off the insults cast on his name and nationality, by rubbing his "brogues" on the broad-cloth that envelops the seat of honour of some of these low, lying, hypocritical hounds of "Observers." I am really at a loss to know how I have provoked the wrath and ire of the *Gazette* writers. It seems to me that anything so unprovoked never appeared in any columns of causeless incivility. Let the "Paddies" have plenty of abuse, particularly if they are "Papists," seems to be the motto adopted by the *Gazette* writers. In the wide world there is no such contemptible thing as the half-bred modern chemist, the unripe awkward lawyer, the conceited Bank servant. These illiterate poor creatures, after having attended a few masonic meetings, begin to devise a plan of creating the earth, and moon, and stars; it is no uncommon thing to read their new principles of reconstruction—creation;—and the first essay, in some Dirty-lane, of these philosophers, is to insult or calumniate the hated name of "Paddy." I glory in that name, and feel quite proud of it. When "Observer" and his countrymen would behead their sovereign as they did Charles, and join a plebeian usurper as they did Cromwell, and expel their lawful monarch

monarch as they did James, and receive a foreigner out of a workhouse as they did William I,—we (the Paddies) stand through all time and history, and place and circumstances, faithful to God, and rather loyal (in my humble opinion) to the throne. Yes, our misfortune in all past history was imperishable loyalty to the throne, and undying devotion to unfortunate Kings. It was the lion hearts of Paddies that crimsoned with their blood every "water" where the English fought and conquered; which shared the perils of a thousand fields of blood, and won all the victories. Now poor "Paddy" has learned too much of the Geordies Cannon Law to admit as his instructors in education or perfection the descendants of men who have broken the bones of our fathers by base treachery on the cruel rack,—who have reddened the reeking scaffold with the best blood of Ireland,—who have driven the living to the convict ship and exile,—who have filled the Irish graveyards with the mangled flesh and the martyred hearts of the murdered dead of centuries of persecution,—and would if they could, even here in free Australia, perpetrate infamous "Treason Felony Acts" to muzzle poor "Paddy." Owing to the mysterious destinies of Ireland and of our scattered race there is not a spot from Connaught to China, from Galway to Cooma, in which some poor "Paddy" will not be found. Even now a Patrick MacMahon rules the destinies of the glorious French Republic.

Deliberate injustice has been inflicted on the native land of "Paddy," which the most brilliant pen of the most learned and patriotic historian never can depict in all the inhuman horrors of their just realities. Our history, according to the testimony of some of the greatest English statesmen, is an unbroken record of tyrannical conquest, licentious spoliation, merciless persecution, and religious intolerance. I'd like to know what crime have we committed to justify the "Praise-God-Barebones clique" in insulting us by the word "Paddy, Paddy, Paddy," so frequently used by the "vile observers"? Why, sir, one would think, from the absurd notions of such insane, swaddling writers, that Moore never could compose the immortal "Irish Melodies," as he was a "Paddy." That the Duke of Wellington never could have won a "Waterloo," as he was a "Paddy." Insolence, impertinence, and malignity cannot injure any "Paddy." It is not for one of my name, who learned the lessons of patriotism under such "Paddies" as John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, and the learned John McEvilly, Bishop of Galway, to indulge in the common places about love of nationality. I leave such topics to the vain and idiotic *Gazette* writers, who, because they insultingly use the glorious name of "Paddy" in derision, think they are eloquent; and because they can backbite, imagine they have courage. Let these vile, miserable, writers whisper and malign as long as they please; although they would willingly injure me I can forgive them their calumnies, because I despise their characters. I shall say that whilst I am here, the wealthiest, the proudest, the highest in the Colony, no matter of what rank or party, shall never utter a word against the name of "Paddy" without an humble but ardent effort on my part to rebuke him, and to protect the great principle of equality sanctioned by "High Heaven." I have given such men as Sir Jemmy Martin and Henry Parkes some rather sharp "hits" in the columns of more than one journal over the infamous "Treason Felony Act," carried in the Macquarie-street Paradise by palpable injustice, by national insult and reckless misstatement,—but to which the signature of our gracious Queen would not be appended, amidst the honest indignation of England, the scorn of Europe, and the cries of shame from the civilized world. I am glad to hear that Parkes has since the passing of that disgraceful "Act" expressed his repentance. Well, perfection is not made for the children of Adam. The whole of us have our weak points and follies; as well as the first work of art the most eloquent writing has its blemishes—its blots. The Cooma clique, many of whom live in glass-houses, should therefore carefully refrain from throwing stones at their neighbours. "Observer" insinuates the most impertinent surprise, mingled with doubt, about New Zealand salary, and would wish me to explain what is stated "must appear to all your readers as an anomaly." Now, before I ever saw New Zealand, over a dozen years ago, working with the pick and shovel on Kiandra, in this very district, I abandoned that field for the fascinations of the Walgynyah rush on the Ovens, in Victoria, when clearing at the rate of £1,000 per annum, or nearly £20 a week. During the time I was on Kiandra working as a digger I averaged over £300 per month, and when it fell down below £100 a month it was considered time to clear off to a new "rush," at which I may add I lost in mining speculation all I possessed. My mate on Kiandra was a native of this Colony, an ex-student of Lyndhurst College, and the eldest son of one of the wealthiest men in the Western Districts—young Fitzpatrick, of Bathurst. The week we started from Bathurst to Kiandra his father gave towards the Bathurst Church £1,000 as his private subscription, and the same towards St. John's College, Sydney. I merely state this to show that it was "choice," not necessity, induced the manly, self-reliant, energetic, young native to accompany me to dear old Kiandra. An uncle of mine, who was Roman Catholic Clergyman in Bathurst at the time, used all the persuasive eloquence he could to induce me to return to Europe and join some of the learned professions—to become either a barrister, a doctor, &c., but I confess the irresistible fascinations of a "digger's" life upset all his logical arguments. I've seen most of the Australian Gold-fields since the pulmy days of Kiandra, and have by turns made and lost thousands on them. Gulgong and Tambaroora swamped my last shilling; and, as "misfortune never comes alone," I suffered also from a severe attack of rheumatic fever, the result of prospecting, &c., on barely recovering from which I walked up to the Education Office, asked for the first vacancy, and got it. I consider I am as high in the scholastic world living in Cooma as I was some half-dozen years back, when engaged in the William-street Public Model School, Sydney, teaching the most advanced class. I introduced Latin as a branch of study in that school. "Arabic, Chinese, Hindostanee, &c.," may be introduced by the "Observers" of the *Gazette*, in case they would wish to embellish the King-street Schools—though I must tell you that I got a number of lessons in the latter language from two of my own relatives, who were clergymen in this Colony, both of whom went on the Indian Mission ere I was born, one of them refusing an Indian Bishopric, preferring the position of a humble priest. If the *Gazette* geniuses would tackle Henry Parkes, and tell him plainly that all his plausible and certainly able speeches at Young, Maitland, &c., all the printed reports of the illustrious heaven-inspired Inspectors of Schools, cannot conceal from the public the palpable afflicting fact that though the "Public Schools Act" is published abroad in wreaths of roses, it is felt within in the majority of the teachers' aching hearts in the cold undorned iron of persecution, they would be doing a service. It would be a far nobler course than endeavouring to ridicule the name of "Paddy." For my part I am as willing to speak of any other country's history as of Ireland; but I would consider myself degraded were I to pass over in silence the too prevalent habit of caricaturing "Paddy." Take "Paddy" at a proper age, educate him, and you have what he has become in more instances than one—"a Premier or a Field Marshal." During the last three years I have received more than one letter from each of these distinguished men, who in a neighbouring Colony were loudest in proclaiming their nationality, namely, Charles Gavan Duffy, John O'Shanassy, George Higinbotham, and Michael O'Grady, each of whom have been at various periods Ministers of the Crown in Victoria, the two former being "Premiers." One of these "Premiers" assured me, in a letter written in 1871, "should you consent to stand for Normanby, Crowlands, or Gippsland, I'll do everything in my power to secure your return." Another of these distinguished statesmen, whom I consulted as to the advisability of contesting either of the above-named constituencies, advised me to have nothing to do with politics, as he was a "loser" by political life. A young "Paddy," named Mason, who was a teacher under the Education Board, contested one of them, defeated Michie, the Attorney General of the M'ulloch Ministry, and is now Member of the Victorian Parliament for South Gippsland. The Hon. Michael O'Grady, Minister of the Crown, and member of the Victorian Board of Education, thus writes in 1871, after I resigned my position under that Board,—"I have known Mr. MacHale to be employed in educational establishments, and firmly believe him to be eminently qualified to fill any educational position to which he may be appointed." The enemies of Catholic education can see in Cooma sufficient arguments to refute their calumnies. The quality of education imparted embraces all the usual branches of ordinary common school instruction, and to those advanced enough to benefit by such a course, higher branches of study than can be successfully, or even unsuccessfully, taught in any of the much puffed Public Model Schools, so liberally salaried by the "Council." If the Council withdrew salary from this school to-morrow, I feel confident that by such means as the "Art Union Drawing," "Lectures," &c., we would be able to say to them,—"the teacher in charge of the Cooma Catholic school taught the highest class in one of your most important Public Model Schools." You could reduce his salary, owing to "small attendance" (without any fault of his), to £24 a year; through some unaccountable or illogical reason, such as the attendance falling below a certain number, you could withdraw the miserable stipend paid as "salary." Now, in order to show you our earnestness, we will pay this man as high a salary as any of your Public School teachers or inspectors, to some of whom, far less competent, who have never received the benefits of a collegiate or superior education, you are giving over £400 a year. We are trodden down by a numerous host of unprincipled revilers; but Irishmen have hearts and heads, and tongues and pens, to vindicate the name of "Paddy," when it is attempted to be caricatured by the low, needy, scedy, greedy, weedy, anonymous, lying writers of the *Gazette*. Why should any "poor Paddy" despair of becoming "Premier" of this magnificent Colony, when he traces the career of Sir Jemmy Martin, the son of an honest, poor, Irish coachman, and Henry Parkes, the illustrious offspring, as I have heard, of a Birmingham toy-maker? Look, again, at our Inspector General of Police. He was, I understand, a private soldier or constable in England, and compare his position with that of the late lamented Sir Frederick Pottinger, who was for a length of time a private trooper in this Colony. Surely, if there happens to be a "poor Paddy" in "Von Martin's" disbanded standing army, it would or should

should not be deemed presumptuous of him to apply for the "Inspector Generalship" in case of "Jock's" retirement or decease. Speaking of our "Police" reminds me that though "Paddy" musters strong in the rank and file of that body, I cannot observe in the list of superintendents and inspectors one Irish or Catholic name. Good Heavens! How does this come about? It is nearly the same with the list of Police Magistrates, &c. Is it not monstrous that we, who form one-third of the population of this Colony, should be treated with such marked injustice and studied insult? In conclusion, I may state that I feel partly consoled with the salary allotted me by our Council of Education, when I read in the pages of history that the late illustrious King of the French, Louis Philippe (who is dead only a few years), was employed in Switzerland as a teacher at the same rate of salary I now receive. I certainly would not "dare to place" myself on an "equality" with the illustrious departed, but I am vain enough to imagine myself (with a long train of faults) second to no one in this district or in the Colony, believing that in the sight of Heaven I'm as much as any of the Kings of this earth; and that in the immortal lines of the Bard of Scotland is expressed the truth—

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
"The man's the gold for a' that."

PATRICK MACHALE.

P.S.—As the *Gazette* has impertinently and gratuitously originated this correspondence, I do not feel myself bound to notice any further of their anonymous slanders.

P. MACH.

## No. 2.

### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of proceedings of the Council of Education on the 15th of September, 1873.

COOMA, R.C.—Read a letter from Mr. G. Y. Mould, dated the 10th instant, drawing attention to a letter in the *Monaro Mercury* of the 10th instant, signed by P. MacHale.

The Secretary was instructed to inquire of the teacher, Mr. MacHale, if he was the author of the letter in question.

## No. 3.

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to MR. P. MACHALE.

(73/11,923.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 September, 1873.

THE Council's attention has been invited to a letter signed "Patrick MacHale," published in the *Monaro Mercury* of the 10th September instant, and I am directed to inquire if you are the writer of the letter in question?

R. E. WEBSTER,  
*pro* Secretary.

## No. 4.

MR. P. MACHALE to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Cooma Certified Denominational R. C. School,  
22 September, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of "Memorandum" from your Secretary, dated Sydney, 18th September, and received by me this moment.

May I request, as a mere matter of common honesty, right, and fair play, that you will kindly forward the name or names of the person or persons (with a copy of their letter or letters) who have "invited" the Council's attention to a letter signed "Patrick MacHale, published in the *Monaro Mercury* of the 10th September," and further, that you will be good enough to forward "the letter in question" (or a copy of it) as I have not a *Monaro Mercury* of that date.

May I further venture to request that you will have the extreme goodness to state why you have directed your "Secretary" to "inquire" if I was "the writer of the letter in question," and what would be the result, supposing after reading the letter carefully over, on your forwarding it to me, I said I was the writer? I think I mentioned to you in a former letter that I would not permit any man living, or set of men, be he or they who they will, to place me in a false position without putting forth whatever little power I might possess. Your courtesy, and, in the present case what is preferable, your sense of justice, lead me therefore to hope that you will not deem my requests indiscreet.

I have, &c.,  
PATRICK MACHALE.

## No. 5.

### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of proceedings of the Council of Education on the 29th of September, 1873.

COOMA, R. C.—Read the teacher's letter, dated the 22nd instant, respecting a letter published in the *Monaro Mercury* of the 10th instant.

The Secretary was instructed to repeat the question asked of Mr. MacHale, and to request an explicit reply.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. P. MACHALE.

(73/12,710.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 3 October, 1873.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by the Council of Education to draw your attention to my communication of the 18th September last (No. 73/11,923), and to request that you will furnish an explicit reply to my inquiry as to whether you are the author of the letter signed "Patrick MacHale," published in the *Monaro Mercury* of the 10th September ultimo?

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

MR. P. MACHALE TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Cooma Certified Denominational R.C. School,  
8 October, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant (No. 73/12,710), and in reply beg to state that should you kindly comply with the requests contained in my letter of the 22nd ultimo, I may be enabled to give you an explicit reply to your "enquiry"; otherwise I cannot, as I never preserve copies of any manuscript I may have sent to any journal for publication.

I hope you will not adopt the fatal policy of your predecessors in office in 1867, who dispensed with my services without according me the privilege granted to the greatest criminals, namely, an opportunity of explanation or vindication. When I asked and demanded in writing from them the cause of my services being dispensed with, the reply of the Council was to the effect that it was not customary to assign reasons "why teacher's services were dispensed with." In plain language the then Council said, "MacHale, we will condemn or educationally hang you without any trial or form of trial." When your predecessors in office thus discharged in my case the quadruple, though I hope not congenial, employment of witness, judge, jury, and "Jack Catch," I fancy you will not be inclined to adopt such a course of incomprehensible folly and incredible meanness, but rather invite the persecuted teacher to love you as a benefactor, instead of cursing you as his deadly foe. If I am again to be made the victim of insult, injustice, and tyranny, I will at least prove to you and to the public of this Colony that I shall not yield without a struggle. The persecuting premises are the same now as in 1867, and if this position be conceded it clearly follows, according to the rules of the Council's logic, as I will prove to you in a future letter, that I must be prepared for the same persecuting conclusion.

Well, gentlemen, I do not court your favour, nor do I dread your enmity; I only demand that the rules of common honesty and justice be exercised in my case.

Compare the position of a pupil-teacher named Dart—whom I had to instruct in 1867, and who is now, I understand, head master of the important Mudgee Public Model School—with mine, in this poor school, and if you term our now relative positions justice, I know I should designate it differently.

In those remarks, founded on facts, and to which I could add still stranger statements, I think I am the best friend and truest servant of the Council in thus exposing to your view a system of policy that if persisted in will tend to banish men of principle, education, or independence from schools, in which free thought or liberty even of opinion is considered a crime.

I have, &c.,  
PATRICK MACHALE.

## No. 8.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of proceedings of the Council of Education, on the 13th October, 1873.

COOMA, R.C.—Read the teacher's letter of the 8th instant, respecting the Council's inquiry as to his publication of a letter in the *Monaro Mercury*.

The Council resolved,—That Mr. MacHale be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the service for the following reasons:—

1. His want of discretion and proper feeling manifested in his letters dated 23rd September and 8th October, respectively.
2. His refusal to furnish an answer to the question asked by the Council as to the authorship of a letter published in the *Monaro Mercury*.

## No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. P. MACHALE.

(73/13,509.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 October, 1873.

SIR,

In view of the want of discretion and proper feeling manifested by you in your letters dated respectively 23rd September and 8th October instant, and of your refusal to furnish an answer to the question asked by the Council of Education in my letter of 18th ultimo, and repeated in my communication of 3rd instant, as to the authorship of a letter published in the *Monaro Mercury* of 10th September last, signed "Patrick M'Hale," I am directed by the Council to call upon you to show cause why you should not be dismissed from its service?

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 10.

## No. 10.

MR. P. MACHALE TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Cooma Certified Denominational School,  
22 October, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the polite letter of your Secretary, dated Sydney, 17th October (No. 73/13,509), dictated in a spirit of great courtesy, and having stamped on it the clear impress of the distinguished character of that gentleman. I at once proceed to give a hasty reply to these passages in your respected communication which demand commentary from me. The concluding lines of your courteous letter to me goes to concede, in clear language, that you may be wrong, since you admit the just hypothesis that I might change your opinions. I regret that you imagine that I ever gave a "refusal to furnish an answer to the question asked by Council of Education in letter of 18th ultimo, and repeated in communication of 3rd instant, as to the authorship of a letter published in the *Monaro Mercury* of 10th September last." On the contrary, I should have been most happy to answer the "question" asked by the Council, if you acceded to the requests contained in my letter of 22nd ultimo, and repeated in my communication of 8th instant. Your sense of justice led me to hope that you would not deem my requests indiscreet; you may guess my astonishment then on reading that "in view of the want of discretion and proper feeling manifested" by me in my letters, I was liable to be "dismissed" without even having accorded to me the privilege granted (as far as I can understand) to a murderer or any notorious criminal. I respectfully beg to assure you that you make a great mistake in supposing that I should intentionally manifest a "want of discretion and proper feeling" (whatever you mean by these terms I don't or can't understand their application in my case) towards you or any other educated body of men. Of course, I do not believe that five individuals, no matter how eminent, can constitute an infallible "Council." Now mark me, gentlemen: I disclaim uttering one syllable disrespectful to you personally; but will you give me leave to ask, how could you account, before the impartial decision of honorable, peaceful public opinion, for the clear, plain, penal threat of dismissal, intimated in your letter? How have I exhibited a "want of discretion"? Of what nature is the "proper feeling" referred to? Why have you charged me with refusing what I never even intended to refuse if you only acceded to my moderate requests? I appealed to you in the respectful attitude of a petitioner making humble but yet firm requests, and hoping in a favourable result. I have even now to express my unfeigned respect for you, although I do think you have not used me well, in the peculiar letters which seem to me to partake of the character rather of the documents of "inquisitorial tribunals" than of Educational Councils. I am incapable of flattering a Council even if I could do it; nor would I lower my humble independence of mind or pen, while pleading my cause in the presence of all the Councils and Kings of this world. Pray, gentlemen, what crime have I committed to justify you to call upon me "to show cause why I should not be dismissed"? At all events my case is clearly this,—namely, that without a shadow even of a fault against the Public Schools Act, against the regulations of the Council of Education, you have, in your letter of the 17th instant, conveyed a threat of persecution, which, if carried into execution against me, has never been surpassed, even by your predecessors in office in 1867, for trick, insult, deceit, and injustice. Let not any alleged "want of discretion and proper feeling" drown the voice of justice, which I demand at your hands, and which I expect as the courtesy due to one of my profession. In conclusion, gentlemen, I trust you will kindly excuse this long and rather hurried letter to you. If in any of my letters I have given the slightest offence to you, personally or collectively, I regret it extremely, my only object being to vindicate myself, and to stop, as far as in me lay, the accomplishment of an inquisitorial system which appears to me to be pregnant with fatal mischief to my fellow-teachers, to education, and to that liberty, either of thought or complaint, which is the common right of man, and the boasted privilege of all British subjects, and which, if adopted by you, would produce wide-spread discontent, and perhaps shake the very existence of the Council of Education. I am not influenced by any revengeful feeling towards you; but I must certainly assure you that I shall never flinch from the position I have taken in my defence, though such defence were visited with dismissal, or even death.

I have, &c.,  
PATRICK MACHALE.

## No. 11.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of proceedings of the Council of Education, on the 3rd of November, 1873.

COOMA, R.C.—Read the teacher's letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, showing cause why he should not be dismissed.

The Council resolved to dispense with Mr. MacHale's services on the 15th November instant.

## No. 12.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. P. MACHALE.

(73/14,771.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 6 November, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 22nd October ultimo, in reply to my communication of 17th idem (No. 73/13,509), calling upon you to show cause why, for reasons therein stated, you should not be dismissed from the Council's service.

2. As you have not furnished a reply to the question contained in my letter of the 18th September last (No. 73/11,923), and repeated in a subsequent letter, dated 3rd October (No. 73/12,710), the Council is now compelled to assume that you are the writer of the letter bearing your name, which was published in the *Monaro Mercury* of 10th September last. Further, as the nature of that letter, and of your communication to the Council on the subject, proves that you are unfit for the office of teacher, the Council has decided to dispense with your services from the 15th November instant.

3. I am at the same time to remark that the Council had hoped that the forbearance with which you were treated, with regard to the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct brought against you while employed in the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Nerrigundah, would have led you to be more circumspect in your general conduct, and more careful to maintain the character becoming an instructor of youth.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 13.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE VERY REV. DEAN O'BRIEN.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 7 November, 1873.

VERY REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has decided to dismiss Mr. P. MacHale from the office of teacher of the Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Cooma, on the 15th instant, for reasons stated in a letter addressed to him, copy of which is forwarded herewith for the information of the Local Board. No. 73-14,771,  
6 Nov.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will be good enough to intimate if the Board desire to nominate a qualified person for appointment as his successor.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 14.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 7 November, 1873.

COOMA, R. C.—Dismissal of Teacher Mr. P. MacHale.

THE Council has dismissed Mr. MacHale from the office of teacher of the above school, to take effect on 15th November instant. Copy of the letter conveying this decision is transmitted herewith for your information.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(PROVISIONAL SCHOOL AT MUTBILLY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 April, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 March, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all applications to the Council of Education for aid towards the establishing of a Provisional School at Mutbilly, or for the salary of a Teacher for such School; together with all correspondence between the Council and any person or persons on the subject.”

*(Mr. Butler.)*

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## EDUCATION.

## ABSTRACT of the Correspondence as to proposed Mutbilly School.

On the 25th March, 1873, the Rev. Mr. Dunne informs the Council that he has established a Provisional School at Mutbilly; he asks for assistance to it, and submits the name of Miss Davis as teacher; he sends a list of twenty-seven intending scholars—one a lad of 18, and another of 14, all Roman Catholics except five; he mentions that Hannon, the innkeeper, had given the use of a cottage for the school, and that the former school had been conducted there.

27th March, 1873.—Mr. Dunne's application is referred to the Inspector for report.

17th April, 1873.—The Inspector reports that the proposed building was not floored; that the larger of its two rooms (24 feet by 12 feet) was only 7 feet in height; that there were no forms for seats, but four stools only; that Miss Davis had resigned; and that while employed at the school she had used, in the presence of all the children, Roman Catholic instruction books. The Inspector in other respects reported in favour of a Provisional School at Mutbilly,

24th April, 1873.—The Council informs Mr. Dunne that no aid could be granted till the school-room is repaired and furnished, but that, on this being done, his application would be considered further.

1st July, 1873.—Mr. Taylor, a clergyman of the Church of England, applies to the Council for the establishment of a Half-Time School at Mutbilly, and another at Bean's—a village 10 miles distant; he states that at the former place there are twenty Protestant children, and at the latter twenty-five, of the required ages; he suggests Bean's Inn at the latter station, and his own church at the former, for the holding of these schools.

8th July, 1873.—Mr. Taylor's application is referred to the Inspector for a report.

14th July, 1873.—Mr. Dunne informs the Council that he has appointed a Miss Barry to "the Provisional School" at Mutbilly, who had that day gone there to enter on her duties; he says that he had sent her without the usual examination, as it had not been convenient to the Inspector to examine her. Mr. Dunne adds, that as aid had been declined on the ground of the defective state of the then schoolroom, there was now "a suitable building," with the necessary furniture provided; he does not mention that this building was the Roman Catholic church.

24th July, 1873.—The Inspector reports on that letter, and on Mr. Taylor's application, that none of the buildings mentioned had as yet been provided with furniture; that the room at Bean's was unsuitable; that much jealousy existed in these localities respecting the schools; that the numbers of Protestant and Roman Catholic children were about equal at Mutbilly; and that the parents of each denomination would object to send their children to attend in the church of the other.

The Inspector recommends the appointment of a local committee, and the selection of a teacher, so soon as the necessary building and furniture shall have been provided.

On the same day Mr. Dunne writes to the Council that Miss Barry had commenced the school; that it was held in his church; and that there were twenty-four children in attendance at it; two only of these (according to Miss Barry's note, enclosed) were Protestants.

As to that lady's appointment, the Inspector reports his having previously apprised Mr. Dunne that preference was given by the Council to teachers prepared under its training; and that there were applicants (one nominated by Mr. Dunne himself) undergoing that preparation.

28th July, 1873.—The Council decide on not acceding to either Mr. Dunne's or Mr. Taylor's application; but both gentlemen (on 1st and 2nd August) are informed, that on a local committee being elected, representing all the denominations, and a building being provided and furnished, *not being a place of worship*, a suitable teacher for the Mutbilly school would be appointed.

6th August, 1873.—Mr. Dunne inquires on what ground the Council refused the aid applied for; he charges the Inspector with partiality, observing that he had condemned the first schoolrooms as incommodious, and now condemned the church, although chosen by three-fourths of the people. Mr. Dunne adds, that the Local Board appointed Miss Barry, but that the Inspector, for reasons best known to himself, had refused to examine her—and he asks whether these persons were expected to build a school, to gratify the prejudices of one or two parties only.

11th August, 1873.—The Council replies to Mr. Dunne, that aid had not been refused to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, but was expressly promised, subject only to certain conditions. He is informed that before the date of his letter of the 14th July, a school had been applied for by other persons, and that the Council could not grant both, nor assist one, without assisting the other also.

27th August, 1873.—A Mr. Slattery, on behalf of Mr. Dunne, rejoins, that all the printed conditions for a Provisional School have been complied with; that there is a competent teacher, and that twenty children attend. He insinuates that the Council allowed his application to "lie over for two months" in order to get "some excuse" for refusing it; that the Council has entertained an application for an imaginary school; and that a public meeting had declared themselves satisfied with the existing school.

1st September, 1873.—The Council inquires of Mr. Taylor what steps (if any) had been taken to carry out its decision as to the establishment of a school.

On the 5th September that gentleman replies, in effect, that nothing had been done, as the Roman Catholic residents declined to support any other school than Mr. Dunne's.

15th September, 1873.—Mr. Dunne writes to the Council that the Inspector had recourse now to another ingenious expedient to close the school; that as soon as he saw the school was carried on, notwithstanding his impediments, he invited the teacher to Goulburn, with an offer of the first vacancy, although he had refused previously either to examine her or send her to Goulburn. Mr. Dunne remarks that such conduct is very suspicious, and threatens an appeal to Parliament through Mr. Butler.

17th September, 1873.—The Council apprises both Mr. Dunne and Mr. Taylor that it adheres to its former decision.

4th October, 1873.—The Inspector answers Mr. Dunne's representation of 15th September. He explains that he did not confirm Mr. Dunne's nomination of Miss Barry, simply because preference was always given to teachers instructed and prepared in the Public Schools; and that at her request he admitted her into the Goulburn training-school as soon as a vacancy existed there.

28th October, 1873.—Mr. Dunne insists that the Local Boards of Provisional Schools have a right to appoint and dismiss teachers, and that the Inspector's conduct would appear very suspicious to any "unprejudiced" person. He renews the charge that as soon as Miss Barry entered on her duties she was invited to the training-school, under the "pretence" of additional vacancies; and he says that although the Council may accept its Inspector's explanation, in order to cover his awkward position, the public will form a very different opinion. He insinuates that the Inspector wanted to have one of his own protégées prepared, and asserts that the printed regulations have been utterly disregarded by the Inspector, and apparently by the Council's consent. He says that the dissentients from his school don't want one at all, and only try to injure those who do. Finally, he encloses a correspondence between himself and Mr. Taylor, of the same month.

19th November, 1873.—The Inspector answers Mr. Dunne's last letter. He distinctly denies having given any invitation to Miss Barry, and declares that he did not know until the 14th July that she had gone to Mutbilly. He says she was the nominee of Mr. Dunne alone, and not of any Board; that she frequently made applications for admission to Goulburn; and that it was not until September that he wrote to inquire from her whether she still wished to go there.

13 December, 1873.—Rev. P. Dunne renews his application for aid to a Provisional School, on which the Inspector is instructed to furnish a further report.

9th January, 1874.—Rev. P. Dunne again urges the granting of aid to the Mutbilly School, and states that "had any one but a Roman Catholic Clergyman applied for aid to this school it would have been granted without the slightest opposition." The Secretary was thereupon instructed to express the Council's regret that he should have thought it becoming to write to the Council in such terms, and the Council's hope that he will withdraw his letter.

21st January, 1874.—Rev. Mr. Dunne declines to withdraw his letter.

3rd February, 1874.—The Inspector reports upon the renewed application for aid, stating—(1) that the school is carried on in the Roman Catholic Church, and that the furniture provided is insufficient; (2) that it is not clear that a committee representing all the religious denominations in the locality had been chosen. The Council further observes that the number of children resident in the neighbourhood is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School.

The previous decision of the Council is accordingly maintained.

### No. 1.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

25 March, 1873.

I beg most respectfully to recommend the enclosed application for a Prov. School at Mutbilly, to the consideration of the Council.

I am quite certain that an average of eighteen or twenty children can be kept up at the proposed school. I believe the parents intend sending those boys and girls over fourteen years, and whose names are on the list, as most of them are unable to read or write, and the parents feel the necessity of sending them to the proposed school for at least a year.

There are few places in this district in greater necessity of a school than Mutbilly.

P. DUNNE,  
C. Clergyman.

### No. 2.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Mutbilly, 25 March, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to request that you will grant assistance to the Provisional School established by me at Mutbilly, in accordance with the 13th section of the Public Schools Act.

I submit the name of Susan Davis as teacher of the school, knowing her to be a person of good moral character, and believing her to be competent to perform the required duties.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE, C.C.

#### INFORMATION to be supplied by applicants.

1. Describe the position of the proposed school? At Mutbilly, on the Great Southern Road, near "Hannon's Hotel."
2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.
3. If none are within 2 miles what is the distance of the nearest school? 5 miles.
4. Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended? None.
5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, e.g. :—

Boys ... ..	14
Girls ... ..	10
Total ... ..	24
Religious Denominations—	
Church of England ... ..	3
Roman Catholic ... ..	19
Presbyterians ... ..	2
Wesleyans ... ..	...
Others ... ..	...
Total ... ..	24

6. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) material; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair? Mr. Hannon gives the use of a cottage in which the Provisional School had been formerly conducted.

FORM to be filled up by Teachers of proposed Provisional School.

Name.	If married.	Age.	Place where born.	Religious Denomination.	Where trained.	Where employed, and during what length of time, as teacher, in the Colony.
Susan Davis .....	No ...	22	Goulburn .....	R. Catholic .....	At Convent school, Goulburn.	At the Provisional School, Red-ground, for the last two years.

SUSAN DAVIS.

ANNEX to application for aid to a Provisional School.

We, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Provisional School at Mutbilly, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
John O'Keefe .....	miles. 2½	Julia Mary O'Keefe .....	years. 12	Roman Catholic.
		Bridget Francis O'Keefe .....	11	"
		Francis Nicholas O'Keefe .....	8	"
John Hannon .....	½	Anne O'Keefe .....	6	"
		Patrick Hannon .....	18	"
		John Hannon .....	16	"
		Frank Hannon .....	14	"
		Miles Hannon .....	6	"
		William Hannon .....	3	"
		Mary Hannon .....	4	"
Robert White .....	2½	Ellen Hannon .....	9	"
		Michael White .....	12	Presbyterian.
Thomas Byrnes .....	2½	John White .....	9	"
		Jane Byrnes .....	14	Roman Catholic.
		John Byrnes .....	12	"
John Cox .....		Elizabeth Byrnes .....	9	"
		Quic Cox .....	9	Protestant.
		Charles W. Cox .....	7	"
Mrs. Purcell .....	2½	Christian Cox .....	13	"
		Patrick Purcell .....	14	Roman Catholic.
James M'Eldigott .....	1	Mary Purcell .....	17	"
Stewart Neale .....	2	Thomas M'Eldigott .....	6	"
		John Neale .....	10	"
Jeremiah Field .....	2	Mary Neale .....	8	"
		Catherine Field .....	14	"
		Patrick Field .....	12	"
		James Field .....	10	"
Martin Quin .....	1	Patrick Quin .....	12	"

### No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27 March, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Application for aid to a Provisional School.

For your report. See enclosed rules for Provisional Schools.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

For the present the Council of Education resolved—

1. That assistance shall not be granted under section 13 of the Public Schools Act to any school established within 6 miles by the nearest available road, of any other school under the Council's supervision.
2. That applicants for assistance to a Provisional School must provide a schoolhouse sufficient for the purpose, and the necessary out-offices, supply suitable furniture, and appoint a competent teacher.
3. That the school must be in operation, with an average daily attendance of fifteen pupils at least, before aid is granted.
4. That to entitle a Provisional School to a continuance of aid, it must be conducted in all respects as a Public School, and the Council's regulations must be duly observed.
5. That, as a rule, the aid granted to Provisional Schools shall be limited to salary to the teacher, and the usual supplies of books and apparatus; but when there is a probability that a Provisional School will ultimately become a Public School, assistance, to the extent of one-half the cost, may be given towards erecting the requisite buildings, out-offices, and fencing, and in providing furniture—due regard being paid to the provisions of section 23 of the Public Schools Act.
6. That local committees, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five persons, shall, on being recognized by the Council, be empowered to supervise Provisional Schools.
7. That the salary abstracts of teachers shall be signed by members of local committees.

8. That teachers' salaries in Provisional Schools shall be regulated by the average number of pupils in attendance monthly, in accordance with the following scale :—  
 For an attendance below 25, but not below 20—£48 per annum.  
 " 20, " 15—£36 "  
 " 15, " 12—£24 "
- If the attendance fall below 12, no salary will be paid.
9. That the Council recognize as teachers of Provisional Schools persons of good moral character, having a reasonable knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and possessing aptitude for the work of teaching.
10. That in Provisional Schools the sum paid in fees and other contributions to the teacher's salary shall be at least one-half the amount paid to the teachers by the Council.

1st August, 1872.

No. 4.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
 Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
 (B.C. 73/55.) 17 April, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Application for aid to a Provisional School.

FROM sections 9 and 10 of the information I have supplied in the form attached hereto, it will be seen that at present the school is not in satisfactory material condition and is not furnished, but that there is a prospect of early improvement in these respects.

From section 13 of the same form it follows that to grant aid to the school as it has been conducted hitherto would virtually be to recognize a certified Denominational Roman Catholic school in an irregular way and under another name—that of *Provisional School*. Further, I have just received intimation from the Rev. P. Dunne that Miss Davis, the person nominated as teacher in the formal application for aid, intends relinquishing the school.

I have brought under the notice of the applicant for the school its very defective material condition, and have reminded both him and the teacher of the regulation requiring Provisional Schools to be conducted in all respects as *Public Schools*.

*Recommendation.*—I beg to recommend that the Rev. P. Dunne be informed that on account of the altered circumstances of the school since his formal application was received a fresh application will be necessary.

D. S. HICKS,  
 Inspector of Schools,  
 Goulburn District.

No. 5.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
 INFORMATION to be supplied by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid to Provisional Schools.

Proposed Provisional School at Mutbilly :—

1. Who are the persons signing the application as promoters of the school? State their occupations and respective religious denominations? Rev. P. Dunne.
2. Are they suitable persons to act as a local committee? It is desirable that a local committee should be selected from amongst the persons residing at Mutbilly and sending children to the school.
3. Is the information supplied by the applicants correct as regards the distance of other schools? Not exactly. The Parkesbourne School (temporarily closed) is within 4 miles; Garrudah Provisional, the next nearest, is 8 miles distant.
4. Is the information supplied respecting the number of children living within 2 miles of the proposed school correct? Yes, very nearly.
5. Is the number of children residing within a reasonable distance of the proposed school insufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School (*Public Schools Act, sec. 8*)? Yes.
6. State the number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females :—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28.
7. What do you consider will be the average attendance of pupils? Boys, 9; girls, 9; total, 18.
8. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes.
9. Describe the school buildings as regards—(1) material; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair? (1.) A slab building, properly roofed, but not floored. (2.) Two rooms, measuring respectively 24 x 12 and 8 x 12, 7 feet high. (3.) There is sufficient room for the number of children expected to attend. There are four stools of a very rude description, two shelves, and one fireplace. No desks have yet been provided, but two are to be sent from Goulburn very shortly. (4.) The windows are much broken, but the building is otherwise in tolerable repair. Immediate steps are to be taken to mend the windows. There are no out-offices.
10. Has sufficient school furniture been provided; if not, will the local committee engage to provide it? No. The Rev. P. Dunne has promised that he will lose no time in sending out a couple of desks and forms, a blackboard, and one or two maps, which formerly belonged to Mutbilly Provisional School.
11. State what information you have obtained relative to the teacher's character and qualifications? She was deemed eligible by the Council for recognition as teacher of the Provisional School at Redground. The Rev. P. Dunne has stated that he knows her to be a person of good moral character, and that he believes her competent to perform the duties required of a Provisional School teacher. 17th April, 1873.—I arranged with Miss Davis to meet her here (Goulburn Public School) this day for the purpose of examining her as to her qualifications and getting her "personal statement" and testimonials. Instead of this, however, I have received from the Rev. P. Dunne a letter from Miss Davis to him, in which she tenders her resignation of the Mutbilly School.

12. Are the local committee aware that all Provisional Schools must be conducted as Public Schools? I have reminded the Rev. P. Dunne of the fact.

13. In addition to the matters before-mentioned, state any other circumstances within your knowledge connected with the application, which you may consider material for the information of the Council. The teacher, Miss Davis, acknowledges that she regularly gives special religious (Roman Catholic) instruction the first thing every morning, as a part of the school routine, the Protestant children meanwhile being engaged in some silent work, but in the presence of the special religious instruction class. Miss Davis also acknowledged that it was her intention to continue this practice, and omit the reading of the authorized Scripture books after being recognized as teacher by the Council, and that she was not aware that she would be breaking the Council's regulations by so doing. The following books were lying on the shelves and forms of the schoolroom:—(1.) Fordet's Modern History; (2.) Reading Books of the "Series of Elementary Books for Catholic Schools"; (3.) School Grammar of the English Tongue, by the Christian Brothers; (4.) Most Rev. Dr. J. Butler's Catechism.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Goulburn District.

### No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 24 April, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the formal application, dated 25th ultimo, for aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, as the Council has learned on inquiry that the material condition of the proposed school is very defective, no aid can be granted until the schoolroom has been properly repaired and suitably furnished. On your notifying that these requirements have been met, the Council will be prepared to consider the matter further.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
*pro* Secretary.

### No. 7.

THE REV. H. E. TAYLOR TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

1 July, 1873.

SIR,

I beg to apply to the Council of Education for the establishment of Half-Time schools at Beans and Mutbilly, under article 9, section II, of the Regulations of 8th March, 1869.

I have, &c.,  
H. E. TAYLOR,  
Church of England Clergyman, Gunning.

#### INFORMATION to be supplied by applicants.

1. Describe the position of the proposed schools, and their distance from each other? Both are on the main road from Goulburn to Yass; Mutbilly school is to be held in St. Silas' Church of England, Mutbilly, if approved of; this is on the road 16 miles from Goulburn; Beans is a small village, 26 miles from Goulburn; a room is offered here for the school. The schools are 10 miles apart, but a good metal road between.

2. What other schools, maintained or aided by the Council of Education, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school? None.

3. If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school? Parkesbourne school, 4 miles from Mutbilly; Gunning school, 4 miles from Beans.

4. Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the Council of Education, within 2 miles of the proposed school—If so, of what character, and how attended? No.

5. State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of each of the proposed schools, *e.g.* :—

	At Beans—		At Mutbilly—	
Boys	22	18	18	12
Girls	18	12	12	12
	Total	40	Total	30 at least.
Religious Denominations :—				
Church of England	25	20	20	20
Roman Catholic	13	10	10	10
Presbyterian	2	2	2	2
Wesleyans	2	2	2	2
Others	2	2	2	2
	Total	40	Total	30

6. What is the character of proposed school buildings at each place? A stone church, 18 x 30, at Mutbilly; a room at Beans to begin with; but I am sure a temporary school will soon be built if the school is once established and a teacher appointed.

## ANNEX to Application for establishment of a Half-Time School at Beans.

We, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-Time School at Beans, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	Miles.		Years.	
Jesse James .....	2	Henry James .....	12	Church of England.
		William James .....	8	"
		Frederick James .....	5	"
		Eliza James .....	4	"
John O'Brien .....	2	Eliza O'Brien .....	13	Roman Catholic.
		Mary Ann O'Brien .....	11	"
		James O'Brien .....	10	"
		John O'Brien .....	7	"
W. M'Chrystal .....	1	William M'Chrystal .....	12	"
		Phillip M'Chrystal .....	11	"
		Francis M'Chrystal .....	9	"
		Dennis M'Chrystal .....	7	"
Charles Gunn .....	1½	Emma Jane Gunn .....	13	Church of England.
		William Gunn .....	11	"
		Benjamin Gunn .....	8	"
Thomas M'Conville .....	1	John M'Conville .....	5	"
Andrew M'Manus .....	1	Teresa M'Manus .....	12	Roman Catholic.
David Green .....	...	Annie Green .....	6	Presbyterian.
		May Green .....	4	"
Joseph Bean (uncle) .....	Beans	Charles Bean .....	8	Church of England.
		Joseph Bean .....	6	"
Phillip Collett .....	Near	Emily Jane .....	8	"
		Daley Ella .....	6	"

## ANNEX to Application for establishment of a Half-Time School at Mutbilly.

We, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-Time School at Mutbilly, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian.	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	Miles.		Years.	
George Withers .....	6	George .....	7	Church of England.
		Janey .....	4	"
Thomas Dun .....	2	William .....	10	"
		Mary .....	8	"
William Harvey .....	2	Caroline .....	9	"
		Andrew .....	7	"
E. S. Jones .....	2	Richard .....	13	"
		Ada .....	11	"
William Harvey .....	2	Thomas .....	11	"
Richard Addison .....	2	John .....	10	"
		George .....	6	"
John Povey .....	2	Margaret .....	14	"
Frederick M'Cheur .....	½	John .....	10	"
John Mortimer .....	½	Fred .....	13	"
		Rebecca .....	8	"

## No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 8 July, 1873.

(B.C., No. 73/8,297).

BEANS AND MUTBILLY.—Application for Half-Time School.

For your inquiry and report.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 9.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 14 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Miss Margaret Barry to the Provisional School at Mutbilly. Miss Barry called several times on Mr. Hicks, the Inspector, to be examined; but as it was not his convenience to examine her, and as she has been here now over a week, and not wishing to remain

remain any longer under expenses, she has gone out this day to Mutbilly to enter on her duties to-morrow. I may observe that this is the school for which I made an application for aid on the 25th of March last, and which was declined by the Council on the grounds that the material condition of the proposed school was very defective. I beg to notify that we have now got a suitable building and the necessary furniture.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

### No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/177). Collector, 24 July, 1873.

BEANS AND MUTBILLY.—Rev. H. E. Taylor's application for H.-T. Schools, dated 1st July, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Rev. P. Dunne's letter, dated 14th July, 1873, notifying appointment by him of Miss Barry as teacher of proposed Provisional School.

Two enclosures.

FROM these documents, returned herewith, it will be seen that the Rev. P. Dunne, a Roman Catholic clergyman, is applying for aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, and the Rev. H. E. Taylor, a Church of England clergyman, is seeking to get a Half-Time School established at the same place, to be worked in conjunction with one at Beans. The applicants desire the schools for which they respectively apply, to be conducted in the churches in which they respectively officiate—buildings about 1 mile apart.

From the Rev. P. Dunne's application of the 25th March ultimo it would appear that the majority of the children at Mutbilly belong to the Roman Catholic Church, while from the application of the Rev. H. E. Taylor most of them seem to belong to the Church of England. On inquiry, I find that there are about equal numbers of each denomination. Several of the parents of each persuasion object to send their children to a school held in a church belonging to the other. Were either of the present applications granted it would in all probability be regarded by the successful party as a triumph over the other, and only a portion of the children in the locality, at most, would attend the school.

Neither of the buildings is yet provided with furniture, but the Rev. P. Dunne says that he has some ready for his.

There are enough children at Mutbilly in all to support a good Provisional School, and sufficient at Beans for a smaller one. The room at Beans is not suitable; the approach to it is dangerous for children, and it is quite unfurnished and badly ventilated; it is a kind of loft—at present used as a store-room.

Both places are educationally destitute. I might perhaps add that the Rev. P. Dunne claims that his application be granted pending other arrangements, seeing that he has obtained furniture and secured the services of a teacher. With reference to this I have to report that before Miss Barry was sent out by him to Mutbilly, I informed him that in filling up vacancies in small schools the Council had decided to give preference to teachers who were being prepared under their authority, and that there were sufficient applicants (a person whom he had previously nominated for Mutbilly being one) undergoing preparation, for all vacancies, including Mutbilly.

#### Recommendations.

1. That each of the applicants (the Rev. P. Dunne and the Rev. H. E. Taylor) be informed of the application of the other, and—
  - (1.) That the Council will be prepared to recognize as a local school committee at Mutbilly four persons resident thereat, two of whom are to belong to the Roman Catholic and two to the Anglican Church.
  - (2.) That the Council will provide a teacher for a Provisional School at Mutbilly as soon as the local committee provide the necessary school-building and furniture, provided that the building be not a church.
2. That the Rev. H. E. Taylor's application for Half-Time Schools at Beans and Mutbilly be declined on the grounds:—
  - (1.) That there are sufficient children in the localities for Provisional Schools.
  - (2.) That no suitable schoolrooms and furniture have been provided.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

### No. 11.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
INFORMATION to be supplied by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid to Half-Time Schools.

Proposed Half-Time Schools at Beans and Mutbilly.

1. Who are the persons signing the application as promoters of the schools? State their occupations and respective religious denominations? Rev. Herbert E. Taylor, Church of England minister, Gunning.
2. Are they suitable persons to act as local committees? What is the name and address of the local secretary in each case? It will be advisable to have a local committee consisting of persons who will send children to the school.
3. Is the information supplied by the applicants correct as regards the distance of other schools? Yes, excepting that Parkesbourne School is closed at present.
4. Is the information supplied respecting the number of children living within 2 miles of the proposed schools correct? Beans—rather overstated; Mutbilly—within the mark.
5. Is the number of children residing within a reasonable distance of the proposed schools insufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School (*Public Schools Act, sec. 8*), or of a Provisional School? Mutbilly—quite sufficient for a good Provisional School; Beans—sufficient for a small Provisional School.
6. State the number of children expected to attend each school, distinguishing males and females? Beans—16 boys, 14 girls; total 30. Mutbilly—24 boys, 16 girls; total, 40.

7. What do you consider will be the average attendance of pupils in each case? Beans—18 to 20; Mutbilly—20 to 25, provided that existing factious jealousies do not interfere with the attendance.
8. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes.
9. Describe the school buildings at each place as regards—(1) material; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded; (4) state of repair. Beans: A large upper room of one of the out-houses of a public-house. It is approached by external wooden stairs, and has stone walls and a shingle roof. Its dimensions are 45 ft. x 14 ft. x 7 ft., affording more than sufficient room for the number of children who will attend. It is in fair repair. Mutbilly: The Anglican Church, substantially built of stone, with a wooden floor and shingled roof. It is 30 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 11 ft. high, thus affording more than sufficient room for the children who are expected to attend. The room is in very good repair. At both places the rooms are without fire-places.
10. Has sufficient school furniture been provided in each case; if not, will the local committees engage to provide it? No school furniture has yet been provided in either case. The question of providing it has yet to be considered.
11. How far are the proposed schools apart, and what arrangements have been made for the residence of the teacher and the keep of his horse? The proposed schools are 10 miles apart; at each place a teacher could obtain lodgings for himself, and gratuitous keep for his horse.
12. Is it distinctly understood that school fees must be paid by parents of children attending the schools? I stated so to the persons interested in the schools whom I met at each of the places.
13. Are the local committees aware that all Half-Time Schools must be conducted as Public Schools? This matter has been explained likewise.
14. Have the applicants endeavoured to provide a reasonable share of the necessary expense of maintaining the schools? Not for so far.
15. In addition to the matters before mentioned, state any other circumstances within your knowledge connected with the application which you may consider material for the information of the Council. (See memo. No. 73/177 accompanying.)

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector,  
Goulburn District.

No. 12.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 24 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, by request of the local committee of the Provisional School at Mutbilly, to state that the school was opened on Monday last, the 21st instant, with twenty-four children in attendance.

As there is no suitable schoolroom I have given the use of our chapel; and as there is no church furniture it is a very convenient and central place for a school till the people will build a schoolroom for themselves.

The want of a school in that locality has been very much felt, and as we have now got a competent teacher we hope the Council will grant a salary.

We have yet several small schools in the district without teachers, but this want will be supplied in the course of a few months, when those who are now in training will be able to take charge of those schools.

I enclose Miss Barry's letter.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

[Enclosure.]

Miss M. Barry to The Rev. P. Dunne.

Breadalbane, July, 1873.

Dear Father Dunne,

I beg to inform you that I opened the school at Mutbilly on Monday, 21st instant, with an attendance of fifteen girls and nine boys; total, twenty-four; all Catholics, with the exception of two. Would you kindly send the books you promised—there are very few books in the school. Mr. O'Keefe has been so good as to mend the desks and other repairs to the school.

Trusting you are quite well,—

I remain, &c.,  
MARGARET M. BARRY.

No. 13.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

(73/9,621.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 1 August, 1873.

REV. SIR,

Referring to your formal application, dated 25th March last, for aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, having caused full inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, the Council deems it inexpedient to comply with your application.

2. I am, however, to state, that the Council is willing to recognize as a local school committee a select number of the residents at Mutbilly, representing parents of all the religious denominations in the locality, and will be prepared to select a suitable teacher for a Provisional School at that place as soon as the necessary school building has been provided and furnished, such building not being a church or place of worship.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 14.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. E. TAYLOR.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1873.

REV. SIR,

Referring to the formal application, dated 1st ultimo, for the establishment of Half-Time Schools at Beans and Mutbilly, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, having caused full inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, the Council deems it inexpedient to comply with your application.

2. I am, however, to intimate to you, that the Council is willing to recognize as a local school committee a select number of the residents at Mutbilly, representing parents of all the religious denominations in the locality, and will be prepared to select a suitable teacher for a Provisional School at that place as soon as the necessary school building has been provided and furnished, such building not being a church or place of worship.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 15.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 73/9,622.)Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Application for a Provisional School.

BEANS and MUTBILLY.—Application for Half-Time Schools.

THE Council has declined to comply with the above applications; and the Rev. P. Dunne and Rev. H. E. Taylor have each been informed that the Council is willing to recognize as a local school committee a chosen number of the residents at Mutbilly, representing parents of all the religious denominations in the locality, and will be prepared to select a suitable teacher for a Provisional School at that place as soon as the necessary school building has been provided and furnished, such building not being a church or a place of worship.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 16.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

6 August, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 73/9,621) dated 1st instant, intimating that the Council, after full inquiry into the circumstances of the case of the Mutbilly School, deems it inexpedient to grant aid to it as a Provisional School.

1. In reply, I must express my doubts if the person who made the inquiry is capable of furnishing an impartial report; and as the Council does not state, I would be anxious to know on what grounds the refusal is made to grant aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly?

2. When a cottage was given for the use of a school it was condemned by the Inspector as not being in all respects sufficiently commodious; the church was then chosen by three-fourths of the people as the most central and commodious situation, and the school has accordingly been kept there since the date of my last letter.

3. The material building is, I presume, everything that could be desired. The school is furnished with desks and forms, and the Local Board appointed a teacher competent in their estimation; and the teacher so appointed presented herself frequently for examination to Mr. Inspector Hicks, but he declined to examine her for reasons best known to himself.

The school at Mutbilly, as already reported, maintains an average attendance of over twenty children; about one-fourth are Protestant. The question, if impartially placed before the Council, is: Are the three-fourths of the people who are satisfied with the present school and the teacher to build a schoolhouse to justify the prejudice of one or two parties? And will the Council, to please these one or two parties, refuse aid to the school now established, and against which there does not appear to be any reasonable objection?

I remain, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

## No. 17.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

(73/10,226.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 August, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6th instant, requesting to be informed of the grounds upon which the Council refuses to grant aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you—

(1.) That the Council has not refused to grant aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, but has expressly informed you of its willingness to give such aid on certain conditions.

(2.)

- (2.) That, in the interval between the dates of the Council's letter to you of the 24th April last, and your letter of the 14th July, an application for the establishment of a school at Mutbilly had been made by other persons.
- (3.) That the Council considered this application and that signed by you together.
- (4.) That the Council could not grant aid in the one case without doing so in the other also; but the Regulations do not admit of the establishment of two schools at a distance from each other of little more than a mile.
- (5.) That, judging from the information supplied in both applications, there is not a sufficient number of children resident in the locality to support more than one Provisional School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 18.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 27 August, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 73/10,226) of the 14th, stating—  
(1.) That the Council has not refused to grant aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, but is willing to do so on certain conditions. (2.) That an application for the establishment of a school at Mutbilly had been made by others subsequent to my application. (3.) That the Council considered both applications together. (4.) That aid could not be given in one case without doing so in the other, and two schools within a mile of each other could not receive aid. (5.) That judging from information supplied there is not sufficient number of children in the locality to support more than one school.

In reply, I beg to inform you that all the conditions required by the Council's printed regulations for the establishment of a Prov. School have been complied with in this case. A suitable room (the one formerly used for the same purpose) and the necessary furniture have been provided, a competent teacher has been appointed, and there is an average attendance at the school of over twenty children. Would the Council kindly point out, *if any*, what other conditions are laid down in these printed Regulations?

2. Is it usual with the Council to allow a formal *bonâ fide* application for aid to a school to lie over for a couple of months till they get some excuse for re-opening? The best proof that my formal application of March last was *bonâ fide*, is, that the school for which I asked aid is and has been in operation for some time with an average of over twenty children, whereas in the case of the other application there is neither schoolroom, furniture, nor teacher; there is, in fact, no school, and I was not aware that the Council was in the habit of entertaining applications for imaginary schools.

3. The parents of children, on receipt of the letter from the Council that declined to give aid unless they co-operated, with some persons unknown, convened a public meeting (I enclose the advertisement), to which they invited all interested. The meeting was duly held, and all there unanimously agreed that they were satisfied with the existing school, with the teacher, and that they were surprised and felt aggrieved that the Council refused them aid under the existing circumstances.

4. The committee, which consists of members of two denominations (Catholic and Church of England), have asked me to lay before the Council a copy of the statement and some of the resolutions passed at the said meeting, which I haste to do:

"At a public meeting held at Mutbilly, Saturday, August 23rd, the following statement was made, and the three following resolutions passed:—

"We, some months ago, applied for a Prov. School at Mutbilly. We provided a teacher, and had, as we thought, a suitable school. The Goulburn Inspector condemned this school as inadequate, whereupon we opened another school, which we believe is situated on the most central site in the neighbourhood. The Inspector again visited our district, but did not, as far as we know, condemn this school. We had then as we have now, a teacher, all the necessary school furniture, and schoolhouse. We then felt certain that the Council could not refuse us aid, so that we were surprised and annoyed when a letter was received from the Council, stating that another application was received, and that we should abandon our school to suit the *new applicant*. We thereupon called a public meeting to decide what was best to be done. We invited to that meeting all parties interested. All at the meeting unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—

"(1.) That the present school was entitled to aid from the Council, and that the application should be again renewed for aid to the school.

"(2.) That we consider it unfair on the part of the Council to throw the burden of paying a teacher upon us for such a length of time, when we have to the best of our ability fulfilled all the conditions required by the Council.

"(3.) We wish that the Very Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn, be requested to renew an application for aid to the school, and we hope that Council will not refuse this our reasonable request.

"JOHN HANNON, }  
"JOHN O'KEEFE, } Local Committee."  
"ROBERT WHITE, }

Again, on behalf of the local committee, I ask from the Council aid for the Mutbilly School, and am fully persuaded that all the conditions required are fulfilled.

M. SLATTERY,  
(*Pro P. DUNNE.*)

## No. 19.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 28 August, 1873.

SIR,

On yesterday I neglected the advertisement calling the public meeting at Bredalbane; I now forward it.

I am, &c.,  
M. SLATTERY,  
(*pro* P. DUNNE.)

[Enclosure.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the Council of Education at present refuses to grant any aid to the Provisional School established at Mutbilly since March 30th, 1873, on the grounds that a few persons object to sending their children, we hereby call a public meeting at the house next the Catholic Chapel, on Saturday, 23rd instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, requesting all parties interested (also those who are objecting to the school) to assemble and express their opinions publicly on the matter.

Mutbilly, August 18th, 1873.

JOHN HANNON, }  
JOHN O'KEEFE, } Local Committee.  
ROBERT WHITE, }

## No. 20.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. E. TAYLOR.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 September, 1873.

REV. SIR,

In inviting your attention to my letter of 2nd ultimo, I am directed by the Council of Education to inquire whether any steps have been taken by you with regard to the establishment of a Provisional School at Mutbilly.

2. I am moreover to intimate that the Council, being impressed with the necessity for a school of that description, is desirous of avoiding further delay in the matter, and has instructed me to request that you will furnish an early reply.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 21.

THE REV. H. E. TAYLOR TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Gunning, 5 Sept.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you as to the proposed school at Mutbilly.

In answer to your letter I reply,—

(1.) Steps have been taken for the purpose of establishing a school at that place but without much result.

I will briefly state the facts,—

Some time ago a Mrs. Hannan, a R. Catholic, asked me to get up a school there, as the Roman Priests would not take any action in the matter; in fact were opposed to it. I took the matter up, and got applications sent to the Council for two Half-Time Schools—one at Beans and one at Mutbilly.

The Council note by you in reply on 2nd ultimo—"The Council deems it inexpedient to comply with your application," without giving any reason, but stating that a Provisional School might be opened at Mutbilly, provided a schoolroom and furniture were provided by the people.

In the meantime, Father Dunne, a R.C. Priest, got up a teacher and opened a (Denominational?) school in the *Romish Church at Mutbilly*. We now tried to get the R.C's. to join us in putting up a building for a Provisional School in which all classes could meet, and the Hannan's agreed very cordially. We applied for a site to Mr. J. Chisholm, but he refused for various reasons.

In the meantime Father Dunne forbid the Romanists to have anything to do with a Public School or "Government School," and when I went to Hannan about it on Tuesday last he told me that they *could* only support the school as now held in the R.C. Church under a Miss Barry, and that the Council were going to pay her a salary.

If this is true I think it very strange, since you say, in your letter of 2nd ult., "such building not being a Church or place of worship." I have the strongest objection to our Protestant children being taught by a Romanist in a R.C. Church, as I know their catechism is frequently taught *to all* under such circumstances, and I am told by residents at Mutbilly that, on a former occasion, efforts were made in the Romish school there to turn our children to that faith. I hope the Government will insist on a proper building being erected, and if the R.C's. will join we shall have no difficulty in getting it up. The railway works are bringing much population there just now as well as at Beans.

I have no hesitation in saying that there are at least 100 children within a reasonable distance of these two places who have been receiving no education whatever.

My only object in having anything to do with the matter is the wish to get these poor "little ones" taught to read and write, &c., as I have many other duties to take up my time and attention. I think Provisional Schools should be established at Beans and Mutbilly *in buildings to be erected by the people*, and at other places along the railway works, if possible.

I am, &c.,  
HERBERT E. TAYLOR.

P.S.—

## 13

P.S.—If the school as now opened in the R. C. Church, Mutbilly, be not a Denominational School, why allow it to be held there and not in our Church, since I believe I made the first application, I hope the Council will use *neither*, but *insist* upon a building being erected and made over to the Council. Mrs. Hannan had promised £2 to such a building before the Romish Priests interfered. I am distinctly and credibly informed that under the *late* teacher at Spring Valley Provisional School, which is held in a Romanist building, the Catechism was frequently in use in school hours, but the teacher has since left or has been dismissed. All the Protestants had previously withdrawn their children.

## No. 22.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 15 September, 1873.

SIR,

May I be permitted to ask, is it with the Council's sanction that Mr. Hicks has had recourse to the last ingenious expedient to close the Mutbilly school? It appears that it was not sufficient to discourage the school by refusing to examine the teacher, who called on him almost every day for a week, and by otherwise throwing impediments in the way of the Council granting aid to the school, but now, as I have been informed, when he sees that the school is carried on in spite of all the opposition he writes to the teacher inviting her to the Public School at Goulburn, and offering her the first vacancy. This invitation, if complied with, would have the desired effect of closing the school, and thus an end would be put to any further correspondence or inquiry. The lady now in charge of the Mutbilly school offered to submit to an examination or go into the training school last June. The first offer was refused and the latter declined by Mr. Hicks, and now, without making any arrangement to supply her place at Mutbilly, he invites her to the training school, with a promise to appoint her to a school under the Council at the first opportunity. This, to say the least, appears very suspicious, and requires I think some explanation.

As the Council has not deemed it expedient to answer my last letter, or take any notice of the report of the public meeting convened by the parents who have children to attend the school at Mutbilly, the only alternative the people have now is, to appeal to the Parliament, through the Member for the county, the Honorable the Attorney General.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

B.C., Inspector of Goulburn District.—R.C.W., 17/9/73.

The Inspector of Schools, Goulburn District, to The Secretary to the Council of Education.

(B.C., 73,289.)

Goulburn, 20 September, 1873.

MUTBILLY:—Letter of the Rev. P. Dunne, dated 15th instant, complaining of my action in respect to the teacher.

BEFORE forwarding to the Council my answer to the statements contained in this letter, I beg to request

1. That the teacher referred to be requested to forward to the Council the letter in which according to the Rev. P. Dunne, I (1) "*invite her to the Public School at Goulburn, offering her the first vacancy,*" and (2) "*invite her to the Training School with a promise to appoint her to a school under the Council at the first opportunity.*"

2. That I may be favoured with either the said letter, or a copy of it, along with the Rev. P. Dunne's, returned herewith.

I believe that the following is the teacher's address.—"Miss M. Barry, care of Mr. John Hannon, Mutbilly."

D. S. HICKS.

## No. 23.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. E. TAYLOR.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 September, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice your letter of the 5th instant, in reference to the steps taken towards the establishment of a Provisional School at Mutbilly.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council is still prepared to grant aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly on the terms mentioned in my letter of the 2nd ultimo, but will not grant aid to a school at that place on any other conditions.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 24.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 September, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice your letter of the 27th ultimo, renewing application for aid to the Provisional School established by you at Mutbilly.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council having duly considered the circumstances set forth in your letter, and having communicated with the persons who made application for aid to the other school, sees no reason to depart from the decision already arrived at on the matter and made known to you in my letter of the 1st ultimo (No. 73/9,621.)

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 25.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 73/12,321.)

25 September, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Your memo. on the Rev. P. Dunne's letter of the 15th instant.

THE request contained in your memorandum (No. 73/239), of the 20th instant, cannot be complied with, inasmuch as the teacher in question is not in the Council's service. The Council is of opinion that it would be preferable for you to report upon the facts of the case at once.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 26.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 1 October, 1873.

REV. SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 15th ultimo, complaining of the action of Mr. Inspector Hicks in respect to the teacher of a school at Mutbilly, in which you are interested, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council is now in communication with Mr. Hicks on the subject, and that a further letter will be addressed to you when his report has reached this office.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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No. 27.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., 73/260.)

Goulburn, 4 October, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Letter of the Rev. P. Dunne, dated 15th September, complaining of my action in respect to the teacher.

THE facts of the case referred to by the Rev. P. Dunne in his letter of the 15th September ultimo are these:—

On the 7th July ultimo Miss Barry (the teacher referred to) brought to me a note of introduction from the Rev. P. Dunne, with an intimation that he wished to appoint her to Mutbilly Provisional School. I replied in the following terms (*vide* my B.C., No. 73/177.)

"The Council has decided that in filling up vacancies in small schools of every kind, preference will be given to persons who have undergone a course of instruction and preparation under its authority. This week I have admitted several persons to the Public School here to be prepared, and you will thus see that their claims are prior to those of Miss Barry."

I also at the time explained the circumstances to Miss Barry, whereupon she expressed her desire to be admitted with a view to preparation for a small school.

I explained to her that as there were sufficient applicants already admitted to fill known vacancies I could not see my way clear to admit her immediately. Necessary instructions on the point were applied for in my B.C., Nos. 73/159 and 193. I satisfied myself, however, as to the eligibility of Miss Barry for admission. Miss Barry requested that her application should be kept in view, and called upon me several times relative to the matter, up to the 12th of the same month. A week after my first interview with Miss Barry the prospect of additional vacancies presented itself, and I at once took steps for Miss Barry's admission to the course of preparation, but found that she had gone out to Mutbilly. Immediately after this, the Rev. P. Dunne's letter, dated 14th July, notifying appointment by him of Miss Barry as teacher of the Mutbilly School, was referred to me. The matter was duly reported on in connection with the previous application of the Rev. H. E. Taylor for a H.-T. School at Mutbilly, on 24th July. (*Vide* my B.C., No. 73/177.)

When I was at Mutbilly, Miss Barry again repeated her wish to be admitted to the course of preparation, in case the Council should not accede to the Rev. P. Dunne's application. I promised that I would keep her case in view, and accordingly a short time after receiving intimation from the Council of its having declined to accede to the application for the schools at Mutbilly, I wrote to Miss Barry, inquiring whether she still desired to enter the Goulburn Public School. I held out no such inducements as those to which the Rev. P. Dunne refers to in his letter.

I have, &c.,  
D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 28.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

(No. 73/13,050.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 October, 1873.

REV. SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 15th September ultimo, complaining of the action taken by Mr. Hicks, Inspector of Schools in the Goulburn District, with regard to Miss M. Barry, teacher of the proposed Provisional School at Mutbilly,—I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the matter having been referred to the Inspector, that officer reports the following to be the facts of the case.

2. On the 7th July ultimo Miss Barry brought to Mr. Hicks a note of introduction from you with an intimation that you wished to appoint her to the Mutbilly school. The Inspector replied in the following terms:—

“The Council has decided that in filling up vacancies in small schools of every kind preference will be given to persons who have undergone a course of instruction and preparation under its authority. This week I have admitted several persons to the Public School here to be prepared, and you will thus see that their claims are prior to Miss Barry.”

Mr. Hicks at the time explained the circumstances to Miss Barry, whereupon she expressed her desire to be admitted, with a view to preparation for appointment to a small school. The Inspector also explained that as there were sufficient applicants already admitted to fill known vacancies, he could not see his way clear to admit Miss Barry immediately. She, however, requested that her application might be kept in view, and called upon Mr. Hicks several times relative to the matter, up to the 12th of the same month.

3. It appears that a week after the Inspector's first interview with Miss Barry the prospect of additional vacancies presented itself, and he at once took steps for her admission to the course of preparation, but found that she had gone out to Mutbilly. On the occasion of the Inspector's visit to that place Miss Barry again repeated her wish to be admitted to the course of preparation, in case the Council should not accede to the application for aid to a Provisional School. The Inspector promised that he would keep her case in view, and accordingly, a short time after receiving intimation from the Council of its having declined to accede to the application for aid to the school at Mutbilly, he wrote to Miss Barry, inquiring whether she still desired to enter the Goulburn Public School.

Mr. Hicks further states that he held out no such inducements as those to which you refer in your letter.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 29.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Catholic Presbytery,  
Albury, 28 October, 1873.

SIR,

Business having called me to Albury for a short time, your letter of the 9th instant (No. 73/13,050) reached me here only yesterday. In reply to this letter I beg to say that Mr. Hicks, who says that he is only carrying out the desire of the Council, appears to take from the Local Boards of Provisional Schools the privilege which the Council's Regulations had given them, viz., the right of appointing or dismissing the teachers of such schools, and notwithstanding the Council's explanation the action taken by Mr. Hicks in the case of Miss Barry would appear to any unprejudiced person, to say the least, *very suspicious*.

Miss Barry was nominated by the Local Board for the proposed Provisional School at Mutbilly; she presented herself to the Inspector for examination; he declined to examine her on the grounds that he had persons in course of instruction who had prior claims to the situation. Miss Barry then requested to be admitted to the training school at Goulburn; she is informed by the Inspector that there is no room for her, and, although she frequently renewed the application, up to the 12th July she did not receive the slightest encouragement. But as soon as she had entered on her duties in the Mutbilly school she is invited to the training school under the pretence that the *prospect of additional vacancies presented itself*. The Council may accept this explanation to cover the awkward position of one of their officers, but the public, I presume, will form a very different opinion of it.

Again, may I be permitted to inquire:—Does the Council approve of the action taken by Mr. Hicks, abstracting altogether from the case of the Mutbilly school, which would lead to this logical conclusion, that although the Local Board of any Provisional School had secured the services of any competent teacher yet they could not employ that teacher, but should close their school and deprive their children of the advantages of an education for any indefinite time, till it should please the Inspector to have one of his own *protégés* prepared for the situation? I am now satisfied that it would be only loss of time to have any more correspondence with the Council on the subject of this Mutbilly school, as the printed Regulations of the Council have been utterly disregarded by its own officer, and apparently with the consent of the Council.

The school at Mutbilly is only a revival of a Provisional School which had been established at Mutbilly or Bredalbane some years ago, and the room in which the school is now kept in the very same room in which it was always held, and against which no one offered the least objection till the advent of such enlightened men as Mr. Hicks and the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Hannon has offered a house in a most central situation for a school, provided those who object to the present schoolroom would put this house into repair at their own expense. But these gentlemen, I presume, don't want a school, and they try to prevent those who do want it from enjoying the privilege. Moreover, when a public meeting was called by advertisement to arrange about this school, not one of those who attended offered the slightest objection against the present schoolroom.

Does

Does the Council expect that those who have already provided a schoolroom and furniture and a teacher, and who are perfectly satisfied with same, should now, to satisfy the prejudices of some of their neighbours, turn round, shut up their school and build one at their own expense for the special gratification of those *scrupulous* individuals?

I herein beg to enclose copies of some correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Taylor and myself, which, perhaps, may throw some additional light on this now thoroughly ventilated question of the Mutbilly school.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

B.C., Inspector of Goulburn District.—R.C.W., 7/11/73.

[Enclosures.]

The Rev. H. E. Taylor to The Rev. P. Dunne.

Gunning, 18 October, 1873.

Rev. and dear Sir,

As I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance I must introduce myself as the Anglican priest of Gunning, and state that the object of my writing to you is the school at Mutbilly.

I am anxious that there should be a school there at which all children can attend of both the Anglican and Roman Churches. But many of my people make it an excuse for not sending their children, that the school is held in the Roman Catholic Church. I understand that the people who at present send their children, and belong to your Church, are quite willing to follow your dictation on the matter, and I therefore write to beg that you will mention the school being held in a more separate building, to which all could freely send their children. I do not want to establish a Public School. A Provisional School, if held in a building not a church—the Rev. Father Dunne would fulfil every requirement; and I may add that the Council of Education have written to inform me that they will not grant a salary to the teacher if the school is held in a church. I have no wish that it would be held in my church, as it only knocks the place about. I only wish that it would be held in a more neutral place, where the teacher can obtain a Government salary, and all can attend without scruple.

Hoping you may see your way clear to sanction such a plan, and trusting to hear from you shortly on the matter,

I am, &c.,  
H. E. TAYLOR.

The Rev. P. Dunne to The Rev. H. E. Taylor.

The Catholic Presbytery,  
Albury, 27 October, 1873.

Dear Rev. Sir,

Your letter referring to the Mutbilly school, addressed to me at Goulburn, came to hand this morning.

You say "that you are anxious to see a Provisional School at Mutbilly, at which the children of all denominations could attend." So am I;—and as a proof of my sincerity I *re-established* the school, which had been in operation there for many years, and against which no objection was raised, although the same room was used as the one now occupied. If you had a school in actual operation, and that your church happened to be used as the schoolroom, and if some of my congregation objected to send their children to this school, by reason of its being kept in a room, which was occasionally used as a place of worship, I could only tell them that if they did not wish to send their children there they should get up a school of their own. If you were in possession of a school, no matter where situated, I should consider it most unreasonable to ask your people to give up that of which they were in possession, in order to please even the conscientious scruples of my congregation. Moreover, a *public meeting* was called by advertisement in September last, in order to give parents, who might object to send their children to the school, because it was kept in a building which is sometimes used as a Catholic Church, an opportunity of stating their objections, and no one at the meeting made any objection.

Under such circumstances I could not think of asking the members of my congregation and others at Mutbilly to close their school, and to build another to satisfy the prejudices of a few unreasonable people. If those who object will prove their sincerity they could do so by arranging with Mr. Hannon, and putting his cottage in order, which he is willing to give up for the use of a school; and when this has been done I will feel much pleasure in having all the children and school furniture of our present school transferred thereto.

This I think is a most reasonable offer, and one which will test the sincerity of those whose prejudices sometimes get the better of their reason.

I am, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

### No. 30.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., No. 73/319.) Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
11 November, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Rev. P. Dunne's letter of October 28th referred to me on the 7th instant.

IN order that I may be in possession of all the circumstances, and thus be able to deal with this matter, I beg to request that I may be favoured with a copy of the Council's letter to the Rev. P. Dunne, to which his letter now under reference to me is a reply.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

### No. 31.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 14/956.) Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 November, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Your B.C. (No. 73/319), requesting a copy of the Council's letter of the 9th ultimo, to Rev. P. Dunne.

A COPY of the Council's letter of the 9th ultimo, to the Rev. P. Dunne, is enclosed, as requested by your B.C., No. 73/319.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 32.

## No. 32.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., 73/333.)

Roslyn, 19 November, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Letter of the Rev. P. Dunne, dated 28th October ultimo, referred to me 7th inst., relative to my action with regard to proposed Provisional School at, and enclosing copy of correspondence with Rev. H. E. Taylor relative to school at.

THE portions of the Rev. P. Dunne's letter of 28th October, having reference to my action towards the teacher at Mutbilly are in the main a repetition of what he previously stated in his letter of 15th September ultimo, on which I reported in my B.C., No. 73/260. The only points in connection with that portion left for me now to correct are the statements that—

- (1.) Miss Barry was nominated by the Local Board.
- (2.) Miss Barry did not receive the slightest encouragement relative to her admission to the Goulburn Public School, although she frequently renewed her application up to the 12th July.
- (3.) She was invited to the Goulburn Public School as soon as she had entered on her duties at Mutbilly.

The facts are—

- (1.) Miss Barry was not nominated by any Local Board; she was sent to the Mutbilly School by the Rev. P. Dunne, who, on the 14th July ultimo, notified to the Council that he had appointed her to the school.
- (2.) Miss Barry was informed that she would be admitted to the Goulburn Public School directly I saw a prospect of the number of vacancies being sufficient to warrant further admissions. It was because she received so much encouragement that she "frequently renewed her application."

To expedite matters I went so far as to take her "personal statement."

- (3.) I do not know the exact date of Miss Barry's entry on duty at Mutbilly, but I was informed on the 14th July that she had gone there, and the Rev. P. Dunne's letter, notifying his appointing her, bears that date. My note to Miss Barry, inquiring whether she still desired to enter the Goulburn Public School (*vide* my B.C., No. 73/260), was not written until the beginning of September, while I was at Nowra. Nearly, if not quite, two months must have elapsed between Miss Barry's going to Mutbilly and her receiving my note. As already stated in my B.C., No. 73/260, it was not sent until after the Council's decision in the Mutbilly case, and contained no invitation whatever.

With reference to other portions of the Rev. P. Dunne's letter it must be observed that that gentleman either greatly misconceives or quite misinterprets the Regulations relative to Provisional Schools, when he says that *such Regulations give the Local Board of such schools the right of appointing or dismissing the teachers*. In connection with this matter it is to be remarked that, this is not the first time the Rev. P. Dunne has taken a meaning out of an official document which the wording cannot be properly held to convey.

In this Mutbilly case, however, the Rev. P. Dunne's action is inconsistent even with his own misinterpretation of the Regulations. As already stated, it was he himself and not a *Local Board* who appointed the teacher. That is, he constitutes himself a *Local Board*, and then claims the right of exercising as such, powers which the Council has not allowed.

As I am not in possession of any official information regarding the history of a school said to have formerly existed at Mutbilly, I cannot report on the Rev. P. Dunne's remarks on that point. The facts concerning Mutbilly, which have come within my experience, are:—

1. In my B.C., 73/55, dated 17th April ultimo, I reported on the Rev. P. Dunne's application for aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly. The application was declined.

2. In my B.C., No. 73/177, dated 24th July, I reported on two applications for a school at Mutbilly—one from the Rev. H. E. Taylor, dated 1st July ultimo; and the other from the Rev. P. Dunne, dated 14th July ultimo. The correspondence now proceeding has resulted from the Council's action on these two applications.

In his letter the Rev. P. Dunne speaks of the question of the Mutbilly school as *thoroughly ventilated*. He also encloses copies of some correspondence between the Rev. H. E. Taylor and himself in the matter, in which each gentleman professes his desire to have a Provisional School at Mutbilly, which the children of *all* denominations could attend. It is satisfactory to know that the Rev. P. Dunne's avowed desire is now for a school of such a character. To the *thorough ventilation* of the question it is necessary that I point out that the facts of the Mutbilly case, as far as they have come under my notice, point to the conclusion, that from the first the design of the Rev. P. Dunne has been to get a school there similar to other schools in the district to which aid has been granted as Provisional Schools, but in the management of which the distinctive features of Certified Denominational Roman Catholic Schools instead of Public Schools are incorporated (*vide* my reports on Killanmella, Grabben Gullen, and Gullen Provisional Schools.) It is to be remarked that this is the case with every school with which the Rev. P. Dunne has anything to do. In my B.C., No. 73/55, reporting on the Rev. P. Dunne's former application for aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, it is stated:—"From section 13 of the same form (attached to the report) it follows that to grant aid to the school as it has been conducted hitherto would virtually be to recognize a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School in an irregular way and under another name—that of Provisional School."

The correspondence between the Revs. H. E. Taylor and P. Dunne goes to confirm the statement in my B.C., No. 73/177 (reporting on the application of those gentlemen for a school at Mutbilly), viz.:—"Were either of the present applications granted it would in all probability be regarded by the successful party as a triumph over the other, and only a portion of the children in the locality at most would attend the school."

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 33.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 13 December, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, on behalf of the parents whose children attend the school at Mutbilly, to renew the application for aid to it as a Provisional School.

There are from twenty to five and twenty children in regular daily attendance at the school. A schoolhouse sufficient for the purpose and suitable furniture have been provided, and a competent teacher has been appointed. A local mixed committee has been formed, with power to add to their number, and the school is open for inspection at any moment. In a word, all the conditions required by the Council's Regulations have been fulfilled. It is to be hoped therefore that the Council will not discourage those who have made considerable sacrifices to establish and maintain this school, by refusing the aid to which it is justly entitled, or allow itself to be misled by the reports of those who have no desire to establish a school or to co-operate with others in doing so, but would prevent their neighbours from enjoying the privilege if they could.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE,  
Chairman.

## No. 34.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 73/17,010.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 December, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—Rev. P. Dunne's letter, renewing application for aid to a Provisional School.

For your perusal.

The Council desires you to be so good as to furnish a further report upon this matter.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 35.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 73/17,519.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 24 December, 1873.

MUTBILLY.—My memo., No. 73-17,010, dated 17th instant.

In reporting upon the renewal of application for aid to a Provisional School at the above place, be careful to ascertain whether any new circumstances have arisen in connection with the case since your last visit, such as the substitution of another building for the church.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 36.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 9 January, 1874.

SIR,

I am again urged by the parents having children attending the Mutbilly school, to renew the application for aid to it as a Provisional School. I have also to repeat what I have over and over again stated, that the school is kept in exactly the same building, and in the same place in which it was held a few years ago, when neither the Council or anyone else objected to it. From what I have seen in other parts of this district, of the facility with which Provisional Schools can be established under exactly similar circumstances, I have no difficulty in stating that had anyone else but a Roman Catholic clergyman applied for aid to this School it would have been granted without the slightest opposition.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

## No. 37.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

(No. 74/935.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 January, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice your letter of the 9th instant, renewing application for aid to a Provisional School at Mutbilly, wherein you say that you "have no difficulty in stating that had anyone else but a Roman Catholic clergyman applied for aid to the School it would have been granted without the slightest opposition."

2. In reply, I am instructed to express to you the Council's regret that a gentleman in your position should think it becoming to write to the Council in such terms, and the Council's hope that on further consideration you will see fit to withdraw your letter.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 38.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 21 January, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 74/935) of the 14th instant. In reply, I beg to express my surprise that so honorable a body as the Council of Education should find it necessary to resort to so ingenious an expedient as to divert attention from the real point at issue, viz.,—the granting of aid to the Provisional School at Mutbilly, and to raise a discussion which is more a personal matter between me and an officer under the Council.

In my letter of the 9th instant I only state what I have good grounds for believing but I do not mean to say that the Council *de se*, would refuse aid to a school simply because a Catholic clergyman applied for it; however the Council will be held accountable for the acts of its officers, and from facts which have come under my notice in this district, and from statements which have been made by persons worthy of credit, I cannot withdraw one iota of my letter unless I act contrary to my strongest convictions.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

No. 39.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(B.C., No. 74/42.)

Goulburn, 3 February, 1874.

MUTBILLY.—Your B.C., No. 73-17,010, on the Rev. P. Dunne's letter, renewing application for aid to a Provisional School.

I VISITED Mutbilly on the 23rd ultimo, in order to make further inquiry into this matter. The circumstances connected with the locality and the school in question, as elicited by this inquiry, are as follows:—

The school is carried on in the Mutbilly Roman Catholic Church. The furniture provided is insufficient. It consists of a single desk for the teacher, and two desks 6 feet long and only moderately suitable for the pupils; also five forms, 6 feet long. There are no hat-pegs, no bookshelves, no fireplace, and no appointments whatever in the playground. On the day of my visit thirty-three children (seventeen boys and sixteen girls) were enrolled, and twenty-two children (twelve boys and ten girls) present; but the teacher stated that the attendance was temporarily affected by harvesting. Before the Christmas holidays the attendance averaged twenty-seven daily, and sometimes reached thirty-one; since the re-opening at the beginning of this year the attendance had ranged from twenty-two to twenty-seven. These statements were confirmed by such of the residents as I conferred with. In addition to the thirty-three children enrolled on the occasion of my visit there are at least twenty-two others in the locality. Further information regarding these is subjoined—

Children in the locality.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Total.
Pupils of the school .....	17	16	33	10	23	33
Not pupils of the school .....	?	?	22	15	7	22
	?	?	55	25	30	55

In the absence of the lists applied for in my B.C., No. 74/9, I had to gather this information solely by inquiry, and referred to such records as were in the school, to the teacher, and to Mr. Hannon. I have since heard of another family (Protestant) resident in the locality.

Relative to your instructions (B.C., No. 73/17,519) to be careful to ascertain whether any new circumstances had arisen in connection with the case since my last visit, I have to report—

1. That the school is now in operation while before it was not, although the teacher was at the place and ready to commence.

2. That Miss Barry has been succeeded by Miss S. J. Millard, who has undergone a three months' course of preparation at the Goulburn Public School.

3. A certain amount of furniture is now provided.

The only information I could gather as to the local mixed committee, said to have been formed, was from Mr. Hannon, who said that at a meeting called some months ago by the Rev. P. Dunne, and presided over by the Rev. M. Slattery, the following persons were, as far as he (Mr. Hannon) could recollect, selected as suitable to form a local committee:—Messrs. John Hannon, R.C., — Cox, C.E., John O'Keefe, R.C., Robert White, C.E.

The teacher had heard nothing about a local committee, but was sent out to the school by the Rev. P. Dunne, who, it will be observed signs himself "chairman."

It is to be regretted that the strong sectarian feeling which led to the Council's decision on former applications, had not yet died out. The most ardent supporters of the present school are determined to get, if possible, a *Provisional School under the Rev. P. Dunne*. The precise character of such a school has already been fully described in my reports on other schools, of which the Rev. P. Dunne is recognized as the correspondent; and I have to report that, as in those and in former instances at Mutbilly, so in the school now being dealt with, instruction from Dr. Butler's catechism is superadded to the subjects prescribed for the school course.

From

From the table already given, it will be seen that of the children belonging to the school a large majority are Roman Catholics, while of those in the locality not attending, upwards of two-thirds belong to the Church of England. These circumstances would seem to indicate that the unwillingness of a considerable number of the inhabitants to send their children to a school established and conducted in such a way as the existing one is, still exists.

There are now more than sufficient children at Mutbilly to maintain a Public School, and one ought to exist there. In consequence, however, of the strong sectarian feeling in the locality, it is questionable whether any steps will be taken for the establishment of a Public School. It is a lamentable fact that from the same cause the children at Mutbilly have been left without the means of education for years past.

I think it not improbable, however, that a Provisional School at Mutbilly, established on the terms of the Council's late decision, free from all associations antagonistic to the true character of a Public School, and worked in conformity with the recent resolution of the Council, relative to special religious instruction in Provisional Schools, would eventually become a Public School, and thus satisfy the conditions of the law as applied to the locality.

I would therefore recommend the Council to adhere to the decision arrived at on the last application, notwithstanding that there are now more than sufficient children at Mutbilly to support a Public School. I would further recommend, however, that the Council require the local committee to consist of lay members only.

As connected with this matter, I beg to forward a letter from the Rev. H. E. Taylor, enclosing one from J. Chisholm, Esq., J.P., and also a copy of my reply to the Rev. H. E. Taylor.

It will be observed that while the Rev. P. Dunne makes repeated attempts to get a school in the R. C. Church, under teachers of his own selection, the Rev. H. E. Taylor avows his strong objections to C.E. children attending school in a R.C. Church, and under a R.C. teacher.

I have, &c.,  
D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

[Enclosures.]

The Rev. H. E. Taylor to The Inspector of Schools, Goulburn District.

Gunning, 5 September, 1873.

Dear Sir,

I have received two letters from the Council of Education about the schools at Beans and Mutbilly, and have replied. The Council decline to open Half-Time Schools at these places, without giving any reason, but propose a Provisional School at Mutbilly, to be held in a building furnished, &c.,—such building not to be a church or place of worship.

I am quite of opinion that a Provisional School is best at *both places* if the children can be got to attend regularly, but the thing has been tried and failed once at Mutbilly. There are nearly 100 children at the two places, who ought to be attending school but are not.

Father Dunne has in the meantime opened a school in the R.C. Church, Mutbilly, and forbidden the Roman Catholics to have anything to do with any other.

I strongly object to our children attending school in such a place and under a Roman teacher.

Why should the Council accept one Church and not the other when we made the first application? The Hannan's, who are the leading Romanists of Mutbilly, were going to help us to erect a school to be vested in the Council, until Father Dunne forbid them to do so.

If the Council hold out for a separate building I am sure it can be got. Hannan will give or sell land I have no doubt, or Mr. James Chisholm, if properly solicited.

What steps must be taken to get a Provisional School at Beans? Please send me a form of application. How many children must attend? Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am, &c.,  
HERBERT E. TAYLOR.

P.S.—I am sorry I did not see you when you passed this way.

Mr. J. Chisholm to the Rev. H. E. Taylor.

Kippilaw, 13 August, 1873.

My dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your note of the 8th instant, informing me that the people about Hannan's and the Red House are desirous of opening a school about mid-way between Hannan's Inn and the Red House, and proposing that I should give a piece of land on which a hut should be erected for a school-room. Several years ago I tried in conjunction with others to establish a school in this locality; a slab hut was built for a teacher's residence near the church; a teacher was appointed; and after struggling on for a year or two the school had to be given up, as there was never a sufficient number of scholars in attendance to enable the teacher to obtain a salary or to pay for his support, and I am quite certain if we were to try to establish a school again in the same locality it would prove a failure. Most of the married people in this locality who have families (except Hannan) reside on my land, and when a school was open to them a few years ago their children seldom or ever attended. Most of them had to walk about 2 miles to the school, which may have caused their non-attendance. I was informed some time back that several parties were desirous of having a Public School established near Hannan's, but they were deterred by the Roman Catholic Priest, who threatened them with vengeance if they moved in the matter, and the idea was therefore abandoned. If I were satisfied the school would succeed I would willingly give a piece of land for a school, but until I am satisfied that the school would prove a success I must decline doing so.

I am, &c.,  
JAMES CHISHOLM.

The Inspector of Schools, Goulburn District, to the Rev. H. E. Taylor.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
19 September, 1873.

Reverend and dear Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 5th instant, relative to the establishment of a school at Beans, and in reply forward herewith a form of application for a Provisional School. It will be necessary for the promoters to provide and furnish a suitable building. As you have no teacher your best plan will be to send to the Council, along with the application, a letter asking the Council to provide a teacher.

In reply to your question about Mutbilly, I may state that the Council has not accepted any church there as a school building, and has not granted aid to any school at present existing there.

Yours, &c.,  
D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector.

No. 40.

21

No. 40.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 February, 1874.

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice your letter of the 13th December last, renewing application for aid to a Provisional School at Muthilly.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council having made further inquiry into the circumstances of the case, has resolved to adhere to the decision already arrived at in the matter, and made known to you in my letter of the 1st August last (No. 73/9,621.)

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

[1s. 3d.]

531—D

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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REPORT ON PROVISIONAL SCHOOL AT GLENDON BROOK)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 May, 1874.*

MAITLAND DISTRICT—MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTOR TO SECRETARY.

Glendon Brook (Prov.)—Application for the establishment of.

With reference hereto, I beg leave to report as follows:—

1. I have visited Glendon Brook, inspected the school buildings and scholars, and conferred with the Local Committee.
2. There are sufficient children in the place to support an average attendance of from fifteen to twenty pupils, seven of whom have been withdrawn from Woodburn H.-T., which is only three miles distant.
3. The objections to the school being established as a Provisional School are these:—The school building is of an inferior, unsuitable character; the teacher is too old, and has but indifferent practical skill; and the school is too near Woodburn H.-T.
4. The school ought for the present to be worked as a Half-Time one, in connection with Merrannic H.-T., but the Local Committee object to such an arrangement, and prefer to continue the school as a private school.

*Recommendation.*

Considering all the circumstances of the case, I cannot recommend the Council to grant aid to the school as a Provisional School. I would advise the Council, however, to recognize it as a Half-Time School in connection with Merrannic H.-T., provided the Committee are willing to accept aid on such terms.

Inspector's Office,  
Maitland, 3/11/1873.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Information to be supplied by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for aid to Provisional Schools.

*Proposed Provisional School at Glendon Brook.*

1. Who are the persons signing the application as promoters of the school? State their occupations and respective religious denominations.

Mr. Isaiah Hamilton,	farmer,	Pres.
„ Jacob Gandron,	„	R.C.
„ Hamilton Robinson,	„	C.E.
„ William Johnson,	„	C.E.
„ James Thomas,	„	Wes.

2. Are they suitable persons to act as a Local Committee?  
Tolerably so. None more suitable in the district.

3. Is the information supplied by the applicants correct as regards the distance of other schools?

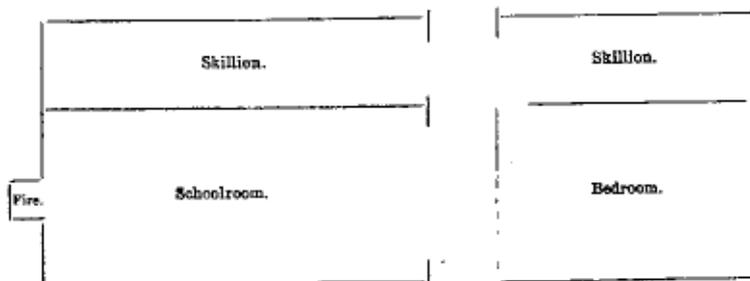
- (A) Woodburn H.-T. to Glendon Brook (Prov.), 3 miles.  
 (B) Merrannie H.-T. " " 5 or 6 miles.  
 (C) Webbers Creek (Prov.) " " 5 or 6 miles.

Square section of land 1 m. 69.

				C			
	A						D
			B				

N.B.—These positions of the schools are as true as I can ascertain them to be.

4. Is the information supplied respecting the number of children living within two miles of the proposed school correct?  
 I believe so.
5. Is the number of children residing within a reasonable distance of the proposed school insufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School? (*Public Schools Act, sec. 8.*)  
 No.
6. State the number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females?  
 9 boys, 16 girls—25.
7. What do you consider will be the average attendance of pupils?  
 From fifteen to twenty.
8. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited?  
 Yes.
9. Describe the school buildings as regards—1, material; 2, dimensions; 3, accommodation afforded; 4, state of repair.  
 (1.) Slab walls, shingle roof, earthen floor. (2.) 12 ft. x 10 ft. x 8 ft.; no ceiling. (3.) Insufficient; one teacher's room. (4.) Indifferent. The building is a very inferior one, in a somewhat leaning position. The teacher seems to use the schoolroom as a kitchen. No out-office.



10. Has sufficient school furniture been provided? If not, will the Local Committee engage to provide it?  
 (1.) Four suitable desks and forms only. (2.) The Local Committee are willing to provide whatever is needed.

11. State what information you have obtained relative to the teacher's character and qualifications.

The teacher is between sixty and seventy years of age, and is apparently somewhat deaf, and very untidy. He has been a teacher many years, and was at one time in the service of the Council as teacher of schools at Turee, Mount Thorley, and other places, from one of which, I am informed, he was dismissed for misconduct. His attainments, and his disciplinary and teaching powers, are low and indifferent; and his honesty is questionable, for I discovered no less than *twelve* false entries in his record of the attendance.

12. Are the Local Committee aware that all Provisional Schools must be conducted as Public Schools?  
 Yes.

13. In addition to the matters before mentioned, state any other circumstances within your knowledge connected with the application, which you may consider material for the information of the Council.

This school is only three miles from Woodburn H.-T. School, and is attended by seven children, who formerly walked to the latter, a distance of three miles from their homes. Consequently, the attendance of Woodburn has been reduced to a very low condition, namely, eight scholars, five of whom are the teacher's children. If Glendon Brook and Merrannie schools worked as Half-Time Schools, most of the difficulties in the matter would be overcome; for then Mr. Clarke's elder children could accompany him to and from Glendon, without much apprehension of danger. But the people of Glendon will not entertain such a proposed union of those schools; for they dislike the principle of Half-Time Schools, and are prepared to continue their engagement of Mr. Graham as a private teacher, if the Council refuse their application. I am of opinion that, sooner or later, Woodburn, H.-T. will lapse, and that Merrannie H.-T. and Glendon Brook Schools will become Provisional ones.

Eight of the eldest girls were absent all the week ending 25th October, tobacco-growing, yet they were marked as having been fully in attendance.

Six of the same were absent on the 27th October, and were marked as present.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**EDUCATION.**

(PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 May, 1874.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 March, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports from School Inspectors upon Provisional Schools in which the Teachers gave special Religious Instruction by Catechism, or otherwise.
- “ (2.) Copies of Letters of Appointment to Teachers, and of Letters to Local Committees, informing them of the terms on which aid was granted by the Council of Education to Provisional Schools.
- “ (3.) Copies of Correspondence between the Council and such Local Committees respecting the special Religious Instruction given by the Teachers before mentioned.”

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

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## EDUCATION.

### KILLENAMELLA—GRABHEN GULLEN—GULLEN.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointments of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence, and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Secretary to Rev. P. Dunne. 30 June, 1868 .....	2
2. Secretary to Mrs. C. M. O'Brien. 30 June, 1868 .....	2
3. Secretary to Rev. P. Dunne. 21 October, 1870 .....	3
4. Secretary to Miss L. A. May. 21 October, 1870 .....	3
5. Inspector's Report. 13 May, 1873 .....	3
6. Secretary to Rev. P. Dunne. 29 June, 1868 .....	4
7. Secretary to Miss M. M'Garvey. 29 June, 1868 .....	4
8. Inspector's Report. 17 May, 1873 .....	5
9. Secretary to Rev. P. Dunne. 23 February, 1870 .....	5
10. Secretary to Miss A. M. A. Coughlan. 23 February, 1870 .....	6
11. Inspector's Report. 17 May, 1873 .....	6
12. Inspector to Secretary. 19 May, 1873 .....	7
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18. Secretary to Inspector. 13 June, 1873 .....	9
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21. Rev. P. Dunne to Secretary. 26 June, 1873 .....	10
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25. Inspector to Secretary. 16 August, 1873 .....	11
26. Council's Minute. 8 September, 1873 .....	11
27. Secretary to Rev. P. Dunne. 11 September, 1873 .....	11

### No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 30 June, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that, having considered the application dated 29th May ultimo, for aid to the Provisional School at Killenamella, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Mrs. Catherine M. O'Brien, at the rate of £48 per annum; to take effect from the 1st June instant. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that twenty pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

I am further directed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 27th February, 1867, and to point out that the Provisional School at Killenamella should be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MRS. C. M. O'BRIEN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 30 June, 1868.

MADAM,

The Council of Education having granted aid to the Provisional School at Killenamella, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 27th February, 1867. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons, are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

2. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

3. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point, and also as to the register number of the school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 3.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

REV. SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize Miss Lizzie A. May as teacher of the Provisional School at Killenamella, and has awarded her salary at the rate of £48 per annum, to take effect from the 1st November next, on the condition that an average attendance of not less than twenty pupils be maintained.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS L. A. MAY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as teacher of the Provisional School at Killenamella, and has awarded you salary at the rate of £48 (forty-eight pounds) per annum, to take effect from the 1st November next, on the condition that an average attendance of not less than twenty pupils be maintained.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 5.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

(No. 24/73.)

KILLENAMELLA, PROVISIONAL:—General inspection, 2nd May, 1873.

Teacher—Miss L. A. May; unclassified; single; salary, £48 per annum.

Local Chairman—Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—15 boys; 13 girls; total, 28.

Numbers of pupils present:—11 boys; 9 girls; total, 20.

1. The schoolhouse is a good, comfortable slab-building, tolerably well furnished, and otherwise provided with appliances, and kept commendably neat and clean. No playground has yet been enclosed, and there is only one closet.

2. The attendance is reasonably numerous for the locality, and the pupils are tolerably punctual and regular. Cleanliness is secured, and the children are mannerly and tolerably obedient, but in other respects the discipline is not effective; the pupils assume improper postures, talk to each other, and are disposed to be indolent over their school-work. Real order is not obtained, and the discipline as a whole is but "moderate."

3. More or less instruction is given in reading, writing, and arithmetic every day; and the teacher says she teaches object lessons, grammar, and geography "sometimes." The lessons given are not registered, and the time-table is ignored, so that it is impossible to discover what really is done or how the time is spent, excepting from the teacher's own statement and by the results of examination. These are—

Arithmetic and reading .....	Tolerable.
Writing and dictation .....	Moderate.
Singing .....	Indifferent.
Grammar, geography, and object lessons .....	Bad.
Drawing and Scripture .....	Not taught.
Average proficiency .....	Indifferent (nearly).

It is obvious therefore that the actual work has consisted in teaching reading, writing (including dictation), and arithmetic. To these subjects is superadded spelling from the "spelling books" by Mavor and Carpenter. Drawing is omitted because the teacher cannot teach it, and the reading of the Scripture lessons because, the teacher states, the Chairman of the Local Board told her not to use them, as the parents objected to them. The course of instruction is therefore very contracted. The teaching is of a desultory character; the teacher has never compiled programmes and seems not to know their use, and the time-table is not followed. This happens to be no disadvantage to the school however, as the document does not provide even for the constant occupation of the pupils. It is an old time-table, constructed by a former teacher, whose name has been erased and the present teacher's name inserted. When I pointed out its defects and suggested the drawing up of a new one, Miss May replied that *she did not think she could draw out a time-table*. I gave her the necessary instructions on the point. But Miss May has also failed to observe the daily routine laid down in article 72 of the Regulations. The children are taken into school, according to Miss May's statement, a few minutes before the time marked for the commencement of the regular lessons, in order that they may have *prayer*; and at the close of the regular lessons in the afternoon the children, instead of being dismissed for the day, are kept for "*catechism*." Miss May defends this conduct on the ground that the time before and after that marked for the regular school business

business is *her own*, and that therefore she is at liberty to employ it in any way she thinks fit. This is certainly an evasion of the Regulations, if not, indeed, a positive violation, inasmuch as teachers are required to enter on duty fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the pupils to go into school, and to remain on it until the pupils are dismissed for the day. And this is not the only way in which denominationalism is introduced—the head-lines set in the children's copy-books partake of that character, and there is a *catechism* embodied in "Mavor's Spelling Book" used in the school (the book, not the catechism itself).

Excepting that the second class is unnecessarily split into two divisions the classification is appropriate; but in consequence partly of the limited course of instruction and partly of defective methods of teaching, the requirements of the standard of proficiency are but very imperfectly met. From the same causes too the pupils are low in mental culture and general intelligence.

4. The teacher has but very little practical acquaintance with the Public School system, and her theoretical knowledge of her duty is inconsiderable.

5. The members of the Local Committee visit the school occasionally and attend to its material wants.

*Summary.*

The material condition is tolerably satisfactory, and the general discipline moderately so. The instruction is of very narrow range, and is ineffectively imparted, the attainments barely reaching "indifferent." The general management of the school is not, as it is required to be, identical in all respects with that of Public Schools, inasmuch as denominational instruction is grafted upon the ordinary work.

*General condition and results*—"indifferent."—A full report has been left in the observation book, with all necessary instructions and explanations. As there are two other schools conducted in a similar manner to this one, I propose submitting immediately a memorandum with recommendations relative to all three schools.

Inspector's Office,  
Goulburn, 13th May, 1873.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

(No. 68/4,251.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 29 June, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that, having considered the application dated 1st June instant, for aid to the Provisional School at Grabben Gullen, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Miss Maria M'Garvey, at the rate of £36 per annum, to take effect from the 1st June instant. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that eighteen pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 27th February, 1867; and to point out that the Provisional School at Grabben Gullen should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS M. M'GARVEY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 29 June, 1868.

MADAM,

The Council of Education having granted aid to the Provisional School at Grabben Gullen, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 27th February, 1867. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

2. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

3. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point, and also as to the register number of the school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 8.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

(No. 25/73.) GRABEN GULLEN, PROVISIONAL:—General inspection, 5th May, 1873.

Teacher—Miss Margaret M'Garvey; unclassified; single; salary, £48 per annum.

Local Secretary—Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 18; girls, 20; total, 38.

Numbers of pupils present:—Boys, 6; girls, 13; total, 19.

1. The building is of the kind usual in such schools—slab with bark roof. It is in fair repair, and on the whole tolerably suitable. The appointments are very poor, there being neither hat-pegs, book-shelves, closets, nor enclosed playground. The furniture is insufficient, not very suitable, and badly arranged. There is also a deficiency of apparatus and books, but the requisition for the year's supply has been recently furnished. The records are in a very unsatisfactory state—the result of the teacher's ignorance of the proper method of keeping them. The school fee book and lesson register are not kept at all. The site, although inaccessible to many of the pupils in wet weather, is perhaps as unobjectionable on the whole as any that could be got.

2. The children enrolled include nearly all within reach of the school, but in consequence of the demand for children's labour, and partly of the indifference of several of the parents, the regularity of attendance is not by any means satisfactory. The punctuality also is indifferent. The teacher is very weak as a disciplinarian, and in consequence cleanliness and order are both below the mark. Moral tone can hardly be said to exist.

3. Reading, writing (without dictation), and arithmetic make up the actual course of instruction, although the teacher professes to add to these grammar and geography. The spelling-books by Mavor and Carpenter are used in teaching spelling. Object lessons, singing, and drawing are entirely omitted, in consequence mainly of the teacher's very imperfect knowledge of these branches, and of her still greater ignorance of the method of teaching them. The Scripture lessons are not read. For this departure from the "course of secular instruction" the teacher gives as her reason that she was informed by the Rev. P. Dunne, who is the local secretary of the school, and also by the Rev. — Slattery, that the parents objected to the reading of the Scripture lessons, and that therefore they were not to be read. The school is, however, opened and closed with prayer, and religious instruction from the Rev. Dr. Butler's "Catechism" is given in the afternoon from half-past 3 to 4 daily. Further, denominational matter is contained in "Mavor's spelling," used in the school, in the shape of a "catechism," and many of the head-lines set in the copy-books are of a denominational character.

The classification is tolerably appropriate; but the instruction is very badly regulated, if, indeed, it can be said to be regulated at all. There are no programmes and the time-table is a very faulty document and is not followed. Methodical intellectual teaching is not understood, and the attainments are *bad*. In detail they are:—

Writing .....	Moderate.
Reading .....	Small.
Arithmetic, grammar, geography .....	Bad.
Object lessons, singing, drawing, Scripture lessons .....	Not provided for.

The pupils can be got to yield a moderate attention, but they display neither mental effort nor mental culture.

4. The teacher knows little or nothing of the internal working of Public Schools, and has not made such an acquaintance with it as ought to be gained from a careful study of the Regulations, standard of proficiency, and other authorized sources of information.

5. Local supervision would seem to rest entirely with the Rev. P. Dunne, who uses his influence in supporting the school.

6. To sum up, the material condition of the school is seriously defective, and the internal organization is but indifferent. The government is weak and all but ineffective. Only about one-half of the prescribed subjects are taught, and the proficiency is bad. The school is conducted as a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic rather than as a Public School. It is in a *bad state of efficiency*, and cannot be regarded as subserving its intended purpose.

I have left in the observation book a full report, and have given to the teacher such instructions, both verbal and written, as I deemed necessary to the removal of defects and to performance of duty on her part.

I purpose submitting recommendations in a special memorandum.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
17 May, 1873.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 9.

## THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 23 February, 1870.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that having considered the application dated 10th September last, for aid to the Provisional School at Gullen, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Miss A. M. A. Coughlan, at the rate of £36 per annum, to take effect from the 1st February instant. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that fifteen pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869; and to point out that the Provisional School at Gullen should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

#### No. 10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS A. M. A. COUGHLAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 23 February, 1870.

MADAM,

The Council of Education having granted aid to the Provisional School at Gullen, has directed me to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

2. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

3. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

#### No. 11.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

(No. 27/73.)

GULLEN, PROVISIONAL:—General inspection, 7th May, 1873.

Teacher—Miss Alice M. A. Coughlan; unclassified; single; salary, £48 per annum.

Local Secretary—Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 18; girls, 12; total, 30.

Numbers of pupils present:—Boys, 12; girls, 9; total, 21.

1. The school-house (a slab building with bark roof) is in fair repair, clean, and neatly kept. It is poorly furnished and badly appointed. Closets are not yet provided and the playground is not enclosed. The desks are old and rickety and are not well arranged. The school is provided with sufficient books and nearly sufficient apparatus—all in good condition. Neither school fee book nor lesson register is kept, but the other records are in a tolerably satisfactory state.

2. The attendance is reasonably numerous for the locality, but the demand for children's labour on the farms greatly interferes with its steady maintenance. Several of the pupils, too, are unpunctual. The discipline secures cleanliness and tolerable order, but needs to be stricter to be really effective.

3. The school is appropriately divided into two classes, to which all prescribed subjects, excepting drawing, are taught. The construction of the time-table is very faulty; there are no programmes; and the methods are unintelligent and applied in a very mechanical manner, producing results which average *bad* in the first class, and *small* in the second.

The attainments are of very low range. The second class children are tolerably attentive. Mental culture and mental effort are low throughout. Religious instruction from Dr. Butler's Catechism is given immediately after the regular lessons, and before the dismissal of the school; and prayers are introduced at 9½ a.m., 12½ p.m., and after the catechism lesson; also, there is a religious catechism in "Mavor's Spelling," one of the unauthorized books used in the school.

4. The teacher evidently does not properly understand what is expected of her. She is inexperienced and unskilful, but seems anxious to improve.

5. The members of the Local Board interest themselves in the school and give some attention to its material wants. I was informed by one of them that steps have been taken to provide more suitable furniture.

#### Summary.

The school-house itself is in passable material condition, but the appointments and furniture are of very indifferent character. Internally, the school is tolerably well organized. The discipline is only partially effective. The instruction includes all required subjects except drawing, but is badly regulated, and imparted in such an unskilful manner as to be unproductive of real results, the attainments being below "small." Denominational teaching is attached to the ordinary work in such a way as to become virtually part and parcel of the regular routine, so that the school is not, as it ought to be, conducted in all respects as a Public School. *The general condition and results*, in so far as the teacher can be held responsible, are barely "indifferent."

I have pointed out defects and errors to the teacher, and to both her and the Local Committee the departures from the Regulations. All necessary instructions have been given. I purpose submitting recommendations in a special memorandum.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
17 May, 1873.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 12.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., 73/79.)

Inspector's Office,  
Goulburn, 19 May, 1873.

KILLANAMELLA, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV., GULLEN, PROV.—Mode of conducting.

I beg to call the attention of the Council to certain matters in connection with the mode of conducting the above schools. It will be seen by my reports Nos. 43, 44, and 45, that religious teaching other than that allowed by the Council to be given by the teachers in Public Schools, is, in the shape of prayers and catechism instruction, given in these schools in such a way as to become a part of the regular daily routine. In two of them, Killanamella and Gullen, it is true, the catechism instruction is not introduced, according to the teachers' statements, until the prescribed lessons are concluded; but, nevertheless, it is given before the children are dismissed, and before the teachers, by finishing the clerical work for the day, complete their duty as the Council's servants. At Killanamella also, the children are, so the teacher maintains, taken into school a few minutes earlier than the time fixed for commencing the ordinary instruction, for the special purpose of having the prayers. Even should this arrangement be strictly carried out, and such a thing appears to me highly improbable in a remote place in the bush, where there is no very reliable means of ascertaining the exact time, and no proper check upon slight irregularities—it involves a violation of the rule which requires teachers to be on duty in the playground or in school (preparing material, &c.) 15 minutes before the time fixed for the pupils to go into school.

2. In addition to the "Rev. Dr. Butler's Catechism," used in the lessons already referred to, "Mavor's Spelling," containing another catechism, is also used; and many of the head lines set in the children's copy-books partake of a denominational character. (This last remark does not apply to Gullen school.)

3. The teachers of the schools are young girls, who have not had opportunities of observing how Public Schools are conducted, and who have acquired but very little knowledge of their duty through the medium of authorized sources of information.

4. The evasions and violations of the Regulations pointed out could not have taken place without the knowledge of the Local Committee.

*Summary.*

The daily routine laid down in article 72 of the Regulations is not properly observed; article 15 of the Regulations is violated by the introduction of books not sanctioned by the Council; the schools are not, as they are required to be by No. 4 of the Rules for Provisional Schools, conducted in all respects as *Public Schools*; the teachers have not made themselves acquainted with what is required of them as servants of the Council to a degree sufficient for a proper performance of duty; and the local supervision has not been such as to ensure a compliance with the Council's Regulations regarding Provisional Schools.

The actual condition of the schools has been fully stated to the teachers, to whom, and, where practicable, to members of the Local Committees also, I have explained what the schools ought to be, and how they should be conducted. In addition to other directions, both verbal and written, I have left with the teacher of each school the following

*Special memorandum.*

"The school routine commences 15 minutes before the time fixed for the pupils to go into school and does not terminate until they have been dismissed for the day and the teacher has completed the clerical work. Of this routine catechism and prayers are to form no part whatever, unless given by a clergyman or other religious teacher during the time set apart for special religious instruction. The school must be conducted in every respect as a *Public School*."

I do not feel satisfied, however, that what I have done will be sufficient to remove the defects I have mentioned, and place the management of the schools on a proper basis, and I beg, therefore, to recommend:—

1. That aid to the Provisional Schools at Killanamella, Grabben Gullen, and Gullen be suspended until the teachers declare to observe the Regulations of the Council, and the instructions given by me, relative to the conduct of the schools on the occasion of the late inspection.
2. That the attention of the Local Committees be called to the irregular way in which the schools have been conducted hitherto, and to the absolute necessity of a strict conformity with the "Regulations" and "Rules for Provisional Schools," in order to secure a continuance of aid.

The case of these schools also suggests the importance of requiring from candidates for the office of teacher of a Provisional School a knowledge of the Public Schools Act and Regulations, as a condition necessary to recognition as such by the Council. I would therefore respectfully submit, for the Council's consideration the advisability of adding this subject to those on which Inspectors are already required to examine such persons.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 13.

## THE COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 26th May, 1873.

KILLANAMELLA, GRABBen GULLEN, GULLEN, PROV.—Read the Inspector's memorandum, dated the 19th instant, reporting certain irregularities in the mode of conducting these schools.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the Local Committees of these schools of the nature of the Inspector's report, to furnish them with copies of the Council's resolutions respecting the management of Provisional Schools, and to point out that such schools must be conducted as *Public Schools*.

## No. 14.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 June, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration a report from the Inspector, from which it appears that, in violation of article 15 of the Regulations, books not supplied or sanctioned by the Council are used in the Provisional School at Killenamella, such as "Mavor's Spelling Book"; and that instruction of a denominational character is given by the teacher from "Rev. Dr. Butler's Catechism," although aid was granted to the school on condition that it should be conducted as a Public School.

2. I am therefore to invite your attention to article 15 of the Regulations, which requires that "such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council shall be used for ordinary instruction," and to paragraph 4 of the accompanying copy of the Resolutions of the Council, relative to the management of Provisional Schools, and to point out that the Provisional School at Killenamella must be conducted in every respect as a Public School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 15.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION'S RESOLUTIONS AS TO PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

For the present, the Council of Education resolved—

1. That assistance shall not be granted under section 13 of the Public Schools Act to any school established within six miles, by the nearest available road, of any other school under the Council's supervision.
2. That applicants for assistance to a Provisional School must provide a schoolhouse sufficient for the purpose and the necessary out-offices, supply suitable furniture, and appoint a competent teacher.
3. That the school must be in operation, with an average daily attendance of fifteen pupils at least, before aid is granted.
4. That to entitle a Provisional School to a continuance of aid, it must be conducted in all respects as a Public School, and the Council's Regulations must be duly observed.
5. That, as a rule, the aid granted to Provisional Schools shall be limited to salary to the teacher, and the usual supplies of books and apparatus; but when there is a probability that a Provisional School will ultimately become a Public School, assistance, to the extent of one-half the cost, may be given towards erecting the requisite buildings, out-offices, and fencing, and in providing furniture—due regard being paid to the provisions of section 23 of the Public Schools Act.
6. That Local Committees, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, shall, on being recognized by the Council, be empowered to supervise Provisional Schools.
7. That the salary abstracts of teachers shall be signed by members of Local Committees.
8. That teachers' salaries in Provisional Schools shall be regulated by the average number of pupils in attendance monthly, in accordance with the following scale:—
 

For an attendance below 25 but not below 20—	£48 per annum.
20	15—£36
15	12—£24

 If the attendance fall below 12, no salary will be paid.
9. That the Council will recognize as teachers of Provisional Schools persons of good moral character, having a reasonable knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and possessing aptitude for the work of teaching.
10. That in Provisional Schools the sum paid in fees and other contributions to the teacher's salary shall be at least one-half the amount paid to the teachers by the Council.

1st August, 1872.

## No. 16.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

(5,927.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 June, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration a report from the Inspector, from which it appears that, in violation of article 15 of the Regulations, books not supplied or sanctioned by the Council are used in the Provisional School at Grabben Gullen, such as "Mavor's Spelling Book," and that instruction of a denominational character is given by the teacher from "Rev. Dr. Butler's Catechism," although aid was granted to the school on condition that it should be conducted as a Public School.

2. I am therefore to invite your attention to article 15 of the Regulations, which requires that "such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council shall be used for ordinary instruction," and to paragraph 4 of the accompanying copy of the resolutions of the Council, relative to the management of Provisional Schools, and to point out that the Provisional School at Grabben Gullen must be conducted in every respect as a Public School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 17.

## No. 17.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 June, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration a report from the Inspector, from which it appears that, in violation of article 15 of the Regulations, books not supplied or sanctioned by the Council are used in the Provisional School at Gullen, such as "Mavor's Spelling Book," and that instruction of a denominational character is given by the teacher from "Rev. Dr. Butler's Catechism," although aid was granted to the school on condition that it should be conducted as a Public School.

2. I am therefore to invite your attention to article 15 of the Regulations, which requires that "such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council shall be used for ordinary instruction," and to paragraph 4 of the accompanying copy of the resolutions of the Council, relative to the management of Provisional Schools, and to point out that the Provisional School at Gullen must be conducted in every respect as a Public School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 18.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 73/7,128.)Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 June, 1873.

KILLENAMELLA, PROV., GULLEN, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV.—Mode of conducting, your B.C., No. 73/79, dated 19th ultimo.

In your memorandum you state that "many of the head-lines set in the children's copy-books partake of a denominational character." Be good enough to inform me whether you can furnish a specimen of the head-lines in question.

It appears that the Rev. P. Dunne is the only member of the Local Committees in connection with each of the above schools. Be good enough to report as to the advisability of recognizing additional members.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 19.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
(B.C., 73/119.)

Moss Vale, 20 June, 1863.

KILLENAMELLA, PROV., GULLEN, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV.—Your B.C., No. 73/7,128, inquiring as to copy-lines and local supervision.

1. The following are copies of head-lines which I transcribed from the children's copy-books into my official note-book at the time of my inspections of the schools at Killenamella and Grabben Gullen:—

"Holy Mary, ever virgin, pray for me."  
 "Queen of Heaven, pray for me."  
 "Virgin mother, make me your child."  
 "Forget not to pray for the dead."  
 "O Mary, my mother, intercede for me."  
 "Queen of Martyrs, pray for us."  
 "Mary, in thee we find rest."  
 "My Holy shield be Mary's hand."  
 "Pray for the poor souls in Purgatory."

2. With reference to the second paragraph of your memo., in which I am requested to report as to the advisability of recognizing additional members of the Local Committees, and in which also it is stated, "it appears that the Rev. P. Dunne is the only member of the Local Committees in connection with each of the above schools",—I beg to report that, from information I gathered when inspecting the schools, it would appear that while the Rev. P. Dunne is the only person recognized as a member of each of the three committees, there are the following additional members:—

Mr. Martin Tully, }  
 Mr. Thomas Glennan, } at Killenamella.  
 Mr. Owen Broderick, }  
 Mr. P. O'Brien, } at Gullen.

At Grabben Gullen the Rev. P. Dunne is the only committeeman. I do not consider that any good would result from the appointment of additional members of the Local Committees at Killenamella and Gullen at present, as I question if any persons could be got in the localities who would be any more disposed to exercise a check on irregularities than the present members are. I have kept the case of these schools steadily in view, and from circumstances which have recently come to my knowledge, I feel now

more firmly convinced that nothing short of an official communication of the purport referred to in my recommendation 2 of B.C. 73/79, sent to *each individual member* of the committees, will be of any avail to improve the character of the local supervision.

The Local Committee at Grabben Gullen might well be increased. This I have borne in mind since the inspection of the school, but am not at present prepared to submit the names of any persons suitable for recognition as additional members.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Goulburn District.

## No. 20.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

KILLENAMELLA, PROV., GULLEN, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV.—Mode of conducting these schools.—Your B.C., No. 73/79, dated 19th ultimo.

THE attention of the Rev. P. Dunne has been invited to article 15 of the Regulations, and to paragraph 4 of the resolutions of the Council, relative to the management of Provisional Schools, and it has been intimated to him that the above schools must be conducted in all respects as Public Schools.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 21.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Goulburn, 26 June, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters 5,927, and dated 13th instant, complaining that instructions of a denominational character are given by the teachers from the Rev. Dr. Butler's Catechism, at Gullen, Grabben Gullen, and Killenamella Provisional Schools, in violation of article 15 of the Regulations, and contrary to the Council's instructions.

I have made inquiries of the teachers if they have done so, and I find that the teacher of the Grabben Gullen school admits having done so on two or three occasions, and pleads ignorance of the Regulations as her excuse, and promises not to do so again. Having none but R. C. children attending her school, she thought there was no harm in giving instructions in the catechism on two or three special occasions during the school hours. The other teachers state most positively that they have never given any special religious instructions from Butler's Catechism, or any other book, during the school hours. I cannot understand then how the Inspector could have made such a report.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

## No. 22.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 3 July, 1873.

(73/8,254.)

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo, relative to the Inspector's report that instruction of a denominational character is given in the Provisional Schools at Killenamella, Gullen, and Grabben Gullen, in violation of article 15 of the Regulations, and contrary to the rules of the Council.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state, that it is true that in the cases of Killenamella and Gullen such instruction may not be given until the lessons prescribed by the Regulations are concluded, but nevertheless it is given before the pupils are dismissed and before the teachers, by entering the day's business in the school registers, complete their duty as servants of the Council. It also appears, from the statement of the teacher at Killenamella, that the pupils are taken into school for prayers a few minutes earlier than the time fixed for ordinary instruction. Even should this arrangement be strictly carried out—and such a course appears highly improbable in such a remote place, where there is no reliable means of ascertaining the exact time—it involves a violation of the Council's rule, which requires teachers to be on duty in the playground or in school fifteen minutes previous to the time fixed for the pupils to go into school.

3. I am also to intimate that it appears, from a further report of the Inspector, that, in the schools at Killenamella and Grabben Gullen, head-lines of a denominational character are set in the pupils' copy-books.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 23.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Goulburn, 15 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 73/8,254 of the 3rd instant, admitting that the charge against the teachers of the Gullen and Killenamella Provisional Schools for teaching Butler's Catechism to the Catholic children could not be sustained, but at the same time pointing out that the Council disapprove of the teachers under them devoting any of their time, either before or after school hours, to giving religious instructions. The letter further complains that head-lines of a denominational character were set in the copy-books of the children attending these schools.

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In reply, I beg to state I cannot see what right the Council has to ask the teacher how they spend their time before or after the school hours, and any such question asked by an officer of the Council should be considered impertinent. The Inspector would have just as much right to ask a teacher whether he had a mutton chop or a beefsteak for his breakfast, as to inquire whether he gave religious instruction to children of his own denomination after he had discharged the duties which the Council require of him during the stated school hours.

With regard to the head-lines complained of, I have made inquiries from the teachers and I do not think there are any grounds of complaint on this subject. I am informed that Mr. Hicks pointed out one head-line as objectionable, viz.,—"Faith is a Divine virtue." I was not aware before that even a nominal Christian objected to faith being called a Divine virtue, and the head-line was set for a Catholic child, and in a school where there was no child of any other denomination. Mr. Inspector Hicks might, I should think, find some more useful employment than making such frivolous complaints to the Council.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

## No. 24.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., No. 73/9,513.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 31 July, 1873.

KILLENAMELLA, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV., GULLEN, PROV.—Denominational character of the instructions in.

HEREWITH are transmitted a copy of a letter which was addressed to the Rev. P. Dunne, in further reference to the denominational character of the instruction given in the above schools, and a copy of his reply thereto, for your report, with regard to the statements made in his letter. Dated 3rd and 15th instants respectively.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 25.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Nowra, 16 August, 1873.

KILLENAMELLA, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV., GULLEN, PROV.—Your B.C., No. 73/9,513.

THE introductory paragraph of the Rev. P. Dunne's letter appears to me a misinterpretation of the Council's communication of the 3rd ultimo. The Council makes no admission to the effect "that the charge against the teachers of the Gullen and Killenamella Provisional Schools for teaching Butler's Catechism to the Catholic children could not be sustained," nor is it pointed out "that the Council disapprove of the teachers under them devoting any of their time, either before or after school hours, to giving religious instruction."

The Rev. P. Dunne's statements in reply are based on his own misinterpretation of the Council's communication. They do not represent the facts of the case, and evade the real question at issue. I have made neither inquiry nor report on how the teachers spend their time before or after school hours—"school hours" being regarded (as in Public Schools, and as the Council requires) as commencing fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the pupils to go into school, and terminating when the teacher has finished the school records, after dismissing the children for the day.

The Rev. P. Dunne's statements relative to the copy-lines are also singularly wide of the real question. The copy-lines regarding which I submitted a report to the Council, and to which the Council refers in its letter to the Rev. P. Dunne, are distinctly stated to be of a denominational character. They are given at length in my B.C., No. 73/119, and it will be seen that the one quoted by the Rev. P. Dunne is not amongst them.

With reference to the closing statement of the Rev. P. Dunne's letter, I can only say that I consider it a simple duty, and not a "frivolous complaint," to make known to the Council all attempts at infringement or evasion of the law and the Council's Regulations.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 26.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 8th September, 1873.

KILLENAMELLA, PROV., GRABBen GULLEN, PROV., GULLEN, PROV.—Read the Rev. P. Dunne's letter, dated the 15th July last, in reference to denominational teaching in these schools.

THE Secretary was instructed to point out to the Rev. P. Dunne the particulars in which he appears to have misunderstood the Council's letter of the 3rd July last, on the subject of denominational teaching in certain Provisional Schools.

## No. 27.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 11 September, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 15th July last, in further reference to the denominational character of the instruction imparted to the pupils attending the Provisional Schools at Gullen, Killenamella, and Grabben Gullen, together with a report which has been obtained from the Inspector thereon.

2. In that communication you speak of my letter of 3rd July, No. 73/8,254 as "admitting that the charge against the teachers of the Gullen and Killenamella Provisional Schools for teaching Butler's Catechism to the Catholic children could not be sustained, but at the same time pointing out that the Council disapprove of the teachers under them devoting any of their time, either before or after school hours, to giving religious instructions." As it appears to the Council that you have misunderstood the purport of that letter, I am again to invite your attention to the words therein employed, which are "that it is true that, in the cases of Killenamella and Gullen, such instruction may not be given until the lessons prescribed by the Regulations are concluded, but nevertheless it is given before the pupils are dismissed and before the teachers, by entering the day's business in the school registers, complete their duty as servants of the Council." In other terms, notwithstanding that aid is granted to these schools on the express condition that they shall be conducted in every way as *Public Schools*, they are practically conducted as *Denominational Schools*, inasmuch as the instruction complained of is imparted during "school hours," which commence fifteen minutes prior to the time fixed for the pupils to begin lessons in the morning, and terminate, so far as the teachers are concerned, when the school records have been written up, after the dismissal of the children for the day. It will thus be seen that the Council considers that the charge against the teachers of the schools at Gullen and Killenamella has been sustained.

From this explanation you will also perceive that my letter does not contain any intimation that the "Council disapprove of the teachers under them devoting any of their time, either before or after school hours to giving religious instructions," no question on that head being under consideration when that communication was written. With regard to this matter, the Inspector asserts that he made no inquiry or report as to how the teachers spend their time after school hours.

3. In reference to your remarks relative to the Inspector's statement that, in the schools at Grabben Gullen and Killenamella, head-lines of a denominational character are set in the pupils' copy-books, I am to observe that it is reported by that officer that he transcribed the following head-lines from the copy-books of children attending those schools—

- "Holy Mary, ever virgin, pray for me."
- "Queen of Heaven, pray for me."
- "Virgin mother, make me your child."
- "Forget not to pray for the dead."
- "Oh Mary, my mother, intercede for me."
- "Queen of Martyrs, pray for us."
- "Mary in thee we find rest."
- "My Holy shield be Mary's hand."
- "Pray for the poor souls in Purgatory."

The particular head-line stated to have been pointed out by Mr. Hicks as objectionable, is not enumerated by him.

4. In view of the fact already adverted to, that aid was granted to these schools on the distinct understanding that they should be conducted strictly as *Public Schools*, and that the teachers were made fully aware of this condition, it is clear that by acting in the manner complained of they not only evaded but disobeyed the Council instructions. The Council regrets therefore that you should consider that the Inspector merely made "frivolous complaints" in noting and reporting such manifest and serious dereliction of duty.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### Bungonia.

#### SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointments of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

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### No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to THE REV. H. M. FINNEGAN.  
(No. 68/5,993.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 August, 1868.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that having considered the formal application, dated 19th July last, for aid to a Provisional School at Bungonia, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Miss Anne O'Brien, at the rate of £36 per annum, to take effect

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effect from the 1st July ultimo. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that fifteen pupils will be in regular attendance, and that the school is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS A. O'BRIEN.

(No. 68/5,994.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 25 August, 1868.

MADAM,

The Council of Education having granted a sum at the rate of £36 per annum as a salary to you as teacher of the Provisional School at Bungonia, lately a Certified Roman Catholic Denominational School, I am desired by the Council to request you to be good enough to see that the alteration in the designation of the school is properly entered in all records and documents connected therewith, and also to conduct the school in all respects as a Public one.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

BUNGONIA, PROVISIONAL:—Regular inspection, 2nd September, 1869.

Local Secretary—Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn. Teacher—Mrs. A. Armstrong, £48 per annum.

Pupils enrolled:—13 boys; 12 girls; total, 25.

Pupils present:—9 boys; 9 girls; total, 18.

1. This school is centrally situated; the schoolroom is sufficient in size, in fair repair, and some additional desks have been supplied since my last inspection. There are suitable closets, and the school ground is enclosed.

2. The pupils are tolerably clean and attentive to their lessons. The order is passable, and about three-fourths of the number enrolled are regular in attendance, but in some cases they are not sufficiently punctual.

3. The subjects specified in the "course of instruction" are taught, excepting singing, drawing, and lessons on objects. There is a time-table in use but no programmes. The teacher during the fixed school hours gives instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism to the Roman Catholic children; Sequel Book No. 1, published by the Christian Brothers, is in use, and the Scripture lessons sanctioned by the Council have not been introduced. In these respects the instruction is not the same as in Public Schools. The proficiency of the pupils in the subjects taught varies from *moderate to tolerable*.

4. I have pointed out to the teacher the irregularities in the conduct of the school, and she has promised to observe the following written directions:—

"To discontinue the use of books not sanctioned by the Council, and the teaching of catechism in the school.

"To apply for a stock of the books sanctioned by the Council and to use them in the school, and to teach to each class as far as possible the subjects prescribed in the course of instruction."

5. To sum up, the material condition and discipline of this school are passable, and the proficiency of the pupils in the subjects taught ranges from moderate to tolerable. The irregularities in the management the teacher has promised to correct.

*Recommendation.*

It is not desirable that Provisional Schools should be conducted as Denominational Schools; and I am of opinion the salary for September should not be paid until the Local Committee report that my suggestions have been adopted, and the school conducted as a Public School.

Mittagong, 4 September, 1869.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

## No. 4.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 7th September, 1869.

BUNGONIA, PROVISIONAL.—Inspector's report upon the school, dated 4th instant, stating that during the fixed school hours the teacher gives instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism to the Roman Catholic pupils; that Sequel Book No. 1, published by the Christian Brothers, is in use; and that the Scripture lessons sanctioned by the Council have not been introduced.

THE Secretary was instructed to call upon the teacher and the Local Committee to show cause why the salary should not be withdrawn.

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## No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. H. M. FINNEGAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 September, 1869.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the Inspector's report on the Provisional School at Bungonia, under the charge of Mrs. A. Armstrong, visited on 2nd September instant.

2. From this report it appears that the teacher, during the fixed school hours, gives instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism to the Roman Catholic pupils; that Sequel Book No. 1, published by the Christian Brothers, is in use; and that the Scripture lessons sanctioned by the Council have not been introduced.

3. I am instructed to point out that the conduct of the teacher in the foregoing particulars is in direct violation of the condition on which aid was originally granted to this school. In my letter, dated 25th August, 1868, No. 68/5,993, it was stated that the Council would award salary to the teacher nominated in the formal application for assistance, provided the "school were conducted in all respects as a Public School."

4. Under these circumstances I am instructed to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the Council with whatever reasons you may have to adduce against the withdrawal of the salary at present paid to the teacher of this school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MRS. A. M. ARMSTRONG.

(No. 69/7,114.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 9 September, 1869.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the Inspector's report on the Provisional School at Bungonia, of which you are teacher, visited on 2nd September instant.

2. From this report it appears that during the fixed school hours you give instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism to the Roman Catholic pupils; that Sequel Book No. 1, published by the Christian Brothers, is in use; and that the Scripture lessons sanctioned by the Council have not been introduced.

3. In these particulars you have acted contrary to the instructions contained in my letter, dated 25th August, 1868, No. 68/5,994, in which you are directed to "conduct the school in all respects as a Public one." I am therefore to call upon you to show cause why the salary paid to you as teacher of this school should not be withdrawn?

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

THE REV. H. M. FINNEGAN TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Yass, 15 September, 1869.

SIR,

Your letter of the 8th instant, referring to certain infringements of the Council's rules, practised by the Bungonia school teacher, I have sent to the Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn, under whose management, I think, the school is now.

I have, &c.,  
H. M. FINNEGAN.

## No. 8.

MRS. A. M. ARMSTRONG TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Provisional School, Bungonia,  
16 September, 1869.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, No. 69/7,114, I acknowledge that I did inadvertently sometimes teach the Roman Catholic children the catechism during school hours; but I have never interfered in any way with the religion of any of the other children.

I also admit that Sequel No. 1 of the Christian Brothers books has been sometimes used in the school. All I can say is that this has happened more through inadvertence than from any desire to disobey the Council of Education; and I promise that, for the future, there shall be no cause for complaints on these, or anything else, connected with the school.

I have, &c.,  
A. M. ARMSTRONG.

No. 9.

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No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

REV. SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize Mrs. Annie M. Armstrong as teacher of the Provisional School at Bungonia, and has awarded her salary at the rate of £36 per annum, to take effect from the 1st November next, on the condition that an average attendance of not less than fifteen pupils be maintained.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

No. 10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MRS. A. M. ARMSTRONG.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as teacher of the Provisional School at Bungonia, and has awarded you salary at the rate of thirty-six pounds per annum, to take effect from the 1st November next, on the condition that an average attendance of not less than fifteen pupils be maintained.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

(No. 97/73.)

BUNGONIA, PROV.—General inspection, 9th December, 1873.

Teacher.—Mrs. A. M. Armstrong; unclassified; married; salary, according to authorized scale.  
Correspondent.—Rev. M. Slattery.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24.  
Numbers of pupils present:—Boys, 8; girls, 8; total, 16.

1. The school is held in a room of a dilapidated cottage, situated in an orchard, which is unsuitable as a play-ground. The room is too small, too low, in bad repair, and altogether but indifferently suitable. It is not kept sufficiently tidy. There are no out-offices fit for use. The furniture is sufficient, but only tolerably suitable. It is badly arranged. There are enough books, but not enough apparatus. The quarterly return was a week in arrear, the names in the fee book are not arranged in classes, and the first class lessons are not entered in the lesson register. The admission register, class-roll, and daily report book are satisfactory.

2. The attendance is low and rather irregular. Several children some little distance out of the township ought to be in attendance, but are not. Those enrolled may be estimated at three-fourths of all who should be. The pupils are unpunctual and quite untrained to proper school habits. Moral tone can hardly be said to exist. Cleanliness is the only satisfactory feature of the discipline, which, as a whole, is but indifferent.

3. The classification tends to be too minute, the classes, all of them very small, being split up into divisions. Singing, drawing, and Scripture are omitted; but special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's Catechism is superadded. It is said to be given sometimes just after the usual school business, and sometimes during the dinner hour. The school was originally a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School, and on its being converted into a Provisional School no change whatever was, according to the teacher's statement, made, beyond changing the time of the special religious instruction. The school now assimilates far more nearly in its general character to a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School than to a Public School. The teaching is mainly individual, and is conducted on rote methods, which are neither suitable nor effective, and which produce results averaging barely indifferent. The pupils can be got to render a tolerable degree of attention, but their mental effort is moderate, and their mental powers have been allowed to lie dormant. The time-table is a fairly suitable one, but is not fully followed. Programmes are drawn up for the second and third classes only. These are suitable.

4. The teacher is a young and intelligent person, but her knowledge of her duty and of the Public School system is extremely limited; and her professional qualifications generally are of low order.

5. The *efficiency* of the school is below *indifferent*. It is generally regarded in the locality, and not without reason, as a Roman Catholic school. While conducted as it is at present it cannot be expected to satisfactorily meet the educational wants of the place.

6. Local supervision lies entirely with the Rev. M. Slattery, of Goulburn, of whose recognition, however, I can find no record.

7. There was no observation book in the school, but one will be filled in and sent.

I do not see that anything can be done to improve the material condition of the school until a proper Local Committee is recognized. Inquiries to this end have been made.

*Recommendation.*

That the teacher be informed that as indispensable to her retention in the Council's service she must improve the general condition of the school, and conduct it in all respects as a Public School.

9 December, 1873.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 12th January, 1874.

BUNGONIA, PROV.—Inspector's report on general inspection, dated 29th December, 1873.

THE Secretary was instructed to inform the teacher that she must raise the school to a satisfactory state of efficiency, and conduct the school in all respects as a Public School if she desires to remain in the Council's service.

## No. 13.

THE SECRETARY TO COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MRS. A. M. ARMSTRONG.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1874.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the Inspector's report upon the Provisional School under your charge at Bungonia, visited on 9th ultimo.

2. From the report it would appear that the quarterly return was a week in arrear, that the names in the fee book are not arranged in classes, and that the first class lessons are not entered in the lesson register. The Inspector also states that moral tone can hardly be said to exist, the discipline being as a whole but indifferent; that the subjects of singing, drawing, and Scripture are omitted, while special religious instruction from Dr. Butler's Catechism is superadded; and that "the school now assimilates far more nearly in its general character to a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School than to a Public School."

3. I am accordingly to state that the Council, being dissatisfied with the condition of the school, will expect immediate improvement; and to intimate that unless the school is at once placed in a satisfactory condition, and is conducted in all respects as a Public School, the Council will be compelled to consider the advisability of withdrawing aid from the school whilst under your care.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 14.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1874.

BUNGONIA, PROV.—General inspection.—Your report upon.

THE Council has expressed its dissatisfaction at the state of the school; and Mrs. Armstrong has been informed that unless the school be at once placed in a satisfactory condition, and be conducted in all respects as a Public School, the Council will have to consider the advisability of withdrawing aid from the school whilst under her charge.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 15.

MRS. A. ARMSTRONG TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Provisional School,  
Bungonia, 17 February, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of 19th ultimo, relative to the Inspector's visit to my school, I have the honor to inform the Council of Education that I do not give "religious instructions from Dr. Butler's Catechism" during school hours, and I distinctly told the Inspector such was the case, and he saw letters to me from the parents of my pupils forbidding me to teach the "Scripture lessons."

I am sorry about my return being in arrears. It is such an unusual thing with me to neglect it that I did not find out my omission until the Friday (following the Inspector's visit), when I opened it to make the weekly entry. I have entered the first class lessons in lesson register; I have also entered the names in the fee book according to classes. I teach the children singing by ear; I do not understand the Tonic-sol-fa system. I do not believe the parents would go to the expense of getting drawing materials for their children to learn drawing; all they want them to know well is reading, writing, and arithmetic, and express themselves quite satisfied with the progress made in these branches. However, I will do my best to give satisfaction to both the Council and parents. Your communication was unfortunately mislaid, which accounts for the delayed reply.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE ARMSTRONG,  
Teacher.

B.C., Inspector of Goulburn District,—Referred for your report.—R.E.W., 25/2/74.

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## No. 16.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 13 March, 1874.

BUNGONIA, PROV.—Teacher's letter, dated 17th February ultimo, respecting defects specified in my report on general inspection.

THE statement made to me by the teacher, relative to the time at which special religious instruction was given, is that contained in my report. It is beyond doubt that such instruction was made continuous with the ordinary instruction, and thus virtually became a part and parcel of the regular routine. Mrs. Armstrong's remark regarding the Scripture lessons is quite true; the omission of the Scripture-lessons was not dealt with as a matter needing correction. My remarks on the records (lesson register and fee book) reported the state in which I found them. Mrs. Armstrong's statements regarding the keeping of them may apply to what has been done *since* the inspection; they do not apply to what was done *before* it. At the time of inspection I could gain no evidence of the proper and regular teaching of singing, even by ear. Drawing does not require any materials beyond what the Council supplies. The remarks of Mrs. Armstrong on this point, and as to the wishes of the parents regarding the subjects of instruction, only afford further evidence of what I have already stated in my report, No. 97/73, viz.,—"that Mrs. Armstrong's knowledge of her duty and of the Public School system is extremely limited."

Excepting the irregularity of teaching Dr. Butler's Catechism at all, the radical defects in the school connected with the discipline and methods of instruction are of far greater importance than those which Mrs. Armstrong alludes to in her letter.

I would recommend:—

1. That Mrs. Armstrong be informed that Provisional School teachers are prohibited from giving special religious instruction in the school buildings, and that her conduct in giving it after school hours is therefore irregular, and must be discontinued forthwith.
2. That her attention be specially directed to section III, and articles 65 and 66 of the Council's Regulations.
3. That she be informed that deference to the wishes of parents cannot be accepted as an excuse for the omission or neglect in any degree of any portion of a teacher's duty.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 17.

THE REV. P. DUNNE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Goulburn, 3 March, 1874.

SIR,

The following is an extract from a report made by Mr. Hicks, Inspector of Schools, in the observation book of the Bungonia Provisional School:—"Teaching catechism, and giving religious instructions during school hours, or on the premises, is a violation of the Council's Regulations." His Lordship the Right Revd. Dr. Lanigan desires me to ask the Council if the giving of religious instructions "*on the premises*" of a Provisional School be contrary to their Regulations? In the Provisional Schools under our management the teachers have always been told not to give religious instructions during *school hours*, as we undertook to observe that regulation from the beginning; but we were not aware till lately that religious instructions were forbidden to be given on *the premises*.

I have, &c.,  
P. DUNNE.

## No. 18.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 16th March, 1874.

BUNGONIA, PROV.—Read the Rev. P. Dunne's letter, dated 3rd instant, inquiring as to the giving of special religious instruction.

The Secretary was instructed to acquaint the Rev. P. Dunne:—

"That one of the conditions on which a teacher of a Provisional School is recognized and paid in that capacity, by the Council, is,—That such school shall be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially as regards special religious instruction; that a teacher of a Public School is not permitted to give special religious instruction in the school premises; and that the teacher of a Provisional School is consequently subject to the like prohibition."

## No. 19.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 19 March, 1874.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 3rd March instant, in which you state that the Right Rev. Bishop Lanigan desires to know if the giving of religious instruction on the premises of a Provisional School be contrary to the Council's Regulations.

2.

2. In reply, I am to point out that one of the conditions on which a teacher of a Provisional School is recognized and paid by the Council for his services in that capacity is, that such school shall "be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction." A teacher of a Public School is not permitted to give special religious instruction in the school premises, and consequently the teacher of a Provisional School is subject to the like prohibition.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### Good Hope.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointments of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence, and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

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### No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. FLANAGAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 July, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, having considered the application dated the 16th April last, for aid to the Provisional School at Good Hope, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Mr. Michael Daly, at the rate of £48 per annum, to take effect from the 1st August proximo. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that twenty pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869; and to point out that the Provisional School at Good Hope should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. M. DALY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 July, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as teacher of the Provisional School at Good Hope, and has granted you salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from 1st August proximo, on condition that a daily average attendance of not fewer than twenty pupils be maintained.

2. I am further desired to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

3. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

4. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

See also Circular  
as to small  
attendance.

## 19

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

GOOD HOPE, PROVISIONAL (N.V.)—General inspection, 3rd November, 1873.

Teacher—Mr. M. Daly; single; unclassified; salary, £60 per annum.

Local Secretary—Mr. John Flanagan.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 19; girls, 15; total, 34.

Numbers of pupils present:—Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32.

1. The building is a snug slab structure, and under the same roof are two rooms for the teacher. There is a playground of two acres, enclosed by a log fence and the Murrumbidgee River, but it is unprovided with out-offices. The apparatus and books are sufficient—the furniture nearly so; all are suitable. No lesson register has been kept, and there are a few minor errors in the class roll; the other records are satisfactory. The premises are carefully and tidily kept.

2. Only three-fifths of the children in the locality attend. The place is really a fair field for a Public School, and one ought to exist. Some of the committee are, however, opposed to the establishment of one; they prefer a Provisional School, so as, to use their own words, to ensure the teaching of catechism; and the teacher has done nothing to get in the remaining two-fifths of the children. He has been placed in this position: With those attending he gets an average which ensures to him the highest salary granted to Provisional School teachers. Were the rest brought in the numbers would be obviously too large for a Provisional School, and he is apprehensive whether or not the Council would regard him as possessing ability enough for a Public School. The children on the books are punctual and regular in attendance. Order and moral tone are both low. The pupils talk, answer, leave their places, and commit many other breaches of discipline as a matter of course, and, in the majority of cases, unchecked. As a whole the discipline is bad.

3. Object lessons are not taught to the first class, and singing, drawing, and Scripture are omitted altogether. Catechism instruction, however, is incorporated with the ordinary routine, and given every morning. To silence complaints the Roman Catholic and English Church children are said to be taken alternately, each lot being instructed from their own catechism. Old rote methods are mostly practised, and the results are correspondent. The attainments are of very low range. In the first class the proficiency is small; second, indifferent; third, small. The pupils are passive under instruction and examination, and only moderately attentive; their mental faculties have not been brought into play to any appreciable extent. A time-table has been drawn up, but it is quite unadapted to the circumstances of the school; and the programmes are of only moderate worth. The classification is too high, and is not based on the standard of proficiency.

4. The teacher though advanced in years is intelligent and vigorous; but he allows his energy to spend itself in mere bustle. His knowledge of and skill in teaching are both very limited. The general condition and results are "small."

5. Local supervision is beneficial in so far as looking after the material wants of the school is concerned. The most active members of the committee, as far as I have met with them, do not seem to understand the true character of a Public School, and do not seem to wish to understand that a Provisional School must be conducted as a Public School. They would seem hitherto to have obtained information relative to the school and as to their own functions from wrong sources. I have, however, enlightened them, and have left instructions that catechism is not to be given in connection with the school business. I have also given such directions and suggestions to the teacher as he stood in need of.

I am not satisfied, however, that any instructions to the committee will have the desired effect, and I would therefore recommend that the Council specially inform the Local Committee—

1. That the school must be conducted in all respects as a Public School;
2. That it is necessary that my instructions in the matter be observed;
3. That unless these conditions are instantly complied with aid will be withdrawn from the school.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## No. 4.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 15th December, 1873.

GOOD HOPE, PROV.:—Inspector's report on general inspection, dated 6 December, 1873.

THE Secretary was instructed to inform the Local Committee that the school must be conducted as a Public School, and the Inspector's directions observed, as failure in this respect will lead to the withdrawal of aid.

## No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to MR. J. FLANAGAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 29 December, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice the Inspector's report upon the general inspection of the Provisional School at Good Hope, visited on the 3rd November last.

2. From this report the Council ascertains that catechism instruction is incorporated with the ordinary routine of the school, and is given to the pupils every morning.

3.

3. This practice is not in accordance with the Council's Regulations. I am therefore desired to inform the Local Committee that the school must be conducted in all respects as a Public School, and further, that the instructions given by the Inspector in this matter must be duly observed. I am also to state that unless these conditions be instantly complied with the Council's aid will be withdrawn from the school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
(B.C., 73/17,780.) Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 29 December, 1873.

GOOD HOPE, PROVISIONAL.—Your report on general inspection, dated 6th instant.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in your report, the Local Committee have been informed that the above school must be conducted in all respects as a Public School, and that your instructions with regard to the teaching of catechism must be duly observed.

The Committee have been further informed that unless these conditions are instantly complied with the Council's aid will be withdrawn from the school.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Burragowang.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointment of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence, and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

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2. Secretary to Mrs. M. Reidy. 28 July, 1873. ....	20
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No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. D. M'GUINN.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 28 July, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, having considered the application dated 14th instant, for aid to the Provisional School at Burragowang, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Mrs. Maria Reidy, at the rate of £36 per annum, to take effect from the date of entry upon duty. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that fifteen pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869; and to point out that the Provisional School at Burragowang should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher. The Council presumes that the improvements specified in my letters, No. 72/S,319, dated 26th July, 1872, have been effected.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MRS. M. REIDY.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 28 July, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as teacher of the Provisional School at Burragowang, and has granted you salary at the rate of £36 per annum, payable from date of entry upon duty, on condition that a daily average attendance of not fewer than fifteen pupils be maintained, and subject to the Inspector's report hereafter.

2. I am further desired to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons, are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

3. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

4. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 3.

#### REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

BURRAGOWANG, PROVISIONAL :—General inspection, 22nd October, 1873.

Teacher—Mrs. M. Reidy ; married ; unclassified ; salary, £48 per annum.

Local Secretary—Mr. Ed. Hines.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

Numbers of pupils present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.

1. Two acres of Government land have been secured, and the people have erected a building of two rooms, one of which is used as a schoolroom, the other as a teacher's residence. The former is hardly wide enough, but is otherwise adapted to present wants. The latter is much too small for the present teacher—a married woman with a family of five. It would answer for a single man. Closets are in course of erection, but there are no other out-buildings, and the play-ground is unenclosed and but little cleared. The furniture is not sufficient, but is suitable and strong. The stock of appliances is very meagre. At the time of my visit the records had only just been received, and none of them contained entries. In many respects, therefore, the material condition is very defective, but in explanation it should be stated that the school had been but recently established, having been in operation little over two months.

2. The attendance includes all the children in the locality, who up to the present have been exceedingly regular, and satisfactorily punctual in attendance. Very little has been done towards thorough order, but the children were tractable and willing, although uncultivated and talkative, and seemed to be animated by right motives. They are also clean.

3. The whole instructional arrangements were crude and ill adapted to the standard of proficiency. There should be only two instead of three classes, and in many individual instances in the lower classes a want of appropriateness is observable in the classification. All that has been done towards regulating the instruction is the drawing up of a time-table, which, however, is but moderately suitable. The methods are not of the most approved kind. Collective teaching is not well understood, and though some attempt is made to practice it the instruction is encumbered by mere mechanical and rote operations, of an anything but educative tendency. The classes were examined on the subjects, and to the extent they were said to have been taught. The standard was very low throughout, and even judged by it the results were only moderate in the first class, and small in the second and third.

Average proficiency—small.

The attention of the pupils is fair ; their mental effort moderate ; but their mental culture hardly appreciable.

Drawing is not taught at all, Scripture is not introduced, and grammar and geography were but just commenced. To the remaining authorized subjects the prescribed one of special religious instruction by the teacher from the Rev. Dr. Butler's Catechism was added. For this violation of the Council's Regulations the teacher urged as her excuse that she herself was averse to giving catechism instruction, and did not do so from the beginning ; but that the Rev. D. M'Guinn, to whom she regarded herself indebted for her appointment, paid a visit to the school shortly after it was opened, and told her to give the catechism instruction every morning. In reply to her objections on the matter he urged (so she states) that catechism instruction was given in other schools, and that it might be and ought to be in hers. On my explaining to her and to the members of the Local Committee present, the illegality and impropriety of the course, the latter informed me that they themselves had never considered it right that special religious instruction should be thus given, and did not want it, but that they were led in the matter by the Rev. D. M'Guinn. All parties promised that in future no special religious instruction should be given by the teacher.

4. Though not very skilful, and though but imperfectly acquainted with Public School methods and routine, the teacher is fairly active and displays great anxiety to learn. I consider her to have fair capacity for gradual adaptation to her work, and for improvement in its performance. At present the *general condition and results*, all things considered, lie between *indifferent and moderate*.

5. The Local Committee have hitherto exerted themselves in supporting the school, and they meet when business requires it. I have pointed out to them the course they ought to pursue in order to a satisfactory performance of the duties expected of them. To the teacher I have given full and explicit instructions on all points regarding which she stood in need of information and direction. No action.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

### Middle Arm.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointments of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence, and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

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## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 July, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize Miss Lizzie May as teacher of the Provisional School at Middle Arm, and has awarded her salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from the date of her entry on duty, on condition that an average daily attendance of not less than twenty pupils be maintained.

2. I am further to point out that, as intimated in the original letter granting aid, *it is necessary that the school should be conducted in all respects as a Public School.* The teacher will be furnished with the requisite instructions on this head.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS L. MAY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 July, 1873.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as a teacher of the provisional School at Middle Arm, and has granted you salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from date of your entry on duty, on condition that an average daily attendance of not less than twenty pupils be maintained.

2. I am also instructed to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, a copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge *should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council.* The documents by which the instruction is regulated, comprising standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons—already supplied to the school—should receive your careful attention.

3. A circular is also transmitted from which you may derive full information as to the manner in which your salary abstracts should be furnished.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

MIDDLE ARM, PROVISIONAL:—General inspection, 20th November, 1873.

Teacher—Miss L. A. May; unclassified; single; salary according to authorized scale.

Correspondent—Rev. P. Dunne, Goulburn.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—13 boys; 16 girls; total, 29.

Numbers of pupils present:—12 boys; 12 girls; total, 24.

1. Two acres of Crown Land have been secured for school purposes, and on it the people have put a slab bark-roofed building, which meets existing requirements tolerably well. The furniture is barely sufficient, only tolerably suitable, and not well arranged. The stock of apparatus and books is tolerably sufficient. A small patch of ground round the school-house has been enclosed and planted with flowers. There is neither teacher's residence nor out-office of any description. The daily report book was finished on the 19th of September last, and a new one had not been obtained. All the other records were in a satisfactory state.

2. The children belonging to the school include all in the locality, and punctuality, regularity, and cleanliness are satisfactory; and the other features of the discipline tolerably so. A proper system of drill, covering all school movements, is wanted.

3. There are three classes—first, third, and fourth. This unusual arrangement is explained by the teacher to have been adopted from the consideration that the third and fourth class pupils had passed more than four quarters in the second and third classes respectively, and were studying the subjects prescribed for third and fourth classes. She considered it would be right to make them third and fourth classes in the first quarter, rather than second and third in the sixth. She has erred rather in the naming of the classes than in the classification itself. The time-table provides for commencing catechism instruction at 4 p.m., immediately after the termination of the authorized lessons, and continuing it to 4½ p.m. This special religious instruction is given by the teacher. Miss May further states that at about 9 in the morning of each day the Roman Catholic children are taken into school for prayers, and kept for about five minutes, but that she cannot be sure of the exact time, as there is no time-piece in the school. The regular lessons commence nominally at 9½ a.m. The programmes are constructed with tolerable judgment, and are acted upon. The methods employed are of modern cast and produce results reaching—

Very fair in dictation.

Fair in geography and singing.

Tolerable to fair in arithmetic.

Tolerable in reading and writing.

Moderate in grammar and object lessons.

Average proficiency—tolerable.

The

The theory of music, drawing, geometry, and Scripture lessons are omitted; the last at the request of the parents; the others, in consequence of the teacher's lack of knowledge of the subjects. Under examination the pupils are attentive, and those in the highest class display a fair degree of spirit and industry, and tolerable intelligence and thought; in the other classes the mental effort and culture are but moderate.

4. There is no properly constituted Local Committee, and all the correspondence, &c., is done by the Rev. P. Dunne, of Goulburn. Local supervision, properly so called, does not exist.

5. The condition of the school shows that, as far as making it efficient is concerned, Miss May profited greatly by the inspection of her former school (Killenamella) early in the year. There is evidence, however, of sound and useful work having been done at Middle Arm before the appointment of Miss May. The present *state of efficiency* of the school is *tolerable*. It has to be reported, however, that, in spite of my instructions on the matter, given at Killenamella, and of the Council's action regarding that school, Miss May still persists in giving special religious instruction. Further, on my calling her attention to the matter, she replied, "I do not see any harm in it." As there was no observation-book in the school, I could not leave written instructions, but I will send out an observation-book completed as early as practicable. The spirit in which my verbal remarks were received has already been indicated.

Under all these circumstances the only course left appears to me to be to call upon Miss May to show cause why her services should not be dispensed with—a course which I therefore beg to recommend.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

#### No. 4.

##### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 5th January, 1874.

MIDDLE ARM, PROV.—Inspector's report on general inspection, dated 20th December, 1873. THE Secretary was instructed to call upon the teacher—Miss May—to show cause why her services should not be dispensed with, for her disregard of the Council's Regulations.

#### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to MISS L. A. MAY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 13 January, 1874.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the Inspector's report on the general inspection of the Provisional School under your charge at Middle Arm, visited on 20th November last.

2. In this report it is stated:—"The time-table provides for commencing catechism instruction at 4 p.m., immediately after the termination of the authorized lessons, and continuing it to 4½ p.m. This special religious instruction is given by the teacher. Miss May further states that about 9 in the morning of each day the Roman Catholic children are taken into school for prayers, and kept for about five minutes, but that she cannot be sure of the exact time, as there is no time-piece in the school. The regular lessons commence nominally at 9½ a.m."

3. I am therefore to point out that in this matter you have acted in violation of the Regulations, and in direct opposition to the special instructions contained in a memorandum furnished to you by the Inspector, in May, 1873, when you had charge of the Provisional School at Killenamella, copy of which is subjoined:—"The school routine commences fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the pupils to go into school, and does not terminate until they have been dismissed for the day, and the teacher has completed the clerical work. Of this routine, catechism and prayers are to form no part whatever, unless given by a clergyman or other religious teacher during the time set apart for special religious instruction. The school must be conducted in every respect as a *Public School*."

4. I am accordingly directed to call on you to show cause why the salary hitherto paid to you by the Council should not be withdrawn.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

#### No. 6.

MISS L. A. MAY to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Middle Arm, 24 January, 1874.

SIR,

I beg to state I am very sorry for disobeying the Regulations of the Council. I am aware I acted wrong, but if the Council would be good enough to overlook this fault I will strictly carry out their wishes, with regard to this rule I have violated, in future.

I have, &c.,  
LIZZIE A. MAY.

## Spring Creek.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointments of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence, and other Documents relating to special Religious Instruction.

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## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE REV. J. GALLAGHER.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 October, 1873.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, having considered the application, dated 10th May last, for aid to the Provisional School at Spring Creek, Yass River, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Mr. John O'Sullivan, at the rate of £48 per annum, to take effect from the 1st October instant. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that twenty pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869; and to point out that the Provisional School at Spring Creek should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. O'SULLIVAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 October, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as teacher of the Provisional School at Spring Creek, Yass River, and has granted you salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from 1st instant, on condition that a daily average attendance of not fewer than twenty pupils be maintained.

2. I am further desired to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

3. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

4. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

SPRING CREEK (YASS RIVER), PROVISIONAL:—Ordinary inspection, 3rd November, 1873.

Teacher—Mr. John O'Sullivan; single; unclassified; salary according to authorized scale.

Local Secretary—Mr. John English.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—10 boys; 18 girls; total, 28.

Numbers of pupils present:—10 boys; 14 girls; total, 24.

1. A new slab building with bark roof has been erected, and furnished with two large-sized desks and forms. Half-an-acre of ground has been allowed by a private individual for school purposes. It is lightly timbered, but unenclosed. At the time of my visit no apparatus, books, or records had been received. At the end of the schoolroom, and separated from it by a slab partition, is a room for the teacher. Closets, hat-pegs, and flooring to the whole building are wanted; but these improvements will, it is promised, be made immediately.

2. The numbers of children belonging to the school comprise four-fifths of all in the locality; and of these three-fourths are regular in attendance. Fairly effective measures have been taken to secure punctuality, cleanliness, and order. As a whole the discipline is promising, and the moral tone generally is healthy.

3. A time-table has been constructed, but no programmes. The time-table does not agree with the Act and Regulations; it provides for special religious instruction by the teacher during the first hour of each school day. All Roman Catholic Church holidays are given as a matter of course. Arrangements have been made, therefore, for working the school as a Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School instead of as a Public School. The teaching of all subjects required for first and second classes, except singing and drawing, is provided for. The arrangement of the children in two classes, first and second, is an appropriate one. In consequence of the short time the school had been in operation, and of the fact that no appliances whatever had been supplied up to the time of my visit, I did not examine the pupils as to their attainments. Some attempt is made to employ modern methods, and in various matters of general management the teacher evidently learned considerably by his month's attendance at the Yass R.C. School. He has not, however, the courage to adhere rigidly to the Council's Regulations in face of opposition and contrary advice. He admits that he felt he was doing wrong in providing for the teaching of catechism by himself, but urges in extenuation that he was compelled to do so under pressure from certain members of the Local Committee and others concerned in his original appointment to the school. He also stated that he had not given the special religious instruction since signing his "declaration," but that was mainly owing to the fact that no school days had intervened between his signing it and my visit. He expressed a strong wish to discontinue the catechism instruction, but added that it would be difficult, well nigh impossible, under the circumstances, to do so.

4. The Local Committee are anxious for the school to progress, and attend to its material wants; but they are not all acting up to the instructions I gave them on the occasion of my visit to the school relative to the granting of aid to it. Instead of following the advice then and thus given, and the light obtainable from the Council's published documents, they appear to seek for guidance from other and unauthorized sources of information, and are now evidently, although not avowedly, under the impression that by persisting for a time they will succeed in having catechism regularly taught to their children at the school. To those who were present I again took occasion to point out that to secure a continuance of aid the school must be conducted in all respects as a Public School. My remarks were received in silence. I believe, however, that all that is necessary to make sure that the school shall be conducted in a proper and legitimate way is for the Local Committee to be made see at the outset that aid will not be continued unless the school is conducted in all respects as a Public School.

I would recommend:—

1. That the teacher be informed that a repetition of his conduct in the matter of special religious instruction will render him liable to instant dismissal.
2. That the Local Committee be informed that to ensure a continuance of aid to the school it must be conducted in all respects as a Public School, and my instructions in the matter must be observed.

Goulburn, 8 December, 1873.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

#### No. 4.

##### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 15th December, 1873.

SPRING CREEK, PROV.:—Inspector's Report on ordinary inspection, dated 8th December, 1873.

THE Secretary was instructed to caution the teacher against departing from the Regulations as to special religious instruction, and to inform the Local Committee that aid will not be continued unless the school be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

#### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. ENGLISH.

(No. 73/17,989.)

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 31 December, 1873.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that it is found from the Inspector's report upon the ordinary inspection of the Provisional School at Spring Creek, that the teacher gave instruction to the pupils in the Roman Catholic Catechism.

2. The condition on which the Council agreed to aid the above school was, that it should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction. By teaching the Roman Catholic Catechism the teacher has not conducted the school as a Public one.

3. I am therefore desired to inform the Local Committee that instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism must be at once discontinued, or the Council's aid to the school will be withdrawn forthwith. I am further to state that the directions given by the Inspector in this matter must be duly observed.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. O'SULLIVAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 31 December, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that it is found from the Inspector's report upon the ordinary inspection of the Provisional School at Spring Creek that you gave instruction to the pupils in the Roman Catholic Catechism.

2. I am to point out to you that the condition on which the Council agreed to aid the above school was, that it should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction. By teaching the Roman Catholic Catechism you have not conducted the school as a Public one.

3. I am therefore desired to inform you that instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism must be at once discontinued, or the Council's aid to the school will be withdrawn forthwith.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 31 December, 1873.

SPRING CREEK, PROV.—Your report on ordinary inspection, dated 8th instant.

The Local Committee and the teacher have been informed that the condition on which the Council agreed to aid the above school was, that it should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction.

They have further been informed that instruction in the Roman Catholic Catechism must be at once discontinued, or the Council's aid to the school will be withdrawn forthwith.

Be good enough to report immediately any departure from the Council's Regulations in this particular.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 8.

MR. J. ENGLISH TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Spring Creek,  
13 January, 1874.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st December ultimo (No. 73/17,989), in which you say that unless instruction in the Catholic Catechism be discontinued the salary to the school at Spring Creek will be withdrawn forthwith.

In reference to this letter, would the Council be pleased kindly to inform the Local Committee is the teacher thereby prohibited to instruct children of the Catholic or any other denomination in any portion of the Christian religion after the hours appointed for secular instruction, or in any other portion of his own free time?

The teacher of the Provisional School at Spring Creek was never asked by the Local Committee to give any religious instruction within the time appointed by the Council for secular instruction.

The teacher has also complied with the directions given by the Inspector at his last inspection.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN ENGLISH,  
Hon. Secretary, Local Committee.

## No. 9.

COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 19th January, 1874.

SPRING CREEK, PROVISIONAL—Read the honorary secretary's letter, dated 13th instant, inquiring if the teacher may impart religious instruction after school hours.

THE COUNCIL resolved,—

That inasmuch as aid was granted to this school on condition that it be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially as regards religious instruction, the teacher is subject to the same restrictions as the teacher of a Public School, and that he is accordingly prohibited from giving special religious instruction to the children of any denomination in the school premises.

## No. 10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. ENGLISH.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 23 January, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th January instant, in which you inquire if the teacher of the Provisional School at Spring Creek may be allowed to impart religious instruction to the pupils after school hours.

2. In reply I am instructed to acquaint you that aid was granted to the above school on condition that it be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially as regards religious instruction. The teacher is, therefore, subject to the same restrictions as the teacher of a Public School, and he is accordingly prohibited from giving special religious instruction to the children of any denomination in the premises in which the school is conducted.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 11.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, GOULBURN DISTRICT.  
Provisional Schools.—Special Religious Instruction.

ADVERTING to the rule in regard to Provisional Schools, that they "should be conducted in all respects as Public Schools, especially in the matter of religious instruction," and that "any departure from this course will render them liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council," I am instructed to inform you that the Council has by a recent decision prohibited teachers from imparting special religious instruction to the children of any religious denomination within the school premises.

You will be good enough to see in your inspectoral visits that this resolution be duly observed.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 29th January, 1874.

### Middle Creek.

SCHEDULE of Copies of Inspector's Reports, Appointments of Teachers, Minutes of Council, Correspondence, and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Secretary to Mr. G. Hopper. 21 November, 1872.....	27
2. Secretary to Miss M. Cody. 21 November, 1872 .....	27
3. Inspector's Report. 3 January, 1874 .....	28
4. Council's Minute. 12 January, 1874 .....	28
5. Secretary to Miss M. Cody. 17 January, 1874 .....	28
6. Secretary to Inspector. 17 January, 1874 .....	29
7. Miss M. Cody to Secretary. 26 January, 1874 .....	29

### No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. GEORGE HOPPER.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 November, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that, having considered the application dated 16th September last, for aid to the Provisional School at Middle Creek, the Council has granted salary to the teacher, Miss Margaret Cody, at the rate of £48 per annum, to take effect from the 1st December proximo. This sum has been fixed by the Council on the understanding that twenty pupils will be in regular attendance at the school. The Council has also granted a supply of books and other school requisites, which will be forwarded in due course.

2. I am further instructed by the Council to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869; and to point out that the Provisional School at Middle Creek should be conducted in all respects as a Public School. The necessary directions on this head will be issued to the teacher.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
*pro* Secretary.

### No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS M. CODY.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 November, 1872.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has agreed to recognize you as teacher of the Provisional School at Middle Creek, and has granted you salary at the rate of £48 per annum, payable from 1st December proximo, on condition that a daily average attendance of not fewer than 20 pupils be maintained. See also Circular as to attendance.

2. I am further desired to forward herewith, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as teacher, copy of the Public Schools Act, and Regulations of 8th March, 1869. The Provisional School under your charge should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction, and any departure from this course will render it liable to the immediate withdrawal of the aid afforded by the Council. The various documents by which the instruction is regulated should also receive your careful attention, and copies of the standard of proficiency, time-table, and programme of lessons are accordingly transmitted to you with this letter.

3. A stock of registers, books, and other requisites for the use of the school, will be furnished to you by the Council's agent, and will be placed in your charge.

4. A sufficient number of returns for the current year is also supplied to you, together with salary abstracts. The Circular now forwarded, describing the manner in which these vouchers should be furnished, will afford you information on this point.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
*pro* Secretary.

### No. 3.

#### REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.

MIDDLE CREEK PROVISIONAL SCHOOL—General inspection, 11/12/1873.

Teaching Staff—Miss M. Cody; £48; single; unassisted. Local Secretary—Rev. P. Finn.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 13; girls, 18; total, 31.

Numbers of pupils present:—Boys, 4; girls, 11; total, 15.

FENCING, lavatory, water-tank, and book-press are needed; otherwise, the material condition and organization are reasonably satisfactory. The schoolhouse is a first-class slab structure, built upon land surveyed and granted by the Crown for educational purposes, but apparently not vested in trustees. There is a tolerably good supply of working materials, and the school records are very fairly well kept.

2. Two-thirds of the attendance are regular and very fairly punctual, the average gross and weekly numbers for the past year being twenty-nine and twenty-two. The government is healthy and effective, the schoolroom is very neat and clean, and the pupils are clean, orderly, and well behaved, under good control, but feeble in self-reliance, industry, and mental vigour. The moral tone is fair and promising.

3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing; the classification is appropriate, and the lesson documents are framed with fair borrowed skill. The methods of instruction are mechanical, and the teaching, though apparently zealous and painstaking, is wanting in depth and intensity. I ought to mention here that, as the teacher informed me, it is a recognized part of her duty to give, after school hours, daily special religious instruction to the Roman Catholic children. The results of the examination are as follows:—Reading, writing, and dictation, tolerable; grammar and object lesson, moderate; arithmetic, geography, and Scripture lesson, indifferent; average proficiency, moderate. When examined, the pupils are orderly and well behaved; but their answering is tame, partial, and moderately intelligent, and their progress moderate but promising.

4. The teacher is competent and moderately skilful, zealous and painstaking, attentive to her duties, and tolerable intelligent, but deficient of technical knowledge and teaching power. I believe, however, that she is capable of becoming a useful teacher.

5. Summing up, the material condition and organization are reasonably satisfactory. The discipline is healthy and fair, and the occupation of the pupils is fairly well regulated, but is not satisfactorily profitable. The instruction is apparently zealous and diligent, but only moderately intelligent and effective, the attainments being low, moderately progressive, but promising. The local supervision is nominal, and the whole spirit of the school is healthy, tolerable, and salutary, promising and improved.

As far as the teacher can be held responsible, the *general condition* and results range from *fair to moderate*.

The teacher has promised to remedy the defects pointed out to her.

No action of the Council is needed at present.

Inspector's Office, 3/1/1874.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

### No. 4.

#### COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the Council of Education, at a meeting held on the 12th January, 1874.

MIDDLE CREEK, PROV.—Inspector's report on general inspection, dated 3rd January, 1874.

THE Secretary was instructed to caution the teacher as to her duty regarding special religious instruction.

### No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MISS M. CODY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 January, 1874.

MADAM,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that it is found from the Inspector's report upon the general inspection of the Provisional School at Middle Creek, that it is a recognized part of your duty to give special religious instruction after school hours to the Roman Catholic children.

2. I am to point out to you that the condition on which the Council agreed to aid the above school was that it should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, especially in the matter of religious instruction. By giving religious instruction to the pupils you have not conducted the school as a Public one.

3. I am therefore desired to call upon you to show cause why your salary should not be withdrawn.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MAITLAND DISTRICT.  
Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 January, 1874.

MIDDLE CREEK, PROV.—Your report on general inspection, dated 3rd instant.

As it appears from your report that the condition on which the Council agreed to aid the above school has not been complied with in the matter of religious instruction, the teacher, Miss Cody, has been called upon to show cause why her salary should not be withdrawn.

It is strange that you should have omitted to mention what directions you gave the teacher with reference to the irregularity alluded to in your report.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 7.

MISS M. CODY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Provisional School, Middle Creek,  
26 January, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 17th instant, and in reply beg to state that in all matters connected with my school duties during school hours, I have at all times studiously attended to the provisions of the Public Schools Act.

With regard to the religious instruction given by me in the schoolroom after school hours, and after the children had been dismissed, I beg to say that until the receipt of your letter I was not aware that in so doing I was infringing upon the Public Schools Act; particularly so, when I had permission from and was desired by the Local Board to do so.

I beg further to state that since the receipt of your letter I have discontinued to give religious instruction after school hours, and in future will abstain from so doing.

I have, &c.,  
M. CODY.

## Council of Education.

SCHEDULE of Correspondence, Reports, Minutes of Council, and other Documents relating to Special Religious Instruction.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. John Keenahan to Secretary. 18 March, 1874 .....	29
2. Council's Minute. 26 March, 1874 .....	29
3. Secretary to Mr. John Keenahan. 30 March, 1874 .....	30

## No. 1.

MR. J. KEENAHAN TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Butler Stream,  
March the 18th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,

Having the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Jones, out here recently, at the Provisional School, Vere,—Permit to say that he has forbid the teacher, Philip Smith, to give any religious instruction at recess time—that is, from half a past 1 until 2 o'clock. This never has been the case either under Mr. Bradley or Mr. Dwyer supervision. I am determined to lay it before the Council to see the justice of the refusal. Now this is entirely a Catholic school; there is not a Protestant or a Presbyterian coming to this school—merely from prejudice, that is because all the pupils are Catholic. Now if the Catholics were so prejudiced how comes it that there is so many of them going to the Public School at Singleton? Permit me to say that if they are not permitted to be taught the Christian doctrine at recess time, that is, from half a past 1 o'clock until 2, we must, as Catholics, withdraw them, as we cannot in conscience live and behold this.

You will be pleased,  
Sir,  
To answer these few lines.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN KEENAHAN,  
Member of the Local Board.

## No. 2.

## COUNCIL'S MINUTE.

MINUTE of the President of the Council of Education, on the 26th March, 1874.

VERE, PROV.—John Keenahan's letter of 18th March instant, complaining that Inspector Jones has forbidden the teacher to give religious instruction during recess.

INFORM that Inspector is right, and that the teacher is not permitted to give religious instruction in the school.

## No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO MR. J. KEENAHAN.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 30 March, 1874.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, complaining that Mr. Inspector Jones has forbidden the teacher of the Provisional School at Vere to give religious instruction during the hour of recess.

2. In reply I am instructed to remind you that the condition on which the Council granted aid to the above school was, that it should be conducted in all respects as a Public School, and therefore the teacher is not permitted at any time to give religious instruction in the school.

3. I am accordingly to intimate that the direction given by Mr. Inspector Jones in this matter must be duly observed.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REPORTS ON CIRCULAR OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1874, A.M.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22nd May, 1874,—

“That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all Reports from Inspectors of Schools, and of Correspondence which has passed between them and Teachers, or between Teachers and the Council of Education, in relation to the Circular of the Council, dated 14th September, 1871.”

(Mr. Burns.)

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

SCHEDULE of copies of Reports from Inspectors of Schools, and of Correspondence between Teachers and the Council, in relation to the Council's Circular, dated 14th September, 1871.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Inspector to Secretary. 14 August, 1871.....	2
2. Secretary's Minute. 26 August, 1871.....	2
3. Extract from Report, Inspectors' Conference. February, 1868.....	2
4. Inspector, Goulburn District. Circular. 16 May, 1868.....	3
5. Secretary to Inspectors. 3 October, 1871.....	3
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7. Manning River Teachers' Association to Secretary. 2 December, 1871.....	4
8. Secretary to Manning River Teachers' Association. 21 February, 1872.....	5
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## EDUCATION.

### No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT, to THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.  
Practical skill and classification of teachers.

Braidwood, 14 August, 1871.

I BEG to suggest the advisability of a circular being issued from the Council's Office to all teachers in the Council's service holding a classification, pointing out the practical skill required from each grade of teachers, and intimating that in all cases where the results at the time of inspection are below the standard corresponding to the classification, the salary will be liable to be lowered to correspond with the practical skill, unless a satisfactory reason for the low condition of the school can be given.

I need not, I think, point out the obvious necessity, and consequent advantages to the public, of this course.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

### No. 2.

#### SECRETARY'S MINUTE.

Practical skill and classification of teachers.—Mr. M'Intyre's B.C. Memo., No. 485/71.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 26 August, 1871.

If the Inspectors faithfully and impartially carry out the determination arrived at by them at their Conference in 1868, such a circular as that suggested by Mr. M'Intyre is unnecessary. Moreover, as regards the teachers under that officer's supervision, portion of the information bearing on the subject has already been communicated to them by him in a printed circular.

But as there is some ground for the belief that the practice of the Inspectors is not uniform in dealing with questions affecting the classifications of teachers, the issue of a circular similar to that suggested may not be wholly unproductive of good.

W. WILKINS.

### No. 3.

EXTRACT from Report of Conference of Inspectors, held in February, 1868.

#### *Regulations to be observed in relation to the Classification of Teachers.*

THE Conference is of opinion that no teacher, however high his attainments, should be regarded as eligible for a first-class certificate until the results of his teaching have reached the limit of very good at least. There can be little doubt that some could satisfy the standard of attainments prescribed for Class I who are but indifferent practical teachers. For a considerable time in the past the best work has, as a rule, been performed by third-class teachers, whilst some of those highest in point of attainments have been found the least improvable, and the least hopeful as educators. It is, however, very undesirable that the Council should pay for knowledge which brings no advantages. On the other hand, there are among the teachers of the lower grades those who apply for Class I without considering the nature of the examination, the enlarged attainments required, and the unnecessary delay occasioned to the Inspector. None of those lately examined for first-class certificates have succeeded. Some have not approached the standard. In the case of more, a reasonable degree of care would have averted failure. Others knew nothing of the reading treatises beyond the Third Book. Some failed in simple fractional operations, and more of the number knew nothing of grammatical analysis beyond that required from candidates. But apart from this, the practical skill in all was defective, and the results of teaching decidedly low. To grant a first-class certificate under such circumstances would be highly inexpedient, but the mere defect of low teaching power ought to form a positive disqualification for entering upon an examination for Class I. Not only does the teacher close his school, to incur labour ending in disappointment, but the Inspector on a journey may thus occupy more than a week fruitlessly, while time is of the utmost value, and important duties wait his attention elsewhere.

The Conference is of opinion that, in order to obtain a certificate of Class II, the results of teaching should range from "very fair" to "good"; and in order to obtain a certificate of Class I, the results should range from "very good" to "excellent." It is furthermore believed that such a regulation would tend to elevate the character of the instruction; for while teachers know that they cannot obtain the higher certificates until perfectly sound results are achieved, strong efforts will be made towards improvement. To give due effect to this, Inspectors should have the power of declining to entertain the applications of all teachers who do not rise to the prescribed standard in teaching.

No. 4.

INSPECTOR, GOULBURN DISTRICT—CIRCULAR.

THE attention of teachers under the Council of Education in the Goulburn District is requested to the following instructions:—

- 1. Quarterly returns are to be kept in progress and posted up weekly. They should be dispatched to the Inspector by the first post after the last school day in the quarter. Errors or incompleteness in compiling the returns of schools, or delay in forwarding them, will render the teachers liable to a fine.
- 2. If any of the school registers, specimen forms of time-tables, or programmes, course of study for teachers, standards of proficiency for classes, or blank forms of any kind, are required for any school, the teacher should report the deficiency to the Inspector.
- 3. When teachers make application for school materials, it will be necessary to furnish the Inspector with a duplicate list of the requisites ordered, on foolscap.
- 4. Arrangements will be made for the examination of teachers at the following places during the current year:—

Yass, Queanbeyan, Goulburn, Berrima,		Moruya, Panbula, Braidwood.
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Due notice will be given of the date on which the examination will be held at each place. Teachers holding a classification above Class III, Section B, shall not be examined for—

Class II, section B, unless their practical skill in teaching is very fair.			
Class II, section A	"	"	good.
Class I, section B	"	"	very good.
Class I, section A	"	"	excellent.

Teachers who may wish to be examined with a view to promotion to any of the classifications above mentioned, in accordance with the Regulation stated, should report to the Inspector the alternative subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Goulburn, 16th May, 1874.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector of Schools.

No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO INSPECTORS.

Practical skill of teachers.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 3 October, 1871.

THE enclosed copy of a circular addressed to teachers in the Council's service is forwarded for your information. Copy annexed.

I am to remind you that the rules laid down therein will only give effect to the recommendation of the Conference of Inspectors held in the year 1868, and embodied in the subjoined extract:—

*Regulation to be observed in relation to the Classification of Teachers.*

"The Conference is of opinion that no teacher, however high his attainments, should be regarded as eligible for a first-class certificate until the results of his teaching have reached the limit of "very good," at least.

"There can be little doubt that some would satisfy the standard of attainments prescribed for Class I who are but indifferent practical teachers. For a considerable time in the past the best work has, as a rule, been performed by third-class teachers, while some of the highest in point of attainments have been found the least improvable and the least hopeful as educators. It is, however, very undesirable that the Council should pay for knowledge which brings no advantages. On the other hand, there are among the teachers of the lower grades those who apply for Class I without considering the nature of the examination, the enlarged attainments required, and the unnecessary delay occasioned to the Inspector. None of those lately examined for first-class certificates have succeeded. Some have not approached the standard. In the case of more, a reasonable degree of care would have averted failure. Others knew nothing of the reading treatises beyond the Third Book. Some failed in simple fractional operations, and more of the number knew nothing of grammatical analysis beyond that required from candidates. But apart from this, the practical skill in all was defective, and the results of teaching decidedly low. To grant a first-class certificate under such circumstances would be highly inexpedient; but the mere defect of low teaching power ought to form a positive disqualification for entering upon an examination for Class I. Not only does the teacher close his school, to incur labour ending in disappointment, but the Inspector on a journey may thus occupy more than a week fruitlessly, while time is of the utmost value, and important duties wait his attention elsewhere.

"The Conference is of opinion that, in order to obtain a certificate of Class II, the results of teaching should range from 'very fair' to 'good'; and in order to obtain a certificate of Class I the results should range from 'very good' to 'excellent.' It is furthermore believed that such a regulation would tend to elevate the character of the instruction; for, while teachers know that they cannot obtain the higher certificates until perfectly sound results are achieved, strong efforts will be made towards improvement. To give due effect to this, the Inspectors should have the power of declining to entertain the applications of all teachers who do not rise to the prescribed standard in teaching."

It is presumed that you have acted upon the views laid down in the foregoing extract; and the publication, therefore, of the circular containing the principles adopted at the Conference is intended chiefly as a notification of rules which have been in existence for some time, but not hitherto formally promulgated.

As

As no teacher is to be admitted to examination for a higher grade unless he first possesses the skill necessary to hold it, it is very desirable that increased attention should be given to this feature. In reporting, Inspectors should deal with the question in a discriminating, definite, and consistent manner, and with special reference to the results achieved by teachers, giving them full credit for whatever excellence may be found in their school. On the other hand, teachers should not suffer for defects beyond their control, whether caused by neglect of Boards, deficiency of school materials, absence of competent assistance, or special circumstances of any kind.

Your attention is here invited to the standard for estimating the proficiency of pupils—to be found in Circular No. 71, 5240, addressed to you on 28th June last, from this office.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 6.

#### COUNCIL'S CIRCULAR.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 14 September, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under consideration the necessity for determining the degree of practical skill to be exhibited by teachers for gaining or holding the various grades of classification indicated in Article 28 of the Regulations.

2. The Council has accordingly decided that the following scale shall be adopted:—

	MARKS.
For Class I.-A.—Excellent	= 10,000
„ I.-B.—Very good	= 9,000
„ II.-A.—Good	= 8,000
„ II.-B.—Very fair	= 7,000
„ III.-A.—Fair	= 6,000
„ III.-B.—Tolerable	= 5,000
„ III.-C.—Moderate	= 4,000

3. In accordance with this arrangement, before a teacher can obtain Class I., Section A, the condition of the school under his charge, as disclosed by the Inspector's report, must, in organization, discipline, and proficiency, be "excellent." The same principle will also be applied to the lower grades.

4. This decision, it is obvious, will equally affect applications for promotion under Article 39, examinations under Articles 34, 35, 36, and 37, and the retention of certificates already gained.

5. Applicants for promotion under Article 39 must, in addition to the other requirements therein specified, raise their schools to the degree of merit annexed in the foregoing table to the classification sought. Unless the Inspector's reports during three years indicate the possession of this degree of practical skill, the application will not be granted.

6. The same condition must be fulfilled in the case of applications for promotion by examination. No teacher can be admitted to examination for a higher grade unless the Examiner certify that he possesses the necessary practical skill, the Inspector's reports being regarded as the only satisfactory evidence on this point.

7. No teacher must consider himself as entitled to retain his classification unless the state of his school prove him to be possessed of the corresponding degree of practical skill. But before reducing a teacher's rank on account of an unfavourable report upon the condition of his school, the Council will afford him an opportunity of showing that he is not fairly chargeable with the decline in its efficiency.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Mr.

Teacher of the school, at

### No. 7.

THE MANNING RIVER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Taree, 2 December, 1871.

SIR,

We, the members of the Manning River Teachers' Association, beg most respectfully to address the Council of Education with regard to their circular, dated 14th September, 1871.

We are fully conscious of the actual necessity of exacting satisfactory evidence from the teachers in the service of the Council of Education, of the possession of practical skill, and of the propriety and justice of fixing a certain scale to determine the degree of practical skill, before teachers can hold or gain the grades of classification indicated in Article 28 of the Regulations.

But, with deference, we venture to submit an opinion that the scale named in the circular is so high as to be, in the case of the higher grades, practically unattainable in country schools; and that, from causes beyond the teacher's control, such as irregular attendance, and the early age at which children are withdrawn from school.

And we are of opinion that, judging by the Council's published reports, in addition to our own actual experience, we cannot see any prospect or possibility of raising our schools to the degree necessary to obtain a first-class, or even section A of the second-class.

We also respectfully submit, that the 5th article of the circular is likely to bear harshly on the teacher,—completely excluding, in our humble opinion, all hope of promotion, on account of the high standard necessary; consequently, a teacher holding section B, Class II, sees no probability of raising one of the Manning Schools to "good," much less to "very good," or "excellent." And as a consequence, he need never apply to be admitted to examination for a higher grade.

We

We would most earnestly and respectfully invite the Council's attention to article 7 of the circular. The application of this rule will, we submit, fall heavier upon those who are least able to bear it, namely, the aged teacher, who having spent the best years of his life in the profession, and having no superannuation fund to rely upon, and being less vigorous than he once was, may be less efficient in his teaching, and thereby, by this rule lose his classification when he most needs it, in trying to save a little for the declining years of his life. It also bears hard upon any man to have his classification reduced after the Council has once granted it; he is thereby disgraced in the eyes of his fellow-teachers and the public.

Believing that the Council are desirous of promoting the best interests of the teachers in their service, we earnestly pray for a favourable consideration of the above statements.

We have, &c.,

A. W. M'KINNON, Taree.  
ANDREW THOMSON, Ghinni Ghinni.  
S. G. BARNET, Dumeresq Island.  
ALEXR. LOBBAN, Croki.  
GEO. BOULTON, Yaypo.  
GEORGE HILL, Woolla Woolla.  
DAVID RITCHIE, Mitchell's Island.  
ANDREW HENDERSON, Wingham.  
GEO. A. ELLIS, Oxley Island.

THOMAS HALL, Bo-Bo Creek.  
CHARLES CAMBERON, Marlee.  
R. CHURCHILL, Tinonce.  
J. H. MORNLY, Redbank.  
Signed for { W. SMALL, Dingo Creek.  
G. ROBINSON, Dingo Creek.  
R. JOHNSTON, Lansdowne.  
JAMES STEVENSON, Cundletown.

### No. 8.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO THE MANNING RIVER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 21 February, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that careful consideration has been given to your letter of the 2nd December, respecting the operation of the circular of 14th September, 1871.

In reply, I am instructed, in the first place, to express the Council's satisfaction at the course you have pursued in bringing this subject under notice; and I am to intimate that the Council will always give the fullest attention to any similar statement of the views of teachers, especially where, as in this case, they are expressed in temperate and becoming language.

I am next to point out that, in the opinion of the Council, you have somewhat misapprehended the meaning and scope of the circular to which exception is taken. The rule therein embodied is not a new one, as you seem to suppose; for on reference to the Council's Report for the year 1868, paragraph 36, it will be seen that the same principle has always been acted upon by the Council. It is there stated:—

"The necessity for requiring a high degree of practical skill in teaching, as well as attainment, led the Council to lay down the rule that the Inspector shall not admit teachers to examination for higher classification unless they possess skill of the order stated below, viz:—

For Class I, "Excellent," or "Very good"; for Class II, "Good."

But the practice which has hitherto been followed is in the circular presented under the form of systematic rules for the information and guidance of teachers, and as a means of dealing justly with all, in accordance with their ascertained merits.

Moreover, it seems clear that you have mistaken the nature of the standard laid down in the circular. The fact that teachers have recently gained first and second class certificates may be regarded as evidence on this point. You have probably viewed the standard as an *absolute* one, in which the term "excellent" denotes a degree of perfection wholly unapproachable. But in fact, the terms employed are *relative*. It will, nevertheless, be easy to point out in detail the precise conditions on which each grade of the standard may be satisfied, and the allowances made to meet cases of irregular attendance, and other circumstances beyond the control of teachers. This question will be fully discussed at an Inspectors' Conference, which it has at length been determined to hold during the present month.

The fear you express on behalf of aged teachers the Council regards as groundless. The additional experience acquired by age will, in general, be found amply to compensate for any decline in mental or bodily vigour. Under any circumstances, the proviso that every teacher will have an opportunity of stating his case before being subjected to a reduction of classification will ensure for him a careful consideration of all the arguments that can be urged in his favour.

With one remark contained in your letter the Council fully concurs. It is admitted that "it bears hard upon any man to have his classification reduced after the Council has once granted it, as he is thereby disgraced in the eyes of his fellow-teachers and the public." But the obvious reply is, not that the Council should entirely abstain from reducing the classification, but that teachers should so conduct themselves and their schools as to render such exercise of authority unnecessary.

You may rest assured that it will give much pleasure to the Council to find henceforth that no occasion has arisen to require them to take so painful a step.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

### No. 9.

EXTRACT from Report of Conference of Inspectors, held in February, 1872, as to the best means of arriving at a definite and uniform interpretation of the Council's circular to teachers, dated 14th September, 1871.

In dealing with this subject, the Conference is aware that its importance cannot well be over-estimated. It is believed that in publishing the circular in question the Council intended to enunciate no new principles, but merely to set forth the precise operation of those already existing. Viewed under this aspect,

aspect, portions of the circular appear liable to misinterpretation, and in proceeding to deal with its main designs, the Conference submits that the results of school management should be determined or weighed in the light of the success achieved, and as far as the teacher can properly be held responsible.

This, the Conference thinks, should be stated for the information of all teachers, and especially for the satisfaction and encouragement of the faithful and meritorious.

- I. It is therefore recommended that paragraph 3 should be read as follows:—"In accordance with this arrangement, and before a teacher can obtain Class I, Section A, the condition of the school under his charge, as disclosed by the Inspector's report, must, in organization, discipline, and proficiency, as far as the teacher can fairly be held responsible for these matters, be excellent. The same principle will also be applied to the lower grades."
- II. That paragraph 5 of the circular should read as follows:—"Applicants for promotion under Article 39 must, in addition to the other requirements therein specified, raise their schools to the degree of merit annexed in the foregoing table, to the classification sought. If the Inspector's reports during three successive years have been satisfactory, and if that for the third year indicates that the practical skill has evolved results equal to the promotion sought, the application will be granted."
- III. That paragraph 6 should be rendered thus:—"No teacher can be admitted to examination for a higher grade unless the Examiner certify that he possesses the necessary practical skill; the Inspector's reports being regarded as the only satisfactory evidence upon this point."
- IV. That paragraph 7 should read as follows:—"No teacher must consider himself as entitled to retain his classification, if it should appear by the results disclosed, after two consecutive annual inspections, that through neglect, inattention, or other fault, he had permitted the school to fall below the required standard of efficiency. But, before reducing a teacher's rank on account of unfavourable reports upon the condition of the school, the Council will afford him an opportunity of showing that he is not fairly chargeable with the decline in its efficiency."

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#### No. 10.

EXTRACT from Mr. Inspector M'Creddie's Annual Report for 1872.

"REFERENCE to annex A, which contains details as to the proficiency of the pupils in the various subjects in which they were examined, will show that about 45 per cent. of the Public and Denominational Schools are 'equal to the standard.' On comparison of these results with those of the previous year, it will be seen that there has been an increase of 13 per cent. of schools examined and found "equal to the standard" during the present year. This improvement I attribute to increased devotion and industry on the part of many teachers, and to the beneficial operation of the circular of 14th September, 1871, in which the necessity for increased practical skill, as estimated by results, to render eligible for promotion to a higher grade, was pointed out."

Bathurst, 27th December, 1872.

J. M'CREDDIE,  
Inspector.

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#### No. 11.

EXTRACT from Mr. Inspector M'Intyre's Annual Report for 1872.

"So far as I can judge, taking into consideration the industry and earnestness of the teachers generally, the comprehensiveness and careful administration of the system, the improvements recently made in the training department, the beneficial effect of the Council's circular, dated 1st September, 1871, and the resolutions relative to the establishment of Provisional Schools, I think that the future prospects of the schools in this district are very encouraging, and that still greater results may be fairly anticipated."

Goulburn, 15th January, 1873.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector.

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#### No. 12.

EXTRACT from Inspector Dwyer's Annual Report for 1872.

"WITH regard to the future prospects of the schools of this district, it may be asserted that their past career gives considerable hope for their continued progress and prosperity, if, for example, during the first year's trial—as this year was—of an explicit, a definite, and in the opinion of many teachers, a high standard of attainments, so manifest an improvement has taken place, it is but reasonable to expect that when that standard has been more carefully considered, more thoroughly understood, and more correctly applied, most, if not all, of the fear and trembling which greeted its issue will have disappeared, a precise objective value will have superseded a mere expression of opinion, and teachers will have been convinced that the success or failure of their scholars lies altogether apart from special circumstances—in their own hands; that, guided and protected by the standard, they have nothing to fear from crotchets of individuals, and that the requirements specified are, in the generality of cases, to be fulfilled by industry, activity, perseverance, and skill on their part. I am of opinion that most of the teachers of this district are cordially willing to put forth these powers; that their interest in their respective schools is of a high and generous character; that their ambition is to perform their duties well; and that, animated by such desires, and directed by the light of their acquired experience and success, they will be able to render a good account of their stewardship at each succeeding examination."

Newcastle, 27 December, 1872.

W. DWYER,  
Inspector.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING REQUIREMENTS OF CIRCULAR OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th June, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of Teachers of each class, according to the Reports of 1872-73, who failed to meet the requirements of the Circular of the Council of Education of September, 1871.
- “(2.) The number of First-class Teachers who had ‘excellent’ and ‘very good’ awarded to them for the Schools under their charge.
- “(3.) The number of Second-class Teachers who attained to ‘good’ and ‘very fair.’
- “(4.) The number of Third-class Teachers who attained to ‘fair.’
- “(5.) The number of Teachers of all classes who have had their classification lowered, or are about to be reduced, in accordance with the provisions of this Circular.”

(*Mr. W. C. Browne.*)

## EDUCATION.

RETURN in accordance with the Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11 June, 1874, showing,—

- (1.) The number of Teachers of each class, according to the Reports of 1872-73, who failed to meet the requirements of the Circular of the Council of Education of September, 1871—

	1872.	1873.
Class I, section A ... ..	2	2
"  I, "  B ... ..	9	6
"  II, "  A ... ..	19	21
"  II, "  B ... ..	48	52
"  III, "  A ... ..	76	81
"  III, "  B ... ..	56	46
"  III, "  C ... ..	10	8

- (2.) The number of First-class Teachers who had "excellent" and "very good" awarded to them for the Schools under their charge—

	1872.	1873.
Excellent ... ..	0	2
Very good ... ..	2	1

- (3.) The number of Second-class Teachers who attained to "good" and "very fair"—

	1872.	1873.
Good ... ..	15	30
Very fair ... ..	48	52

- (4.) The number of Third-class Teachers who attained to "fair"—

	1872.	1873.
Fair ... ..	192	200

- (5.) The number of Teachers of all classes who have had their classifications lowered, or are about to be reduced, in accordance with the provisions of this Circular—

1872.	1873.	1874.
7	5	1

24 June, 1874.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.



The following students passed the statutory examinations, and have qualified themselves for Degrees:—

M.D.  
W. French Clay, M.B.      R. T. Jones, M.B.

M.A.  
F. D. Kent, B.A.

B.A.  
J. Waterhouse,      G. Hurst,  
J. Robertson,      J. Morrice,  
A. Campbell,      J. J. M. Beatty,  
R. Kay,      E. J. Butler,  
T. Powell,      W. Edmonds,  
T. Hill.

6. The following Honors were obtained at the examination for Bachelor Arts:—

*Classics.*  
1st Class.      2nd Class.  
J. Morrice (prize).      G. Hurst, T. Hill.

*Mathematics.*  
1st Class.  
E. J. Butler (prize); W. Edmonds.  
Gold Medal for Physics—E. J. Butler.

7. The "Deas Thomson" Scholarship for Physical Science was gained by E. J. Butler. The "Barker," for Mathematics—E. J. Butler. The "Lithgow," for general proficiency in the second year—J. Chisholm. The "Levey," for general proficiency in the first year—H. E. Barff. "Salting" Exhibition, for a student nominated by the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School—C. E. Forster. The "University" Scholarships for general proficiency—1st year, T. Butler, C. E. Forster; 2nd year, J. Oliver. "Belmore" Medal for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry with especial reference to Agriculture—

C. L. Anderson, }  
F. H. King,      } eq.

Professor Pell's prize for Mathematics—E. J. Butler. Professor Smith's prize for Physics—J. Oliver.

8. A change was made in the By-laws relating to Degrees in the Faculty of Law. Candidates for LL.D., who were previously admissible to that Degree after presenting a "thesis," will in future be required to pass an examination in Civil Law in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular works as the examiners may from time to time determine. (A copy of the By-law is appended, "A".)

9. The Senate has to report with much regret the death of one of its body—Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, Esquire, M.A.—and desires to express its sense of the loss sustained by the University, inasmuch as, independently of the learning and experience which he brought to bear upon all questions of academic discipline, he ever took a prominent position in the conduct of the examinations in Law. At a convocation of electors, holden on the 19th of April, William Bede Dalley, Esquire, was elected to fill the vacant seat.

10. By the death of John Macfarlane, Esquire, M.D., a vacancy was caused in the Board of Medical Examiners. F. Norton Manning, Esquire, was appointed in his room.

11. The scheme of partition of the unappropriated College land having been approved by the Government, and an Act passed bestowing 12 acres of it on the Prince Alfred Hospital, application was made by St. Andrew's College for the portion appropriated for its uses. The requisite permission was in accordance with the terms of the deed of grant obtained from the Governor and Executive Council, and a sub-grant was executed in favour of the College. Plans of the proposed buildings have been submitted to the Senate and approved, and contracts for the work are now in progress.

12. The attention of the Senate was drawn by the Corporation of Sydney to the bad condition of the waterhole at the north end of the University grounds, and a proposition was made that it should be handed over to them with a view to its being improved and rendered more available for public use. The proposition was acceded to, and a lease of the water area for thirty-one years at a nominal rent was issued to the Corporation—the principal conditions being, that it should be enclosed, that a proper approach should be provided for watering horses and cattle, and that the grounds immediately surrounding it should be planted with ornamental trees and maintained in good order.

13. Through the liberality of the Legislature a sum of £1,500 was appropriated for flooring the great hall with marble. This will, it is hoped, render the most important part of the building impervious to the white ant.

14. An account of the receipts and expenditure of the University, duly certified by the Auditor, is hereto appended, "B".

The preceding Report was adopted at a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th day of February, 1874, and ordered to be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

HUGH KENNEDY,  
Registrar.

## APPENDIX A.

### BY-LAW.

#### DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The degree of LL.D. shall be conferred at the expiration of two academic years from the granting of the LL.B. degree. Every candidate shall be required to pass an examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular works as the examiners may from time to time determine.

## APPENDIX B.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Sydney University, for Year ended 31st December, 1873.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, on 1st January, 1873	747 3 10	Paid for Salaries, Charges for Printing, Improvement of Grounds, &c.	6,059 3 11
Received from Government—Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0	Books for Library	23 6 0
" Pasturage	101 18 0	University Scholarships	175 0 0
" Lecture Fees, after paying Professors their shares	192 4 0	Philosophical Apparatus	140 8 6
" Degrees and Matriculation Fees	180 0 0	Investment in a Government Debenture on account of	
" Sale of old material	15 0 0	Deas Thomson Scholarship	100 0 0
" Interests and Rents on Investments under Private Foundations, viz.:		Refund to Miss Pemell of money given by her for a Prize, not awarded	10 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	£50 0 0	Scholarships, &c., under Private Foundations, namely:	
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0	Lithgow Scholarship	£50 0 0
George Allen Exhibition	15 0 0	Salting Exhibition	20 0 0
Lever Scholarship	45 0 0	Lever Scholarship	35 0 0
Deas Thomson Scholarship	125 0 0	Deas Thomson Scholarship	68 6 0
Wentworth Fellowship	30 0 0	Cooper Scholarship	22 9 4
Nicholson Prize	10 0 0	Barker Scholarship	49 19 4
Cooper Scholarship	101 10 0	Belmore Medal	28 0 0
Barker Scholarship	96 10 0	Fairfax Prize	10 0 0
Wentworth Medal	9 18 10		
Belmore Medal	15 0 0		
Fairfax Prize	30 0 0		
	667 18 10	Balance in Commercial Bank, on 31st December, 1873	*1,010 12 1
	£ 6,804 5 2		£ 6,804 5 2

\* Of this amount, £685 19s. 11d. belongs to Private Endowments, and is awaiting investment. The remaining amount of £314 12s. 3d. is alone available for the general purpose of the University.  
Sydney, 31st January, 1874.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure on account of Public Examinations, for Year ended 31st December, 1873.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Received from Candidates—Fees for Examinations	616 7 0	Paid Fees to Examiners and Expenses of Examinations	616 7 0

G. EAGAR,  
Auditor.

Sydney, 31st January, 1874.



1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vict. No. 31, sec. 21.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS PASSED BY THE SENATE.)

SECTIONS 42, 43, and 45, of the thirteenth chapter of the By-laws are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following are substituted, viz. :—

42. To obtain the degree of B.A., candidates shall pass a satisfactory examination, in two at least of the following subjects, viz. :—

1. The Greek and Latin Languages.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Chemistry, Experimental Physics, and Geology and Mineralogy.

Provided always that no candidate may elect to be exempted from examination in either the Classical or the Mathematical schools, unless he shall have obtained at least a second-class place in that school at the second yearly examination. Candidates who have passed the second yearly examination and have displayed a marked proficiency in any one of the three schools may, on the recommendation of the Examiners, be allowed to attend lectures during the third year in that school only, and to be examined for the degree of B.A. in that school only.

43. All persons who have passed the ordinary examination for degrees shall be admissible for Honors in the Classical, Mathematical, and Natural Science schools.

45. The most distinguished candidate for Honors in each of the aforesaid schools shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a prize of ten pounds.

HUGH KENNEDY,  
Registrar.

University, 25th March, 1874.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS, CHAPTER XIII.)

SECTIONS 53, 54, and 55, of the thirteenth chapter of the By-laws are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following are substituted, viz. :—

53. In addition to the private foundations, viz.,—the Barker, Deas Thomson, Cooper, and Lithgow Scholarships, each of the annual value of £50, and the Levey scholarship, of the annual value of £35, there shall be four University scholarships, each of the value of £50, payable out of the Public Endowment.

54. The above scholarships, tenable for one year, shall be awarded after examination, in the following manner :—

To undergraduates of the first year—Three scholarships for general proficiency, viz.,—Two University scholarships, the Levey scholarship.

To undergraduates of the second year—Three scholarships for general proficiency, viz.,—Two University scholarships, the Lithgow scholarship, founded in 1864.

To undergraduates of the third year—Three scholarships, viz.,—

1. For proficiency in Classics—the Cooper scholarship, founded in 1857.
2. For proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—the Barker scholarship, founded in 1853.
3. For proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics—the Deas Thomson scholarship, founded in 1854.

HUGH KENNEDY,  
Registrar.

University, 6th April, 1874.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.  
(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 18 Vict., Sec. 13.

## ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

In pursuance of the power vested in us, by the Act passed in the 18th year of Her Majesty's reign, for the incorporation of Saint Paul's College, as the same Act stands amended by another Act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty, we, the Warden and Fellows of Saint Paul's College, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions and objects of those Acts, do hereby revoke the several by-laws and rules made by the Warden and Fellows on the 3rd day of January, 1863, and do instead thereof make and establish the several by-laws and rules which are contained in the printed Schedule hereto, signed at the end thereof by the present Warden and Bursar of the said College.

In witness whereof we hereunto affix our Corporate Seal, this 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1873.

(L.S.)

By order of the Council,  
W. SCOTT,  
Warden.

## BY-LAWS.

*Membership.*

1. The Members of Saint Paul's College, in addition to the Warden, Vice-Warden, Fellows, and Students, shall be those who, having been Students of the College, continue on its books, together with such persons as the Council shall from time to time admit to honorary membership.
2. Every person, having been a student, but whose name is no longer on the College books, may, by leave of the Council, have his name restored.
3. Every person shall, on admission as a member, sign a declaration in the presence of the Warden or two of the Fellows, in a book kept for that purpose, that he will conform to all the by-laws and rules of the College.
4. Residence in College shall not be a necessary condition of membership; and members of the College shall accordingly be divided into resident and non-resident members.
5. Non-resident students shall have the same privileges, and be subject to the same discipline, except in respect of residence, as resident students.
6. Non-resident members, under such regulations as the Council may establish, shall have the privilege of temporarily residing in the College.

*Terms and Vacations.*

7. The terms and vacations shall be the same as those of the University.
8. During term, all resident students shall continuously reside in, and non-resident students shall attend daily (Sundays excepted) at the College.
9. The Warden or Vice-Warden may grant to any student, under special circumstances, temporary exemption from the preceding rule.
10. Any resident student may reside in, and any non-resident student attend at the College, during the vacations, by consent of the Warden, under such regulations as the Council may establish.

*Admission of Students.*

11. Every person desiring to be admitted a student of the College, shall make application in writing to the Warden, and such application shall be accompanied by a statement of the candidate's age, and a testimonial as to conduct from a clergyman, or from his last master or tutor.
12. If the candidate have not already matriculated in the University, he shall not be actually admitted on the books of the College until after his matriculation.

*Instruction.*

13. The course of instruction provided for all students shall be as follows:—  
*First.*—Instruction in Divinity according to the teaching of the Church of England.  
*Secondly.*—Instruction in different subjects, non-theological, such as shall be best calculated to assist the students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations.

*Divinity.*

14. Instruction in Divinity shall be conveyed by lectures delivered by the Warden or Vice-Warden.

15. The lectures and text-books shall comprise one or more of the following subjects:—Exegesis of the Old and New Testament, the Canon and Inspiration of Holy Scripture, the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, the Evidences of Religion Natural and Revealed, and Church History.

16. Examinations on the subject-matter of the lectures and of the text-books shall be held at stated periods; and a record kept by the Warden, or Vice-Warden, of the proficiency shown by the students.

17. The selection of the text-books, and subjects of the lectures, as well as the frequency of such lectures and examinations, shall be subject to the control of the Council.

18. All members of the University may attend any of the Divinity lectures.

19. Any such lectures may be given by any clergyman, with the consent of the Council.

20. There shall be held annually two Divinity examinations for the students of each year; the first in Trinity Term, and the second in Michaelmas Term.

21. The proficiency shown by the students in these examinations shall be recorded; and on the results of the two the Warden shall divide the students into classes, according to their merits.

22. To the student at the head of the first class shall be awarded a prize of books, stamped with the arms of the College, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

*Additional Divinity Instruction.*

23. Additional instruction in Divinity will be imparted to members who may desire to enter into Holy Orders.

*Subjects non-theological.*

24. Instruction in subjects non-theological shall be conveyed by the Warden or Vice-Warden to any student who shall require the same.

*Scholarships.*

25. For all College scholarships there shall be special examinations at such times and by such examiners as the Council shall appoint.

26. The examiners shall report in writing to the Council the result of such examinations; and the Council shall thereupon nominate to the scholarship the candidate who appears to have exhibited the greatest proficiency in the subjects of examination.

27. The Warden shall, in all cases, annually announce the times and subjects of examination, and the conditions under which the examination will be conducted; and where the subjects have not been prescribed by the founder they shall be selected by the Council.

28. Nothing in the preceding three rules shall prevent any founder from establishing a scholarship on any conditions which he may think fit to impose, and of which the Council shall approve.

*Chapel.*

29. Prayers shall be said daily in the College Chapel, at which all resident members, unless excused by the Warden, shall attend, and a record shall be kept of their attendance.

30. The Holy Communion shall be administered in the College Chapel once at least in each Term.

*Meals.*

31. All resident students shall dine together in the College Hall, at such hour as the Warden, subject to the control of the Council, shall from time to time appoint.

32. Other members and visitors shall be admitted to Hall upon such terms as the Council shall from time to time arrange.

*Rooms.*

33. No student shall have more than one room, except by permission of the Warden, and paying such extra sum as the Council shall determine.

34. The furniture of each room shall be provided by the occupant.

35. Any College room may at any time be visited by the Warden or Vice-Warden, who may order the removal of anything therein which he shall deem objectionable.

*Library.*

36. The Council may set apart annually a sum of money for the purchase of books for the College library, which shall be open under such regulations as may be made by the Council.

*Discipline.*

37. Punctual attendance is required from the students at all prescribed lectures and examinations.

38. The College gates shall be locked every night at a stated hour, which shall be fixed by the Warden, subject to the approval of the Council.

39. No resident student shall enter or leave the College after that hour, unless by permission from the Warden or Vice-Warden.

40. Every student who returns into College after the gates are closed shall have his name and the time of his return registered.

41. No visitor to any student shall enter the College after the gates are closed, and all visitors shall leave the College before a stated hour every night.

42. Every student shall be responsible for the orderly conduct of his visitors while within the College precincts.

43. An appropriate academic dress shall be worn by all students at Chapel, Hall, and Lectures.

44. Every student shall do his best to secure from injury the buildings, grounds, and other property of the College.

45. Every student shall repress within the College, to the utmost of his power, every deed and word of an irreligious, immoral, dishonorable, or ungentlemanly character.

46. The wilful infraction of any by-law shall be regarded as a breach of discipline.

47. Every breach of discipline shall subject the student to be summoned before the Warden, and admonished.

48. Habitual breach of discipline or any other serious offence shall subject the student to a reprimand in the presence of the Council; and in extreme cases the Council may suspend him for a limited period, or expel him from the College.

#### *Fees.*

49. All fees shall be paid to the Bursar, and their amounts and the times of payment shall be fixed from time to time by the Council.

50. The ordinary fees from members shall consist of an admission fee, and of annual fees.

51. For resident students the annual fees shall cover all charges for College instruction, as well as those for residence, board, and service.

52. For non-resident students the annual fees shall cover all charges for instruction and other College privileges to which they may be entitled.

53. An annual fee shall entitle all other members to keep their names on the College books, and thereby enjoy the privileges of membership.

54. This annual fee shall be paid yearly in advance; but at any period the member may compound, by a fixed sum of money, for all future fees.

#### *General Management.*

55. The Council shall meet at the College, or some place in Sydney, at such times as shall be appointed by themselves, or in their default by the Warden.

56. A special meeting of the Council, or of the Fellows, shall be convened by the Warden, Vice-Warden, or Bursar, upon the written requisition of one clerical and two lay Fellows.

57. Special meetings of the Council may also be convened at any time by the Warden.

58. No special meeting shall take place unless every fellow resident in Sydney, or within 50 miles of it, shall have had four days' written notice of the intended time and place of such meeting.

59. Of every other meeting two days' similar notice to every such Fellow shall be given.

60. At all meetings of the Council the Warden, if present, shall preside; and, in his absence, the Fellows present shall elect a chairman.

61. At every meeting of the Fellows a chairman shall in like manner be elected by those present.

62. At every meeting of the Council the chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote; and at every meeting of the Fellows a casting vote only.

63. If, after the lapse of half an hour from the time appointed for any meeting, a quorum be not present, such meeting shall stand adjourned to such day and hour as the Warden shall appoint.

64. Before each Council meeting a business paper shall be prepared by the Warden, containing all matters then to be brought forward; and no new subject shall be introduced, without leave of the meeting until those matters have been disposed of.

65. If any Fellow be absent from the meetings of the Council during six consecutive months, without their leave, or some cause allowed by them, his seat may be declared vacant, and a meeting be called for the election of a successor.

66. Vacancies in the office of Fellow shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows, and such members of the College continuing on its books, as shall have taken in the University the degree of Master of Arts, or any equivalent degree.

67. Every such Graduate resident in Sydney, or within 50 miles thereof, shall have notice of such vacancy, and of the intended time and place of the meeting convened to supply it.

68. Every such meeting, consisting of Fellows and Graduates jointly, shall be deemed a meeting of Fellows, within the 56th, 61st, and 62nd rules.

69. Except for purposes of College discipline, the Warden shall not be deemed absent, within the meaning of section 5 of the Act of Incorporation, unless he be beyond the distance of 50 miles from Sydney.

70. The Warden shall not absent himself from the College, in Term Time, for any period exceeding three days, without leave from the Council.

71. The Vice-Warden shall not absent himself from the College, in Term time, for any period exceeding one day, without the permission of the Warden.

72. The seal of the College shall be in the custody of the Warden, and shall not be affixed to any document, except by order of the Council.

73. The annual certificate required by the Colleges' Endowment Act, 18 Victoria, No. 37, section 5, shall be under the hands of one clerical and two lay Fellows.

#### *Bursar.*

74. At their first meeting in October the Council shall elect a Bursar for the ensuing year, commencing on the first day of January. In case of a vacancy in the office during the year a new Bursar shall be elected.

75. The same person may be re-elected as Bursar; and any Fellow may be elected to that office.

76. The Bursar shall as such be a member of the College without payment of any admission or annual fee.

77. It shall be the Bursar's duty to keep accounts of all receipts and expenditure in detail, which, made up to the 30th September, shall be laid before the Council at their first meeting after that date.

78. The Bursar shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the Council, and shall record every resolution and proceeding of the Council in the College journal.

79. The journal shall, at the close of each year, be delivered to the Warden, and be open to inspection by any of the Fellows, on application to him.

Passed the Council, the 11th day of December, 1873.

W. SCOTT, Warden.  
MICHAEL METCALFE, Bursar.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SAINT ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

(BY-LAWS OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. sec. 9.

In pursuance of the power vested in us by the Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, for the incorporation of Saint Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney, we, the Principal and Councillors of Saint Andrew's College, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions and objects of said Act, do hereby make and establish the several By-laws which are contained in the printed Schedule hereunto annexed. Signed at the end thereof by the present Principal of said College.

In witness whereof, we hereunto affix our corporate seal, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873.

By order of the Council,—  
(L.S.) ADAM THOMSON,  
Principal.

## ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—BY-LAWS.

## I.—MEMBERSHIP.

1. The members of St. Andrew's College shall be the Principal, Councillors, and students, together with those who, having been students of the College, continue on its books, by payment of an annual fee.
2. Students may be resident or non-resident.
3. Each student, whether resident or non-resident, shall before admission pay an entrance fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Council; and also produce a satisfactory certificate of character.
4. All students shall matriculate in the University, on the earliest opportunity after their admission into the College.

## II.—INSTRUCTION.

5. All instruction given in the College shall be under the superintendence of the Principal, according to such arrangements as the Council may from time to time appoint.
6. All students shall have afforded to them systematic religious instruction in accordance with the standards of the Presbyterian Church, under which shall be included the following subjects:—(1) The evidences of natural and revealed religion; (2) the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and (3) the study of the New Testament in the original; it being understood that the Principal shall have the power of exempting non-resident students from attendance in the case of any one or more of these branches.
7. Suitable tutorial assistance shall be provided to the students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, that they may attend on these with intelligence and profit.
8. Provision shall be made as soon as practicable for instruction in other branches of a liberal education than those taught in the University—such as modern languages, moral philosophy, and civil and ecclesiastical history; and, whenever arrangements shall be made with the Church for that purpose, in the various departments of theological study necessary to preparing students for the Holy Ministry.

## III.—RESIDENCE.

9. Resident students shall have rooms assigned to them in the College according to priority of application, and shall continue to reside throughout the currency of the several terms. They shall also have the option of remaining during vacations under such regulations as the Council may determine.
10. The rate of charge for board *per annum* shall be fixed by the Council, and shall be payable either in one sum at the commencement of the academic year or by instalments at the commencement of each term.
11. Any fee chargeable for access to other advantages furnished by the College, whether to resident or non-resident students, shall be fixed by the Council, and be payable at such times as it shall appoint.
12. Meals shall be provided for resident students within the College, at fixed hours, when punctuality must be observed.
13. All resident students shall attend family prayers morning and evening.
14. Every resident student shall be within the College at 8 o'clock p.m., unless allowed to be out later by the Principal.
15. Visitors to students shall be required to leave not later than 10 o'clock at night.
16. Resident and other students shall be required to obey the regulations of the College while within its walls, and be subject to its discipline, and shall be expected to protect the property of the College.
17. Any flagrant breach of discipline may subject the offender to reprimand in presence of the Council, and if persisted in, to expulsion from the College.

## IV.—THE PRINCIPAL.

18. The Principal shall exercise a careful supervision over the studies and conduct of the students, and shall do his utmost to guard their health, to promote their comfort, and to form them to correct moral and religious habits.

19. During the University terms the Principal shall reside in the College, and shall not absent himself for more than three days without leave of the Council.

## V.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

20. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of the ordinary business and management of the College within the College Buildings or at some place in Sydney, at such times as shall be appointed by themselves, or in default of such appointment, by the Principal; but a meeting for such purpose shall be held, at least, within every three calendar months.

21. A special meeting of the Council shall be convened by the Principal, on the written requisition of any three Councillors stating the object of such intended meeting; or such special meeting may be convened by the Principal on his own responsibility.

22. Notice of each meeting, whether ordinary or special, shall be issued by circular to every member, at least one full week before the holding of such meeting; and the notice for any special meeting shall indicate shortly the objects for which the same is called.

23. The Principal, if present, shall be Chairman of every meeting of Council, and in his absence, or pending any vacancy in the office, a Chairman shall be elected by the members from among themselves; and the Chairman of every such meeting shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

24. If, after half an hour from the time appointed for any meeting of Council, the quorum required by the Act shall not be present, the meeting shall lapse, and another meeting shall be called, for an early convenient day thereafter, by the Principal.

25. If any Councillor shall be absent from the meetings of the Council during six consecutive months, without leave or cause shown, his seat shall be declared vacant, and steps be thereupon taken to appoint a successor.

26. The Principal, or in his absence, the Chairman for the time-being, shall take an accurate record of the proceedings of each meeting, and afterwards engross the same in the permanent minute book, which on being confirmed at the meeting immediately following, and signed by the Chairman, shall be held authoritative.

27. The Council shall appoint a Treasurer, to whom shall be entrusted, under control of the Council, the receipts and disbursements. The Council shall keep a bank account, into which all moneys shall be paid within six days of the receipt thereof. Any demands on the Council, after being passed for payment, shall be discharged by cheque only; all cheques to be signed by two Councillors and countersigned by the Treasurer.

28. The Treasurer shall prepare a half-yearly balance sheet, made up to the 31st March and the 30th September of each year, which after being duly audited by two Councillors appointed for the purpose, he shall present to the Council, at the meeting immediately following each of these dates respectively.

29. The minute books and other documents belonging to the College shall be committed to the custody of the Principal, and shall be open to the inspection of any Councillor on application to him.

30. The common seal of the College shall be in the custody of the Principal, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Council, and the order minuted.

31. The annual certificate required by the Colleges' Endowment Act, 18 Vict. No. 37, sec. 5, shall be under the hands of two Councillors appointed for that purpose by the Council.

## VI.—ELECTION OF PRINCIPALS AND COUNCILLORS.

32. When by death, resignation, or otherwise, a vacancy occurs in the office of Principal or Councillor, and the same shall have been entered on the minutes, a meeting of the remaining Councillors and of such graduates as may be on the books of the College, if any, shall be duly called in name of the Council by circular or by public advertisement in one or more of the Sydney daily newspapers, and said meeting shall not be held sooner than three weeks after the issuing of such notice, with the proviso that no such meeting shall be held during the month of January.

33. Every such meeting of Councillors or of Councillors and graduates, of whom five shall form a quorum, shall be deemed a meeting for the purpose of electing a Principal or Councillor.

34. At any such meeting the Principal, if present, shall preside, and failing him, any member of the Council whom those present shall appoint; the Chairman, in either case, having a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

35. The name or names of persons to be proposed for the office of Principal or Councillor shall, at least ten days before the day of election, be forwarded by a duly qualified elector to the Principal, or in the event of the office of Principal being vacant, to such Councillor as may be appointed by the Council for the purpose, who, on receiving the same, shall give intimation thereof to the electors, either by circular or public advertisement.

36. At such meeting each person so nominated shall be held duly proposed. If only one candidate be proposed, the Chairman shall declare him duly elected; but if more than one, the vote shall be taken by ballot, and the Chairman shall declare the candidate having the majority of votes duly elected, or in the event of an equality, shall decide by his casting vote.

37. The proceedings of such meeting shall be duly recorded in a minute book kept for the purpose, and a copy of the minute shall also be entered in the permanent records of the Council.

Signed in name and by authority of the Council,—

ADAM THOMSON,  
Principal.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1874.*THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY, TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

9 February, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for your information, the Third Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, for the year 1873.

In submitting their Annual Report for the past year, the Trustees desire to express their regret at having to place on record the decease of one of the late members of the Board, Nichol Drysdale Stenhouse, Esq. His death took place on the 18th February, and a notification of the same was announced to the Board at their meeting held on Monday the 10th March last, when the following resolution was unanimously carried, viz.: "That this Board desires to record its sense of the great loss which has been sustained by the Free Public Library and the Colony at large, in the decease of Nichol Drysdale Stenhouse, Esq., M.A. of the University of Edinburgh and Writer to the Signet, and desires to express the same to the surviving members of his family."

A copy of this minute was transmitted to his widow.

The vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Mr. Stenhouse has been filled by the appointment of John Stewart, Esq., M.L.A., as notified in the Government Gazette of the 22nd April, 1873.

A return (*see Appendix A*), compiled in the same form as that adopted by the Trustees in their last Report, has been prepared for the current year, showing to what extent each class of books has been made use of by the readers. By this return it will be seen that the Library, on the 31st December, 1872, consisted of 21,927 volumes; to these have been added during the year 1,518 books, making a total of 23,445 volumes and 1,075 pamphlets. Within the past week 500 volumes have been received, and are now in course of classification and arrangement; and about an equal number of books are ready for shipment in London. Many of the works added during the past year to the Library are of a high standard of excellence, and though scarce in the market and consequently difficult to obtain, the Trustees have been successful in procuring, through their Agents, some of these valuable books at very reasonable prices.

It is to be regretted that a valuable selection of books was lost in the wreck of the "Royal Adelaide," and it has been necessary to ask for a sum on the Supplementary Estimates for 1873, to cover this loss, a similar amount to that asked for having been recovered from the Insurance Company.

The number of books used by readers and replaced on the shelves by the attendants for the year averages 483 daily, being a considerable increase on the daily usage in 1872; and the Trustees consider it a matter of congratulation that there has been so small an amount of mutilation and abstraction of books as compared with the reports of institutions of a similar character in the neighbouring Colonies and in other parts of the globe. It is also a satisfactory proof that, if a proper supervision is exercised over the property, those who wilfully abuse the great privilege granted by a free use of the Library are in this community comparatively few.

The Trustees regret, however, that they have found it necessary, owing to a systematic mutilation (*see Appendix G*) of the bound volumes of newspapers, to prohibit the public from free access to the gallery where these and other valuable works unbound are kept; and have therefore given instructions that the volumes are to be brought down to the centre tables of the Library as they may be required by readers. They also take this opportunity of appealing to the visitors of the Library to render such assistance as may be in their power to the officers of the institution in the discovery and punishment of any attempts at mutilation or removal of books from the Library.

The number of readers (76,659) for the year 1873 is in excess of former years, but means have been taken this year to ascertain more correctly the general average of attendance.

With a view to make further provision for shelving to receive the new books as they arrive (the room being already much too small and confined in space for readers to study with comfort), and also to improve the internal appearance of the Library, application was made, in May last, for the erection of a light gallery, fitted with shelving, at the north end of the Library, and for the painting and colouring of the

the whole of the interior of the building. The work has not yet been commenced, but tenders have been advertised for carrying it out. As these repairs will necessitate the closing of the Library to the general public for a period of about three weeks, application was made to the Government to this effect, and the requisite sanction has been obtained. Provision will also be made at the same time for a room in which lectures in connection with the institution and on scientific subjects may be given.

Donations to the Library, of which a list is given in the Appendix, have not been made so liberally as in any former year. One, however, is worthy of special notice, being a medallion relief in bronze of the late D. H. Deniehy, Esq., presented by his widow. The Trustees having accepted the offer of this cast, have placed it in a conspicuous part of the Library, as being the fittest repository for preserving a memorial of so accomplished a man of letters and so distinguished a native of the Colony.

Owing to the increasing demand by readers for the current literature of the day, arrangements have now been made with the Agents of the Trustees in London, Messrs. Trübner & Co., to send out by the earliest possible opportunity a limited selection from the latest books published in Europe and America. This course will greatly increase the literary resources of the Library, and better meet the requirements of the institution.

From the very satisfactory way in which the business of the Agency in London has been transacted, the Trustees feel confident that the selections will be made with discretion, and the inconvenience of the delay in the receipt of new books of which some readers have complained will be obviated.

These instructions were sent to England by the November mail, and it is to be regretted that, owing to no definite provision having been made by the Parliament for authorizing expenditure on account of 1874, the authority given to the Agents will remain inoperative, as the Trustees cannot take upon themselves any liability which has not obtained the previous sanction of the Legislature, and all the funds voted for the institution for 1873 have been already appropriated.

The Trustees beg to express their regret that the salaries of the officers of the Library, as recommended by them, should not have been submitted in the Estimates for 1874 to the Parliament, the Board having been scrupulously careful over all items of expenditure of the funds entrusted to their care, and having been unanimously of opinion, after mature consideration, that the recommendations of increases made by them were reasonable and just.

The Trustees feel it to be their duty again to bring under the notice of the Government the necessity of providing a more suitable and commodious building in a convenient part of the city, which would afford better accommodation to students and give larger space for the arrangement of books. The present building might then be converted into a lending branch in connection with the main reference Library, as in several similar institutions in the Mother Country.

This is a project which has been frequently under the consideration of the Trustees, but they have been compelled to arrive at the conclusion that it would be quite impracticable to carry on a lending branch within the present institution; nor indeed would it be practicable or desirable to combine a lending and a reference library in one building, as by the adoption of such a course all check upon the property of the reference portion would be destroyed.

The Trustees regard the success which has hitherto attended their efforts as a matter of congratulation; and, from their experience of the institution and of the public interest manifested in its establishment and progress, they entertain no doubt that, with a liberal support from the Legislature, it may be made a powerful instrument in the great cause of public education.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES BADHAM,

Chairman.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Library on the 31st December, 1873,—showing the additions to each Class during the year, and giving the daily average number of Books of each Class used by Readers, and replaced on the shelves by the Attendants, with the average number of Books read during the year 1873.

Presses	Synopsis of Arrangement.	Number of Books on 31st December, 1872.	Number of Books added in the year 1873.	Total number of Books on 31st December, 1873.	Daily average number of Books used in the year 1873.	Total average number of Books read in the year 1873.	Number of days open to the Public in 1873.	Number of Readers in 1873.
1 to 4	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts ... ..	2,010	242	2,252	30	9,000	303	70,000—Averaging 223 daily.
5 to 7	History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ... ..	1,850	249	2,108	26	10,908		
8 to 10	Biography and Correspondence ... ..	1,440	122	1,568	25	7,575		
11 to 16	Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels ... ..	2,068	70	2,138	29	8,737		
15	Atlases ... ..							
16 to 18	Periodical and Serial Literature ... ..	8,223	122	8,345	150	41,208		
19 to 23	Law, Politics, Commerce, Statistics, &c. ... ..	1,517	100	1,617	21	6,563		
24 & 25	Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ... ..	1,023	83	1,176	17	5,151		
26	Poetry and Drama ... ..	541	64	605	15	4,545		
27	Greek, Latin, and Foreign Literature ... ..	2,072	261	2,333*	43	13,029		
28 & 29	Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works ... ..							
30 to 33	Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and other Works of Reference ... ..	1,586	205	1,791	66	10,665		
35 to 37	Prose Fiction ... ..	1,363	.....	1,363	72	21,816		
	Patents... ..	3,161	.....	3,161	4	1,212		
		21,927	1,518	23,445	483	146,349		
	* Pamphlets not included ... ..	.....	.....	1,075*	.....	.....		
		.....	.....	24,520	.....	.....		

## APPENDIX B.

## ARRANGEMENT of the Books in the Free Public Library, Sydney.

THE presses of the Library are numbered in consecutive order,—the classes to which the books belong being specified on the top thereof. The shelves of the presses are lettered with the alphabet, and the books upon the shelf of every press are numbered from 1 upwards. Every book bears a small label with the number of the press, letter of the shelf, and its number on the shelf.

An inventory is provided for each class, arranged according to subjects, with authors added,—cross references being given to books containing information appertaining to the same class but necessarily placed in a different compartment. The books so referred to, are shown in the volume column by a cypher.

*Guide to find a Book.*

If a reader wants "The Early Years of H.R.H. the Prince Consort," (by Lieut.-Gen. C. Grey,) he will find the work under class "Biography," in press 8, shelf A, book 12.

A general catalogue, arranged according to authors only, is issued for sale to the public.

## APPENDIX C.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

*Trustees:—*

The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney (*Chairman*).

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.

The Honorable W. B. Dalloy.

W. A. Duncan, Esq.

The Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D.

Sir William Macarthur, Knt.

William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.

The Honorable Robert Owen, M.L.C.

W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A.

John Stewart, Esq., M.L.A.

*Librarian:—*Robt. Cooper Walker.

*Assistant Librarians:—*D. R. Hawley; Edward O'Brien.

## APPENDIX D.

## APPENDIX D.

## LIST of Donations during the year 1873.

- Agnew, Dr. (See Royal Society, Tasmania.)  
 Border Post and Stannum Miner, January, 1873. (Presented by the Proprietor.)  
 Bennett, Dr. G. Silk in India. (Compiled by J. Geoghegan. 1 vol. fol., Calcutta, 1872.)  
 Brown, Justina. A Reprint of issue No. 7 of the Derwent Star and V. D. Land Intelligencer, of 3 April, 1810, † sheet deny 4to, printed both sides.  
 Beaney, Dr. G. The Generative System. 1 vol. 8vo.; Melbourne, 1872. Constitutional Syphilis; 1 vol. 8vo.; Melbourne, 1872.  
 Brockhaus, F. A. Die Firma F. A. Brockhaus in Leipzig, zum hundertjährigen Geburtstage, 4 Mai, 1872. 1 vol. 4to; Leipzig, 1872.  
 Brown, J. J. A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip, in 1824, by Hamilton Hume. 2nd edition; 1 vol., pamphlet, 8vo.; Yass, 1873.  
 Bonnard, Henry. Revue Australienne: Journal des Intérêts Français en Australie, Nouvelle Calédonie, Nouvelle Zélande, Fiji, Tahiti, Polynésie. No. 1, Decembre, 1873.  
 Campbell Peter. Voluntary Personal Bush Mission Report. 1 sheet (pamphlet) 4to.  
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, N. S. Wales. (See Jones, S. W.)  
 Crestadoro A. (See Manchester Public Free Libraries.)  
 Deniehy Mrs. A Medallion Relief in Bronze, of her late husband, D. H. Deniehy.  
 Duncan Wm. Augustine. Abrégé des Commentaires de M. de Foillard sur l'Histoire de Polybe, par de Chabot. 3 vols., 4to; Paris, 1754.  
 Englishwoman's Review, The; (London) of Social and Industrial Questions, N.S. Vol. 4, Nos. 1 to 4. (Presented by the Proprietor.)  
 Farrar Wm. Grass and Sheep Farming: a Paper, Speculative and Suggestive. 1 vol., pamphlet, p. 8vo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Fairfax John & Sons, Messrs. A copy of the Sydney Mail, from 4th July, 1873.  
 Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., Messrs. The Illustrated Sydney News, from July, 1873.  
 Hannaford Samuel. Tasmanian Industries, by J. E. Calder. (Pamphlet) post 8vo., 1869.  
 Hill, The Misses. Suggestions for the Repression of Crime, contained in Charges delivered to Grand Juries of Birmingham; supported by additional Facts and Arguments by Matthew Davenport Hill. 1 vol., r. 8vo.; London, 1857.  
 Hill Florence. Children of the State—The Training of Juvenile Paupers. 1 vol., 12mo; London, 1868.  
 Jones Stephen W. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, Session 1872. 2 vols., fol., and Session 1872-3, 3 vols., fol.  
 Johnston W. Agriculture. The Art of Farming, adapted to the Colonies, for the use of the young student, with directions for Drainage and Irrigation. 1 vol., pamphlet, 8vo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Kennedy Hugh. The Sydney University Calendar, for the years 1859, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1873-4, 5 vols., 8vo.  
 Krefst Gerard. Stieler's Schul-Atlas, 1872. 1 vol., r. 8vo. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum. 1 vol., 8vo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Kay Robert. (See South Australian Institute.)  
 Knaggs & Co., R. C. The Newcastle Nautical Almanac and Guide to the Port of Newcastle, for the year 1874.  
 London Institution, The Managers of. Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution. Volumes 3 and 4., roy., 8vo.; London, 1843 and 1852.  
 Liversidge Professor A. Dentic Spots on Paper. Pamphlet, 8vo.; London, 1872.  
 Liverpool. Twentieth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library and Museum and Gallery of Art of the Borough of Liverpool, for 1872. Pamphlet, 8vo.  
 Levey G. C. Official Record of the London International Exhibition of 1873. (Melbourne, 1872-3), 1 vol., 8vo.; Melbourne, 1873.  
 Loyau George E. Colonial Lyrics; Original Poems. Pamphlet, 12mo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Laud Question, The: New South Wales. (See Wyndham.)  
 Lang Revd. J. D., D.D. Poems: Sacred and Secular; written chiefly at sea, within the last half century. 1 vol., 12mo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Manchester Free Public Libraries: Twentieth Annual Report, 1871-72. Pamphlet, roy. 8vo., and Index Catalogue of the Choriton and Ardwick lending branch. 1 vol., roy. 8vo.; Manchester, 1872.  
 Manley Wm. The Colonies (newspaper), from 125.  
 Marriott Frederick. The San Francisco News Letter. Edition for Australia.  
 Manchester Free Public Libraries. Catalogue of the books in the Reference Department, prepared by A. Crestadoro, Ph. D. 1 vol., roy. 8vo.; Manchester, 1864; and Annual Reports, 2nd 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and Index Catalogue to the Cheetham Lending Branch.  
 Mein, Captain J. S. V. Nine Photographic Views of the Nautical Training School Ship "Vernon" at Biloela, with views of the boys working at their various trades and occupations.  
 Milford Frederick, M.D. New South Wales Medical Gazette, vol. 3. 8vo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Macleay Wm., M.L.A.—The Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales. Volume second. Half calf; Sydney, 1873.  
 New Zealand Government. Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives of New Zealand. Vols. 1 to 3. Fol.; Wellington, 1872. Results of a Census of New Zealand, taken for the night of 27th February, 1871. 1 vol., fol.  
 Northern Agricultural Association, Singleton, New South Wales. (Presented by C. Poppenhagen, Esq.)  
 Perry Wm., senr. Mineralogy. By F. Moh. 1 vol., 8vo.; Edinburgh, 1820.  
 Queensland Government. The Acts of the Parliament of Queensland, 37° Victoria. First Session of 1873. Fol.  
 Ross, Dr. A. The Power of Mind over Matter; or Thoughts suggested on reading Nichols' Confession of the Parramatta River Murders. Pamphlet, 8vo.; Sydney, 1872. Jottings on Vitality; or, the Physical Basis of Life. Reprinted from the Medical Gazette. Cr. 8vo.; Sydney, 1872.  
 Rankin Geo. Bush Essays. By Capricornus. Pamphlet, 8vo.; Edinburgh, 1873.  
 Reid George H. The Diplomacy of Victoria on the Postal Question. Pamphlet, 8vo.; Sydney, 1873.  
 Richards Thomas. Public Funeral of the late Wm. Charles Wentworth, Tuesday, 6 May, 1873; 1 vol., 8vo., Sydney, 1873. Crown Lands Act, New South Wales. 1 vol., 1873.  
 Royal Society of Tasmania. Papers and Proceedings for 1872. 1 vol., 8vo.; Tasmania, 1873. (Presented by Dr. Agnew.)  
 Social Reformer, The; Organ of the Sons of Temperance, Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales, from No. 19 of vol. 1. (Presented by the Proprietor.)  
 Salford. Report of the Museum, Library, and Park Committee of the Borough of Salford, 1871-2. Pamphlet, 8vo.  
 Schomburgk Dr. R. Papers read before the Royal Society, Adelaide. Pamphlet; post, 8vo.  
 South Australia, per favour of the Chief Secretary. The Parliamentary Papers for the year 1872. 3 vols.; fol.; Adelaide, 1872.  
 Stormer J. B. The Gulgong Evening Argus and Home Rule Mining Record, from 28th August, 1873.  
 Spagni Antonio. Das Leben des seligen, Herr Josephimi Lutkemans, S.S. Theol. Doct. Von Philipp Julio Rehtmeyer. 1 vol., 12mo. Anno 1720. Opere Varie di Alessandro Manzoni. 1 vol. roy. 8vo.; Milan, 1870.

## APPENDIX D—continued.

LIST of Donations during the year 1873—continued.

- Stephen Sir Alfred, Knt. Compendium of the Census of the United States, by F. A. Walker, 1870. 1 vol., roy. 8vo.; Washington, 1872. Catalogue of Donations to the Public Library of Victoria, from 1866 to 1872. 1 vol., roy. 8vo.; Melbourne, 1873. Statistical Tables, relating to the Colony of Victoria, prepared for the London International Exhibition of 1873. By Wm. Hy. Archer, Registrar General, December, 1872. (1 sheet) imperial.
- South Australian Institute. Report for 1872-3. (Presented by Robert Kay, Esq.) Pamphlet, sm. 4to.
- Tasmania. (Presented by the Government). The Acts of the Parliament, 36 Victoria, 1872. Vol. 5, parts 3 and 4; 1872-3, 2 vols., fol. Journals of the Legislative Council, Second Session of the Fifth Parliament, and First Session of the Sixth Parliament. Vol. 18., fol.; Tasmania, 1873.
- Tasmania. Report of the Trustees of the Tasmanian Public Library, for the year 1872. Pamphlet, fol. (Per favour of S. Hannaford, Esq.)
- Victoria (The Government of, per favour of the Chief Secretary). Votes and Proceedings of the Parliament. Vols. 1-3; Session, 1872.
- Woman's Journal The, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, from 7th June, 1873. (Presented by the Editors.)
- Wyndham John. The Land Question: Address of the President of the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Maitland, September 22nd, 1873. Pamphlet, 12mo.; Sydney.

## APPENDIX E.

LIST of Books added to the Library from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1873.

- (NOTE. The books marked thus \* are part of the bequest of the late Mr. Justice Wise, which have now been bound, and were not previously in a condition to issue to readers.)
- Asserbo et de Söborg, Vestiges de. (Donation.)
- \*Australasia. The Journal of Australasia. Vol. 1, 1856.
- \*Australia Felix, monthly Magazine. Nos. 1 and 2, 1849.
- \*Allen's Twopenny Trash. Nos. 2 and 3, 1858.
- \*Australian Band of Hope Review. Vol. 1, 1856.
- \*Aurora Australis (Magazine). No. 1, n.d.
- \*Allen James. Journal of.
- \*Approaching Crisis of Britain and Australia.
- \*Australian Discovery and Colonization.
- \*Addresses to Prisoners. By Backhouse and others. Annales des Mines, 4 vols.; et Parties Administratives. 2 vols.
- \*Australian Diocesan Committee. Catalogue of Books.
- \*Australian Medical Library. Catalogue of Books.
- \*Australian Subscription Library. Catalogues and Rules, 1834, 1850.
- \*Arnould Joseph. Catalogue of Books, 1829.
- \*Australasia. Minutes of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Bishops, 1850.
- \*Australia. Minutes of the Synod, Church of Scotland, 1840-41.
- Aristophanis Fabulæ, Superstites et Perditarum Fragmenta.
- Adams John. Memoirs and Writings of Camoens 2 vols.
- Acosta Joseph. Historie of the East and West Indies.
- Anvár-i Subahí; or, the Lights of Canopus.
- Aberdeen, Earl of. Grecian Architecture.
- \*Arrowsmith's Map of Australia.
- \*Australian Gold Digger's Monthly Magazine, 1853.
- \*Australia. An impartial examination of all the Authors on Australia. 1838.
- American Overland Route. Guides, Maps, &c. (Donation.)
- \*Australian Patriotic Association. Letter to C. Buller.
- \*Australia; Woman's work in.
- \*Appeal on behalf of perishing Souls. Tasmania, 1856.
- \*Australasian Baptist Magazine, 1859.
- \*Address to Parents. Launceston, 1837.
- \*Australian Club. Rules and Regulations, 1838.
- \*Australian College Reports, 1832-35.
- \*Australian School Society Report, 1836.
- \*Australian Religious Tract Society Reports, 1824-61.
- \*Australian Agricultural Company. Reports, 1835-41.
- \*Agricultural Society of New South Wales; Catalogue of Live Stock, &c., 1860.
- \*Australian Floral and Horticultural Society. Report, 1842.
- \*Australian Mutual Provident Society. Act of Incorporation, &c., 1857.
- \*Asylum for the Blind. Prospectus. Sydney, n.d.
- \*Aldwell J. A. Prize Essay, of the Melbourne Labor League.
- Almanach Belge, pour 1836. (Donation.)
- \*Abolitionists and Transportationists; a Satirical Poem.
- \*Australian Quarterly Journal, 1828.
- Australian Handbook and Almanac for 1870.
- \*Atlas Investment and Building Society; Rules, &c., 1858.
- Anderson J. C. History and Antiquities of Shropshire.
- Australian School Review, 1873. (Donation.)
- Al-Makkari A. J. M. Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain. 2 vols.
- America. The History of the War in America. 1778. 3 vols.
- Aristotle; Nicomachean Ethics of.
- Anecdotes interessantes et historiques, 1777.
- Austin J. Lectures on Jurisprudence. 2 vols.
- Amos S. Systematic View of Jurisprudence.
- Anderson J. Strength of Materials, &c.
- Arundale F. Gallery of Antiquities.
- Audubon J. J. Ornithological Biography. 5 vols.
- \*Auxiliary Bible Society. Reports, &c., 1809-64.
- Artaud F. Tableaux Antiquités, etc., du Musée de Lyon. (Donation.)
- \*Australian Magazine, 1821.
- Akerman J. Y. Coins of the Romans.
- Australian Pulpit News, 1873.
- All the Year Round. Vols. 8 and 9.
- Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. 10. Athenæum. Vol. for 1872.
- Annual Register, for 1872.
- Æschylus; the Lyrical Dramas of. 2 vols.
- Anthropological Review. Vols. 1 to 8.
- Anthropology; Journal of. 1870-71.
- Anthropological Institute; Journal of. 1872.
- Audubon J. J. The Birds of America. 8 vols.
- Abbott E. A. Shakespearian Grammar.
- Aringhi P. Roma subterranea novissima. 2 vols.
- Ackermann R. History of Westminster Abbey. 2 vols.
- Argyll, Duke of. Iona.
- Audubon J. J. Quadrupeds of North America. 3 v.
- Anville J. B. B. d'. Notice de l'ancienne Gaule.
- Anville J. B. B. d'. Traité des mesures Itinéraires.
- Ascham R. The English Works of.
- Aristophanis Comœdiæ. 5 vols.
- \*Australian Medical and Surgical Review, 1863.
- Abbott F. Meteorological Observations. (Donation.)
- Architect The. Vol. 8.
- Archer W. H. Facts and Figures.
- \*Boston. Catalogue of the Public Library. ——— Rules and Regulations of the Public Library. 1858. (Donation.)
- \*Bible Society (B. and F.), Report of 1864.
- \*Band of Hope Journal, Sydney, 1858.
- Bush Essays. By "Capricornus." (Donation.)
- \*Binney Thos. The Church of the Future.
- Bonwick J. The Wild White Man. (Donation.)

## APPENDIX E—continued.

## LIST of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- \*Bonwick J. Sketch of Boroondara.  
 \*Bailliere F. Catalogue of Medical Works.  
 Birmingham. Annual Report of the Free Library Committee, 1867. (Donation.)  
 \*Burgoyne, Sir J. On Macadamized Roads.  
 Bourne V. Poemata Latinæ.  
 Burnouf E. Introduction à l'Histoire du Bouddhisme.  
 Borlase W. Antiquities of the County of Cornwall.  
 Bains G. Memorie Storico Critiche di G. Pierluigi da Palestrina. 2 vols.  
 Barbour J. The Bruco. 3 vols.  
 Brasseur de Bourbourg, l'Abbé. Bibliothèque Mexico Guatémaliense.  
 Brooks S. H. The Erection of Dwelling-houses.  
 \*Brougham Lord. Address delivered at the University of Edinburgh.  
 \*Best J. Review of a Letter by H. P. Fry. Hob. Town, 1847.  
 \*Bolton Public Library. Regulations, &c., 1791.  
 \*Bradford School of Industry, Rules, 1808.  
 Brunshäuser Elb-Zoll-Tarif. (Donation.)  
 \*Barrington G.; Life and Trial of.  
 \*Boston Normal Institute, Report, 1863.  
 \*Broughton, Bishop. Speech on Education. Sydney.  
 \*Broughton, Bishop. Sermons. Sydney, 1829-48.  
 \*Burial Boards, Instructions for.  
 \*Busteed T. M. On Trades' Unions.  
 \*Bent A. Appeal to the Australian Public.  
 \*Bland W. Services rendered to New South Wales.  
 \*——— Suppression of Spontaneous Combustion.  
 \*Brodribb W. A. Address to Capitalists and the Labouring Classes.  
 \*Bingle J. Letter to the Secretary of State.  
 \*Broughton, Bishop. Speech in the Legislative Council. Sydney, 1839.  
 \*British and Foreign School Society, Principle of.  
 \*Broughton, Bishop. Petition against the System of Education. Sydney, 1836.  
 \*Bicheno J. The Signs of the Times. 1794.  
 \*Bullar J. Discourse on the Death of Canning. 1827.  
 \*Backhouse J. and Walker G. W. Christian Addresses.  
 \*Booth A. Death of Legal Hope.  
 Beg Dr. The Pope as a Political Chief. (Donation.)  
 Brady C. On Silk. (Donation.)  
 ——— The Ailant Silkworm. (Donation.)  
 Bate J. M. Silk Cultivation. (Donation.)  
 Barry Sir R. Lecture on Agriculture. (Donation.)  
 \*Bible Society, Bradford, Report. 1812.  
 \*Bible Association, London, Annual Reports, 1815, 1816.  
 \*Bank of New South Wales, Reports, 1852-54.  
 \*Ballarat Mechanics' Institute. Annual Reports, 1861-63.  
 Ballarat East Public Library. Annual Report, 1869. (Donation.)  
 \*Bennett Dr. On Acclimatisation.  
 \*Beit J. N. Management of Gold Fields.  
 \*Ballarat Mechanics' Institute. Catalogues.  
 \*Bonar Mr. Thoughts on board the "Cræsus."  
 \*Burke and Wills. In Memoriam.  
 \*Barry Sir R. Address to the Members of the Victorian Institute.  
 \*Bowman R. Testimonials.  
 \*Ballarat District Almanac for 1864.  
 Blondin, J. N. Grammaire Polyglotte. (Donation.)  
 Bismarck, Count. Speeches. (Donation.)  
 \*Buddle Thos. The Maori King Movement.  
 \*Brown P. Sermon, preached Feb. 27th, 1799.  
 \*Brookfield W. H. Report on the King's Somerborne School.  
 Bengal. Code of Bengal Military Regulations. (Donation.)  
 Bulwer, Lord Lytton. Odes and Epodes of Horace.  
 Banier, Abbé. Mythology and Fables Explained. 4 vols.  
 Boisselin L. de. Ancient and Modern Malta. 2 vols.  
 Belzoni G. Egypt and Nubia. (Plates.)  
 Bucaniers of America.  
 Burigny J. L. de. Life of Hugo Grotius.  
 Bush R. J. Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow-shoes.  
 Bloxam C. L. Metals, their properties and treatment.  
 Browning R. Fifine at the Fair.  
 ——— Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.  
 Brant S. The Ship of Fools.  
 Brathwait R. Barnabe Ritrarium. 2 vols.  
 Birch John. Examples of Labourers' Cottages.  
 Bertram J. G. Harvest of the Sea.  
 Bopp F. Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit. 3 vols.  
 Bewick's Woodcuts.  
 Beane J. G. The Generative System. (Donation.)  
 ——— Constitutional Syphilis. (Donation.)  
 \*Bourne G. Journal of Landsborough's Expedition.  
 \*Burke Edmund. Letter to a Noble Lord, 1796.  
 \*Bedford E. S. P. Letter respecting St. Mary's Hospital.  
 Baltimore Lord. A Tour to the East.  
 Boswell J. Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.  
 Beltz G. F. Memorials of the Order of the Garter.  
 Bloxam C. L. Chemistry.  
 Biographie Générale Nouvelle. 46 vols.  
 Buffon G. L. de. Natural History, 16 vols.  
 Bartech A. Le Peintre Graveur. 22 vols.  
 Builder The. Vols. 5 and 30.  
 Blackwood's Magazine. Vol. 112.  
 British Quarterly Review. Vol. 56.  
 Bacon, Lord. Essays.  
 Bevan W. L. Student's Manual of Modern Geography.  
 Bevan W. L. Student's Manual of Ancient Geography.  
 Bentham Geo. Handbook of British Flora. 2 vols.  
 Berkeley M. J. Handbook of British Mosses.  
 Brewer J. S. Letters and Papers, Reign of Henry VIII. Vol. 4, part 2.  
 Bailey P. J. Festus: a Poem.  
 Boeckh A. The Public Economy of Athens. 2 vols.  
 Brown C. P. Carnatic Chronology.  
 Boisduval Dr. Genera et Index Europæorum Lepidopterorum.  
 Boisduval Dr. Faune entomologique de l'Océanie. Essai sur l'Entomologie horticole. Considérations sur des Lepidoptères.  
 Barton G. B. Poets and Prose Writers of New South Wales.  
 \*Brockett W. E. Narrative of a Voyage from Sydney to Torres' Straits.  
 \*Bell W. On the Treatment of Small Pox.  
 \*Bell F. A. Industry and Commerce relieved.  
 Brockhaus F. A. Die Firma in Leipzig. (Donation.)  
 Boitard et Canivet. Manuel du Naturaliste Préparateur. (Donation.)  
 Bruxelles. Catalogue des Tableaux exposés au Musée. (Donation.)  
 \*Blaxland G. Tour across the Blue Mountains, 1823.  
 Campbell, P. Bush Mission Report. (Donation.)  
 Condorcet, Marquis de. Progrès de l'Esprit Humain. (Donation.)  
 Cooper Sir A. Dictionary of Surgery. Vol. 2.  
 Colonies The. A newspaper. (Donation.)  
 Ching Tih, Emperor. The Rambles of. 2 vols. (Donation.)  
 Campbell Dr. Diary of a Visit to England. (Donation.)  
 Cordial and Liqueur Maker's Guide. (Donation.)  
 \*Coode G. Report of the Poor Law Board.  
 \*Cartwright R. Catalogue of Books.  
 \*Co-operator The. 1864.  
 \*Catalogues of Books. 1822-62.  
 Constituency betrayed. (Donation.)  
 Chevalier M. On the probable fall in the value of Gold.  
 Clemens S. L. (Mark Twain). The Innocents Abroad.  
 Camden Society Publications, 1871-72. 5 vols.  
 China. Mémoires des Chinois. 17 vols.  
 Chandler R. Life of William Waynflete.  
 Complaynt of Scotland.  
 Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph Ben Joshua Ben Meir. 2 vols.  
 Cooke M. C. Account of British Fungi.  
 ——— Rust, Smut, Mildew, and Mould.  
 \*Colonial Handbook for Farmers, &c.  
 \*Church of England Schools. Rules.  
 \*Church of England and the Sydney University.

## APPENDIX E—continued.

LIST of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- \*Colonists Right. By J. S. K.  
 \*Cunningham P. On the causes of Magnetic Variation.  
 Colonial Office List for 1873.  
 \*Curr J. The Learned Donkeys of 1847.  
 \*Chapman H. S. Parliamentary Government.  
 \*Cockercill J. T. Scenes behind the Curtain.  
 \*Cox F. H. Letter to all who call themselves Christians.  
 \*Congregational Dissenters—Declaration of.  
 \*Clarke W. B. Geological Discoveries in Australasia.  
 Campbell P. Life and Labours of. (Donation.)  
 \*Colonial Society, The. Rules, &c.  
 \*Calcutta School Book Society. Reports, 1820-21.  
 \*Church of England Book Society, Sydney. Report, 1841.  
 \*Church of England Mission to the Aborigines Report, 1864.  
 \*Church of Scotland. Report of the General Assembly, 1840.  
 Clarence and New England Almanac for 1871-2. (Donation.)  
 Conwell W. E. E. On Pulmonary Disease in India. (Donation.)  
 \*Close F. Justification of Charges against the B. and F. School Society.  
 \*Coming Struggle. The.  
 Chalmers A. Biographical Dictionary. 32 vols.  
 Chastellux F. J. Travels in North America. 2 vols.  
 Chambers R. Domestic Annals of Scotland. 3 v.  
 Conington J. Miscellaneous Writings. 2 vols.  
 Creasy Sir E. Imperial and Colonial Constitutions.  
 Colbrooke H. T. Miscellaneous Essays. 2 vols.  
 Carte T. General History of England. 4 vols.  
 Cavendish G. Life of Cardinal Wolsey.  
 Clegg S. On the manufacture of Coal Gas.  
 Couch J. History of Polperro.  
 Clavigero, Abbe. History of Mexico. 2 vols.  
 \*Church Society Sydney, &c. Reports, 1852-65.  
 \*Chapman and Thomas. Our Refutation.  
 Combe C. Nummorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium.  
 Castelli G. L. Siciliae Populorum et Urbium Regum.  
 Carruthers J. History of Scotland. 2 vols.  
 Cardwell E. Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks.  
 Carlyle T. Critical and Miscellaneous Essays. 6 vols.  
 Chambers's Journal. Vol. for 1872.  
 Cornhill Magazine. Vol. 26.  
 Cambridge University Calendar for 1873.  
 Curtius Dr. Student's Greek Grammar.  
 Chambers W. and R. Memoir of Robt. Chambers.  
 Coulanges F. de. La Cité Antique.  
 Curtis J. British Entomology. 3 vols.  
 Cuvier, Baron. The Animal Kingdom.  
 Catalogue des Livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roy. 10 vols.  
 Classical Museum, The. 7 vols.  
 Chetham Society Publications. 83 vols.  
 Cornelissen J. E. Temperatuur van het Zee-water. 2 vols. (Donation.)  
 Curtis's Botanical Magazine. Vol. 28.  
 \*Clarke W. B. Hints respecting the Discovery of Gold.  
 \*Collinson A. Small Pox and Vaccination.  
 \*Crown Lands. A Letter to Sir John Bull.  
 Capital Punishment, its abolition considered. (Donation.)  
 \*Catalogue of the Products of N. S. Wales, Sydney. 1854 and 1861.  
 Catalogue of the Products of N. S. Wales, Sydney. 1867. (Donation.)  
 \*Canterbury Papers, No. 1, N. S.  
 \*Ceylon Calendar; 1819, 1821. 2 vols.  
 \*Catalogues of Books. 1822-27. 2 vols.  
 Chambers R. Index to Next of Kin. (Donation.)  
 Companion to the Almanac, 1845.  
 \*Dwight H. T. Catalogue of Works on the Colonies.  
 Dibdin T. F. Bibliotheca Sponceriana. 4 vols.  
 Drake F. History and Antiquities of York.  
 Dabistan The, or School of Manners. 3 vols.  
 Drake E. C. Collection of Voyages and Travels.  
 \*Dawes R. Schools, &c., for the Industrial Classes.  
 ——— Hints on National Education.  
 \*Darke W. W. Observations on Convicts.  
 \*Dindorf W. Lexicon Sophocleum.  
 \*Dublin International Exhibition 1865. Report.  
 \*Denison Sir W. Lecture on Education.  
 \*Duncan W. A. Lecture on National Education.  
 \*Davitt A. National System of Education.  
 \*Dawes R. Remarks on the Plans of the Council of Education.  
 \*Davis J. Mormonism, or the Latter-Day Saints.  
 \*Deaf and Dumb Institution of N. S. Wales, Anniversary 1862-3.  
 \*Denominational Schools of N. S. Wales. Rules, &c.  
 Devrient E. Recollections of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.  
 Dana J. D. Corals and Coral Islands.  
 Digby Sir K. Private Memoirs of.  
 Dana J. D. System of Mineralogy.  
 Dibdin T. F. Bibliographical Antiquarian. 2 vols.  
 ——— Bibliomania.  
 Dindorf W. Poetae Sconici Graeci.  
 Dilke Sir C. W. Greater Britain.  
 Drake N. Shakspeare and his times. 2 vols.  
 Deschanel A. P. Treatise on Natural Philosophy.  
 \*Dyer G. Complaints of the Poor.  
 Dibdin T. F. Tour in France and Germany. 3 vols.  
 Dublin Review. Vol. 18.  
 Dublin University Magazine. Vol. 80.  
 De Tocqueville A. Correspondence. 2 vols.  
 Doré G. and Jerrold. London: a Pilgrimage.  
 Debrett J. Illustrated House of Commons.  
 Davies Lady. Recollections of Society. 2 vols.  
 Dunbar W. Poems. 2 vols.  
 D'Israeli I. Curiosities of Literature (Bolton Corney.)  
 Drake F. S. Dictionary of American Biography.  
 De Morgan A. Differential and Integral Calculus.  
 D'Ideville H. Journal d'un Diplomate en Italie.  
 \*Dickinson John Nodes. Letter to the Speaker of the Legislative Council.  
 \*Duncan W. A. Treatise on the Culture of the Olive Tree.  
 \*Drinkamania.  
 Dwight H. T. Art of Making Capons. (Donation.)  
 Edwards E. Medals struck in France. (Donation.)  
 Echo de la Nouvelle Jerusalem. (Donation.)  
 Edinburgh Review, Index. 2 vols.  
 Erasmus. Desiderii Erasmi Roterodami Coloquia. 2 vols.  
 Eastlake C. L. History of the Gothic Revival.  
 Early English Text Society Publications. 3 vols.  
 \*Eskell L. Guide for the Preservation of the Teeth.  
 \*Emigrants. A few words to Emigrants' Wives.  
 ——— Practical advice to Emigrants.  
 \*Edwards E. Letter to the Earl of Ellesmere.  
 ——— On the Paucity of Libraries.  
 \*Emerald Hill Mechanics' Institute. Report, 1848.  
 Elliott S. Introduction of Local Industries. (Donation.)  
 \*East India Year Book for 1841.  
 Edinburgh Review. Vol. 136.  
 Eclectic Review. Vol. 7.  
 Eden C. H. My Wife and I in Queensland.  
 Elcho, Lord. Letters on Military Organization.  
 Elgin, Earl of. Letters and Journals.  
 Evans J. Ancient Stone Implements.  
 Eckhel J. H. Doctrina Numorum veterum. 9 vols.  
 Euripidis Tragedia.  
 Eccleston J. Introduction to English Antiquities.  
 Erasmi Adagiorum digesta.  
 Englishwoman's Review. Vol. 4, N. S. Nos. 1-4. (Donation.)  
 \*Foster J. F. L. The New Colony of Victoria.  
 Fowler R. On the State of the Mind during Sleep. (Donation.)  
 Farrer W. Grass and Sheep Farming. (Donation.)  
 \*Forbes R. Minor Morals.  
 Francis H. Present and Future Government. (Donation.)  
 \*Ferguson F. Catalogue of Plants, &c.  
 Ford F. C. La République Argentine. (Donation.)  
 Franklin B. Memoirs of his Life and Writings. 6 vols.  
 Forbes R. Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion.  
 Fawcett H. Essays and Lectures.

## APPENDIX E—continued.

## LIST of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- Ffoulkes E. S. Christendome's Divisions. 2 vols.  
 Forster J. Life of Charles Dickens. Vol. 2.  
 \*Fawkner J. P. Squatting Orders in Council.  
 Foreign Office List for 1873.  
 Flicsbach F. Münzsammlung.  
 Fraser's Magazine. Vols. 6 and 78.  
 Fortnightly Review. Vol. 12.  
 Fleming W. Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy.  
 Faraday M. Experimental Researches.  
 Course of Six Lectures.  
 Freeman E. A. Historical Essays. Second Series.  
 Freeman E. A. Old English History.  
 Fortescue Sir J. De laudibus legum Angliæ.  
 Fabricius J. A. Bibliotheca Latina. 3 vols.  
 Bibliotheca Latina, Media et infimæ Etatis. 6 vols.  
 Fisher T. J. Colonial Law Reform. (Donation.)  
 Fontenelle J. de. Manuel de Physique amusante. (Donation.)  
 Florian J. P. C. de. Numa Pompilius. (Donation.)  
 Gonzalvo de Cordoue. (Donation.)  
 Fénelon F. de. Vies des anciens Philosophes. (Donation.)  
 Ferrier A. Description de la ville d'Anvers. (Donation.)
- \*Gold Pen and Pencil Sketches. By G. F. P.  
 George's River Trip; Account of. (Donation.)  
 Grammar of the Tahitian Dialect. (Donation.)  
 Guizot F. P. G. Dictionnaire Universel.  
 Geoghegan J. Account of Silk in India. (Donation.)
- \*Gibbons W. S. Kerosene Oil, what it is.  
 \*Guizot F. Why was the English Revolution successful?  
 \*Gladstone W. E. Address delivered before the University of Edinburgh.  
 \*Gregson T. G. Speech on Public Education.  
 \*Goulburn District Hospital. Annual Reports, 1851-5.  
 \*Gold in Victoria. By Colonus.  
 \*Grimstone S. E. Southern Settlements of New Zealand.  
 Gray J. E. Lizards of Australia and New Zealand.  
 Gray T.; The Works of. 2 vols.  
 Grotius H.; The Life of.  
 Good Words. Vols. for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1872.  
 Goodeve T. M. Elements of Mechanism.  
 Griffin W. N. Elements of Algebra, &c.  
 Notes on the Elements of Algebra.  
 Green H. Andrea Alciati and his Books of Emblems.  
 Gibbon E. Life and Letters of.  
 Grotius H. De Jure Belli. 2 vols.  
 Geschichte der Wissenschaften. Vols. 11, 12, 13.  
 Grampian Club Publications. Vol. for 1872.  
 Granier de Cassagnac A. Working and Burgher Classes.  
 Grasse J. G. T. Handbuch der alten Numismatik.  
 Gentleman's Magazine. Vol. 9, n. s.  
 Graphic, The. Vol. 6.  
 Gothaischer Hofkalender, für 1873.  
 Gothaisches Taschenbuch, für 1873. 2 vols.  
 Gibbon E. The Student's Gibbon.  
 Gray S. O. British Sea-weeds.  
 Grose F. Antiquities of England and Wales. 4 vols.  
 Grindlay Capt. Scenery, &c., on the western side of India.  
 Grote Mrs. Personal life of George Grote.  
 Goethe J. W. von. Goethe's Werke. 36 vols.  
 Gage J. History and Antiquities of Suffolk.  
 Gardener's Magazine. Vol. 15.  
 Gardeners' Chronicle for 1872.
- \*Home Companion.  
 Hamonière G. Grammaire Espagnole. (Donation.)
- \*Hobart Town Magazine. Vols. 1-3.  
 \*Hurlbut E. P. Essays on Human Rights.  
 Homerus. The Iliads of Homer, (by Chapman). 2 vols.  
 Homerus. Carmini Homericæ (Bekker). 2 vols.  
 Holmes O. W. Astruc.  
 Border Lines of Knowledge.  
 Currents and Counter-currents.  
 Songs in many Keys.  
 The Guardian Angel.
- Holmes O. W. Autocrat of the Breakfast-table.  
 Soundings from the Atlantic.  
 Elsie Venner.  
 Mechanism in Thought and Morals.  
 Professor at the Breakfast-table.  
 Poems.
- Humbert Bazile M. Buffon, sa Famille, etc.  
 Hafiz Ool-Moolk, Hafiz Rehmud Khan, Life of.  
 \*Hull Capt. Volunteer List, Tasmania.  
 \*Hall J. Plan for Colonising Prince Albert's Land.  
 \*Hill M. D. A Voice from the Bench.  
 A Voice from the Bench vindicated.  
 \*Hare T. Dwellings of the People.  
 Haines H. Der Staat Alabama. (Donation.)  
 \*Hale M. B. Transportation Question.  
 \*Hargrave J. F. Syllabus of two courses of Lectures.  
 Lecture on Law.  
 \*Holyoake G. J. Self-help by the People.  
 Haut-Rhin.—Société des Bibliothèques Communales. (Donation.)  
 \*Hobart Town. Removal of Alex. Cheyne, Esq.  
 \*Holt T. Speeches on Education.  
 \*Hearne W. H. Lecture on Adult Educational Classes.  
 \*Hawkins E. Manual for Christians.  
 \*Horticultural Magazine, 1865.  
 \*Home Visiting and Relief Society. Reports, 1863-4.  
 \*Horticultural Society of Sydney. Reports, 1864-5.  
 \*Hunter River Vineyard Association. Reports, &c., 1854.  
 Hamlet Controversy. Was Hamlet mad? (Donation.)  
 Hoffmann H. A Collection of Proverbs. (Donation.)  
 \*Horne M. Letters on Missions.  
 Halliwell J. O. Historical Account of the New Place.  
 Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 2 vols.  
 Hân Keong Teew, or the Sorrows of Hân.  
 Habington W. Castara.  
 Hamilton W. Poems and Songs.  
 Hübner, Baron. Life and Times of Sixtus the Fifth. 2 vols.  
 Honigberger J. M. Thirty-five Years in the East. Histoire des Ordres Militaires. 4 vols.  
 Hansard's Debates. Vols. 211, 212, 213, and Index for 1872.  
 Hurst J. T. Hand-book for Architectural Surveyors, &c.  
 Hays J. J. The Land of Desolation.  
 Holland Sir H. Recollections of Past Life.  
 Hazlitt W. Table Book.  
 Helps A. Thoughts upon Government.  
 Huxley T. H. Lay Sermons.  
 Home H. H. Memoirs of.  
 \*Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, Reports, 1856-63.  
 Horne R. H. Prometheus the Fire-bringer.  
 The South Sea Sisters.  
 \*Hymns sung at Tamar-street School, Launceston.  
 Hunter W. Nummorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium.  
 Hare J. C. Guesses at Truth.  
 Huddersford W. Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Anthony à Wood. 2 vols.  
 Hay E. Insurrection of the County of Wexford.  
 Hamst, Olphar. Handbook of Fictitious Names.  
 Horatius. Odes, Epodes, and Satires of Horace, (by Martin.)  
 Heine H. Sämmtliche Werke. 18 vols.  
 Hume D. The Student's Hume.  
 Hallam H. Student's History of the Middle Ages.  
 Hunter J. Key to Merrifield's Arithmetic.  
 Hunt L. Table Talk.  
 Hunter W. W. Annals of Rural Bengal. 3 vols.  
 Hugo T. The Bewick Collector.  
 \*Holden G. K. Culture of the People.  
 \*Horell W. H., and Hume H. Journey to Port Phillip.  
 Hill M. D. Suggestions for the Repression of Crime. (Donation.)  
 Hill F. Children of the State. (Donation.)  
 Hume H. Brief Statement of Facts. (Donation.)
- India. Memoirs and Records of the Geological Survey of. 11 vols.  
 Ides E. Y. Travels from Moscow overland to China.

## APPENDIX E—continued.

LIST of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- \*India Temperance Almanac, 1857.  
 \*Irish National Schools—Explanation of the Plan.  
 \*Ireland. Report of the Religious Tract and Book Society.  
 \*Illustrated Sydney News Almanack, 1865.  
 Innes T. Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain. 2 vols.  
 Ibn Khalikan's Biographical Dictionary. 4 vols.  
 India. Catalogue of Maps of the British Possessions.  
 Illustrated London News. Vol. 61.  
 Indian Army and Civil Service List, 1873.  
 Inman T. Ancient Faiths. 2 vols.  
 Journal of the Agricultural Society. Vol. 3. (Donation.)  
 Journal des Economistes. Vols. 21-28.  
 Joseph, Rabbi; Chronicles of. 2 vols.  
 \*Jenkins R. L. Universal Education.  
 \*Jemmy Mullins, the Irish Sailor Boy.  
 \*Jones and Company. Remarks on Bone as a Manure.  
 Jowett B. The Dialogues of Plato. 4 vols.  
 Johnston W. The Art of Farming. (Donation.)  
 Journey from Aleppo to Damascus.  
 Jukes J. B. Letters and Extracts.  
 Jackson Sir G. Diaries and Letters of. 2 vols.  
 Johnson Dr. English Dictionary, by Latham. 4 vols.  
 Jordan et Eysenhardt Scriptorum Historie Augustae, 2 vols.  
 Jenkin F. Electricity and Magnetism.  
 \*Josephson J. F. Scenes in other Lands.  
 \*Kentish N. L. Thoughts on the proposed Address to the King.  
 \*Knight, Corporal. Adventures in Holland and Waterloo.  
 \*Kent S. C. George Whitefield.  
 \*King J. Australia a Wine-growing Country.  
 \*——— Wine Report.  
 \*Kurrajong. St. Luke's Clerical Sanatorium—Prospectus.  
 \*Krefft G. Catalogue of Mammalia.  
 Kendall H. Leaves from Australian Forests.  
 King C. Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada.  
 Kircher A. Cædipus Ægyptiacus. 4 vols.  
 Kingsborough, Lord. Antiquities of Mexico. 9 vols.  
 Küstel G. Nevada and California Silver and Gold Extraction.  
 Kelly J. English and Manx Dictionary.  
 ——— Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic.  
 Köhler J. D. Historische Münz-Belustigung. 24 vols.  
 King's College Calendar, 1861-62 and 1864-65.  
 Krefft G. Catalogue of Minerals and Rocks. (Donation.)  
 Knaggs and Co. Newcastle Almanac, 1874. (Donation.)  
 London Institution. Catalogue of the Library. 2 v.  
 L'Italie Economique en 1867. (Donation.)  
 Liversidge A. Detric Spots on Paper. (Donation.)  
 \*London International Exhibition, 1862—Catalogues. 2 vols.  
 Liverpool Free Public Library. Annual Report, 1872. (Donation.)  
 \*Lhotsky Dr. Journey to the Australian Alps.  
 \*Literary and Educational Year Book, 1860.  
 \*Leichhardt Dr. Expedition to Port Essington.  
 \*——— Lectures at the School of Arts, Sydney.  
 \*Land Question, 1857.  
 \*London Catalogue of Periodicals and Newspapers.  
 La Fontaine J. de; Oeuvres de. 6 vols.  
 Lobo, Father. Voyage to Abyssinia. (Donation.)  
 \*Letter from a Special Constable.  
 \*Liverpool—Opening of the Free Public Library and Museum.  
 \*Letters of Dion.  
 \*Lewis T. Trial at the Supreme Court of V. D. Land.  
 \*Lindsay H. L. Industrial Resources of Victoria. London International Exhibition, 1873. Melbourne, 1872-3. Official Record. (Donation.)  
 \*Ledger G. The Alpaca: its introduction, &c.  
 \*Loughnan Messrs. Hints on the Cultivation of Tobacco.  
 \*Ladies' Society for the Education of the Poor: Outlines of Instruction, &c.  
 \*Lang G. D. and Drake F. L. Case of Loyau G. E. Colonial Lyrics, &c. (Donation.)  
 Loyau G. E. Australian Wild Flowers. (Donation.)  
 ——— The Australian Seasons. (Donation.)  
 Lewis G. C. Methods of observation and reasoning in Politics. 2 vols.  
 Lackington J.; Memoirs of the Life of.  
 Lafitau J. F. Mœurs des Sauvages Américains.  
 Laing S. Tour in Sweden.  
 Le Fevre de Laboderie G. Les trois Livres de la Vie.  
 Levison H. A. England rendered impregnable.  
 Lyell Sir C. Principles of Geology, 11th edition. 2 vols.  
 Levi L. History of British Commerce.  
 La Bruyère J. de; Caractères de.  
 Lacroix P. Mœurs, Usages, etc., au Moyen Age.  
 Lindley J. Elements of Botany.  
 ——— School Botany.  
 Levison M. de. Grammar of the French Language, and Key.  
 Literarisches Centralblatt, für 1871.  
 \*London City Mission Annual Report, 1861-2.  
 Lütkeemann J. Das Leben desselben. (Donation.)  
 \*Letters by "Junius Redivivus," "Brutus," and "Philo Junius."  
 \*Lillie J. Lectures upon the advantages of Science, &c.  
 Liddell H. G. and Scott. Greek and English Lexicon.  
 Lewis J. Life of Dr. John Fisher. 2 vols.  
 Lepsius C. R. Königsbuch der alten Ägypter. Das Todtenbuch der Ägypter.  
 Lessing G. E. Sämmtliche Schriften. 13 vols.  
 Littré E. Dictionnaire de la Langue Française. Vol. 2, Part 2.  
 Lewis S. Topographical Dictionaries. 13 vols.  
 \*Laws, &c., relative to Waste Lands in New South Wales.  
 Lindley J. and Hutton W. Fossil Flora of Great Britain. 3 vols.  
 Laplace P. S. de; Œuvres de. 7 vols.  
 Lepsius C. R. Die Chronologie der Ägypter.  
 Lloyd H. Historie of Cambria.  
 \*Lee F. Abolition of Capital Punishment.  
 \*Lang Dr. Letter to Lord Stanley.  
 Le Sage A. R. Histoire de Gil Blas. 2 vols. (Donation.)  
 \*Letters of "an Englishman" on Louis Napoleon, &c.  
 \*Letter to Sir John Bull.  
 Lang Dr. Poems, Sacred and Secular. (Donation.)  
 \*Lectures by Holden, Therry, Woolley, Walker, and Moore.  
 Manchester Public Free Libraries. Report, &c., 1871-2. (Donation.)  
 Maurice F. G. Traité des Engrais. (Donation.)  
 Mauritius. Proceedings &c., of the Meteorological Society. (Donation.)  
 \*Melbourne Church of England Messenger. 1854. Monthly Magazine. Vol. 6, 1841. (Donation.)  
 Marchant F. M. Conducteur de l'Etranger à Paris. (Donation.)  
 Mohs F. System of Mineralogy. (Donation.)  
 \*Mitchell Sir T. L. Report on Roads and Public Works.  
 Moonshine: a Comedy. (Donation.)  
 Musgrave Capt. Cast away on the Auckland Isles. (Donation.)  
 \*Mitchell Sir T. L. Exploring Expedition in New South Wales.  
 \*Macdonnell Sir R. G. Australia; what it is, &c.  
 \*Melbourne Public Library;—Books recently added, 1857.  
 \*Manchester Free Libraries; Catalogues of Lending Department.  
 Mabillon J. De Re Diplomatica, Libri VI.  
 Maundeville Sir J. Voings and Travails. 1727.  
 Massinger P.; The Plays of. 4 vols.  
 Mirkhond's History of the early Kings of Persia.  
 Moryson P. Ten years' Travel through Germany, &c. 1617.  
 \*Melbourne and its Suburbs; Plan of.  
 \*Montefiore J. L. Rudiments of Political Economy.  
 \*Moore J. S. University Reform.  
 \*Müller, Max. Lecture on Buddhist Nihilism.  
 \*Meteorological Ephemeris for 1842.  
 \*M'Garvie W. Catalogue of Books.  
 \*M'Crae Dr. Correspondence with Mr. Surgeon Bland.

## APPENDIX E—continued.

## LIST of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- \*Macqueen T. P. Australia as she is.  
 \*Macaulay, Lord. Pansyism.  
 \*Macdonald J. What is the Theatre?  
 Manchester Public Free Library; Catalogue of Books and Reports, 1854-72. (Donation.)  
 \*Marsden S. Letter to Mr. W. Crook.  
 \*Maternal and Doreas Society. Report, 1858.  
 \*Melanesian Mission. Report, 1852-53.  
 \*Melbourne Lying-in Hospital. Annual Report, 1862.  
 \*Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. Reports, 1861-63.  
 \*Melbourne Orphan Asylum. Report, 1862.  
 \*Melbourne City Mission. Reports, 1861-62.  
 \*Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society. Report, 1861.  
 \*Maitland Hospital. Report, 1858.  
 \*Melbourne. Report of the "Argus" Libel Case.  
 \*Macquarie L. Letter to Viscount Sidmouth.  
 \*Marsden S. An Answer to certain Calumnies. Macarius, Patriarch; The Travels of. 2 vols.  
 Makrizi T. E. A. Al. Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks. 2 vols.  
 Merivale C. Fall of the Roman Republic.  
 Metastasio P. Tutte le Opere di.  
 Mivart St. G. Genesis of Species.  
 M'Cabe J. D. The Great Republic.  
 Morgan J. A. Macaronic Poetry.  
 Muratori L. A. Relation of the Missions of Paraguay.  
 Mechanics' Magazine. Vols. 27, 28, n. s.  
 Macmillan's Magazine. Vols. 12, 19, 26.  
 Maine Sir S. H. Ancient Law.  
 Village Communities.  
 Mathews J. A Colonist on the Colonial Question.  
 Miller W. A. Inorganic Chemistry.  
 Maxwell J. C. Theory of Heat.  
 Merrifield C. W. Technical Arithmetic and Key.  
 Morley J. Voltaire.  
 Mill J. S. Utilitarianism.  
 Madvig I. N. Latin Grammar.  
 Montalembert, Comte de. Monks of the West. 5 vols.  
 Mackay C. Medora Leigh.  
 \*Missionary Societies. Various Reports, 1819-1864.  
 \*Murray's Austral-Asiatic Review. 1828.  
 McCrae G. G. Māmba, "The bright-Eyed." (Donation.)  
 \*Maps of Sydney, Melbourne, Victoria, and Australia.  
 Madden F. W. Handbook of Roman Numismatics.  
 Masson D. Recent British Philosophy.  
 Martin L. C. and Trübner C. Current Gold and Silver Coins.  
 Molière J. B. de. Oeuvres Complètes. 7 vols.  
 Marsh G. P. Student's Manual of the English Language.  
 M'Culloch J. R. Geographical Dictionary. 4 vols.  
 Murray L. English Grammar and Key. 8th edition. 2 vols.  
 Mitford M. R. The Life and Letters of. 5 vols.  
 Montaigne M. de. Essais. 4 vols.  
 Malory Sir T. Morte Darthur, by Strachey.  
 Mill J. S. Dissertations and Discussions. 3 vols.  
 Manzoni A. Opere Varie di. (Donation.)  
 Musset L. C. A. de. Premières Poésies.  
 Musset L. C. A. de. Poésies Nouvelles.  
 Milne-Edwards A. Recherches Anatomiques et Paléontologiques. 4 vols.  
 Macchiavelli N. di B. dei. Opere Complete di. 2 vols.  
 \*Montalembert, Comte de. On Constitutional Liberty.  
 \*Mackenna J. W. Mortality of Children in Victoria.  
 \*Mort T. S. Government guaranteed Railway Shares.  
 Moore J. S. Byron; his Biographers and Critics. (Donation.)  
 \*Mackenzie D. Ten Years in Australia.  
 \*Mitchell Sir T. L. On the Cultivation of the Vine and the Olive.  
 \*Medical Directory of New South Wales and Queensland, 1860.  
 \*Meeting of the supporters of the Petition to His Majesty. Report.  
 \*M'Arthur J. Review of the Examination of his Work on New South Wales.  
 New Zealand. Appendix to Journals of the House of Representatives. Vols. 12-15. (Donation.)  
 New Zealand. Results of Census of 1871. (Donation.)  
 ———— Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 12, 13. (Donation.)  
 \*Number One. Adelaide, 1861.  
 Northern Agricultural Association, Members. Pamphlet, 1871-73. (Donation.)  
 \*Nutt D. List of Newspapers, &c., published in France, Germany, and Italy.  
 Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, Australie. (Donation.)  
 \*Norris J. P. Iron and Coal Masters' Prize Scheme.  
 \*Neale E. V. The Co-operator's Hand-book.  
 \*Nixon F. R. On Transportation and Prison Discipline.  
 \*New South Wales. Appendix to Thoughts on the Legislative Constitution.  
 \* ———— Expenditure of the Land Fund.  
 \* ———— Direct Remission Advocated. System of Education by the National Board.  
 \* ———— Report of Cases argued in the Supreme Court.  
 \* ———— Observation on the Proposed New Constitution.  
 \* ———— Objections to Sir G. Gipps' Project for raising a Loan.  
 \* ———— Documents, &c., relative to the removal of A. M'Leay, Esq.  
 \* ———— Plan for the Formation of the King's School.  
 \* ———— Regulations for the establishment of National Schools. Its Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Capabilities.  
 \* ———— Temperance Society. Reports for 1835-6.  
 \* ———— Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, &c.  
 \* ———— Savings Bank. Rules and Regulations.  
 \* ———— Society for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's Day.  
 \* ———— Rules and Reports of the Acclimatisation Society.  
 \* ———— National Education. Regulation.  
 \* ———— Rifle Association. Reports 1861-67.  
 \* ———— Remarks on the Probable Origin of the Aborigines.  
 \* ———— Temperance Society Readings  
 \* ———— United Association of Teachers. Papers.  
 \* ———— Reports of the Committee of the Benevolent Society.  
 \* ———— Crown Lands Act. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— Medical Gazette. Vol. 3. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— The Census for 1872. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— Votes and Proceedings. Session of 1872. 3 vols. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— Transactions of the Entomological Society. Vol. 2. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— Government Gazette, July to Dec., 1872-3. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— Decision of the Three Judges on the Marriage Act.  
 \* ———— Causes of the Former Prosperity and Present State of the Colony.  
 \* ———— The New Constitution. A Letter to Henry Parkes, Esq.  
 \* ———— The Judges' Salary Act, 1857.  
 \* ———— The Policy of Protection. (Donation.)  
 \* ———— Observations on Insolvent Debtors' Bill.  
 \*Norton J. Condition of the Colony of N. S. Wales.  
 Newcastle Business Directory and Almanac for 1870-71. (Donation.)

APPENDIX E—continued.

List of Books added to the Library, &c.—continued.

- \*Norton J. Essays and Reflections in Australia.
- Neill Mrs. The Silk Worm.
- Nichols J. History and Antiquities of Lambeth.
- History and Antiquities of the Palace of Lambeth.
- Nugent, Lord. Lands Classical and Sacred. 2 vols.
- Napier M. Memoirs of John Napier.
- North British Review. Vol. 26.
- Nicolas Sir N. H. History of the Orders of Knighthood. 4 vols.
- History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Airth.
- History of the Battle of Agincourt.
- Memoir of Augustine Vincent.
- Notes and Queries. Vol. 10.
- North American Review. Vol. 115.
- Nichols T. L. Human Physiology.
- Newton Sir I. Philosophiæ Naturalis Mathematicæ. 2 vols.
- Napoléon Bonaparte. Proclamations et Harangues. (Donation.)
- \*Nathan I. The Southern Euphrosyne.
- \*O le Tala Lotu Ete Ete.
- Ollendorff H. G. New German Method (with Key). 3 vols.
- \*Owen R. The Millennial Gazette.
- Oliver G. History of the City of Exeter.
- Ollendorff H. G. New French Method (with Key). 2 vols.
- Osburn W. Monumental History of Egypt. 2 vols.
- Overman F. Practical Mineralogy.
- Outley W. Y. The Italian School of Design. Plates, engraved after Paintings and Sculptures.
- O'Meara B. E. Napoleon in Exile. 2 vols.
- Oxford University Calendar for 1873.
- Page T. Clarence and New England Almanac for 1873. (Donation.)
- Page P. F. Traité d'Economie Politique. 2 vols. (Donation.)
- \*Politician, The. Sydney 1851.
- \*Presbyterian Magazine. Sydney, 1864.
- Polynesian Grammar. (Donation.)
- \*Plummer J. Our Colonies.
- Poetae Lyrici Græci (Bergk). 3 vols.
- Proctor R. A. Essays on Astronomy.
- \*Parkes H. The Mother of the Australias.
- \*Peisley J. (The Notorious Bushranger.) A brief Memoir.
- \*Public Baths and Wash-houses. Address for Aid, &c., 1851.
- \*Plummer J. Strikes, their Causes, &c.
- Freedom of Labour.
- Industrial Self-help.
- \*Pollard N. W. Prize Essay on Internal Communication.
- \*Pain A. W. The Command of Remembrance.
- \*Preparation for Death.
- \*Peruvian Guano; its use, &c.
- \*Public Education; Regulations for 1841.
- \*Peel River Land and Mineral Company; Report, 1854.
- Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867. Catalogue Générale. (Donation.) Belgique.
- (Donation.)
- \*Perry C. J. C. Treatise on Collisions at Sea. Paris; Exposition de, 1834; Notice des Produits de l'Industrie. (Donation.)
- Petrie G. Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.
- Platina B. Lives of the Popes.
- Pauquet Frères. Modes et Costumes Historiques.
- Poole F. Queen Charlotte Islands.
- Pin, Commander. The Gate of the Pacific.
- Pembroke (Earl of), and Dr. Kingsley; South Sea Bubbles.
- Pierer's Universal Lexikon. Vol. 19.
- Phillips J. Geology of Oxford.
- Pollen J. H. Catalogue of Books on Art. 2 vols.
- Poetae Scenici Græci. (Dindorfus).
- Plato. The Dialogues of Plato, by Jowett. 4 vols.
- Public Funeral of the late W. C. Wentworth. (Donation.)
- \*Powe A. Memoir of Georgiana Elizabeth Thornhill.
- \*Price C. Charges against the Rev. T. C. Ewing.
- Pinkerton J. Iconographia Scotia.
- Planché J. R. Recollections and Reflections of. 2 v.
- Polybius. Abrégé des Commentaires de M. de Folard. 3 vols. (Donation.)
- Parker T. The collected Works of. 14 vols.
- Punch. Vol. 63.
- Philosophical Magazine. Vol. 44.
- Pitman J. The Phonographic Teacher.
- Manual of Phonography.
- Phonographic Phrase Book.
- Phonographic Reporter.
- Phillips J. Vesuvius.
- Popular Science, Monthly. Vol. 1.
- Proctor R. A. The Orbs around us.
- Pallavicino, Cardinal. Concilii Tridentini Historia.
- \*Pugh T. Outline of the Geographical Position, &c. of Queensland.
- Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Various Catalogues, &c. (Donations.)
- \*Practical Experience of a Settler in New South Wales.
- \*Protestant Proceedings vindicated.
- Quaritch B. Catalogues of Books, 1870-71. (Donation.)
- Queensland Almanac for 1873, Slater. (Donation.)
- Quinby M. Mysteries of Bee-keeping explained.
- \*Queanbeyan. First Report of the Joint Parochial Association.
- Queensland Acts of Parliament, 37 Victoria. (Donation.)
- Quarterly Review. Vol. 133.
- Quarterly Journal of Science. Vols. 1 and 2, n.s.
- Revue des Deux Mondes. Vols. 91-99.
- Ross A. The Power of Mind over Matter. (Donation.)
- Ross A. Jottings on Vitality. (Donation.)
- Romme Ch. Tableaux des Vents. (Donation.)
- \*Ragged School Union Magazine, 1862.
- \*Ridley W. Gurre Kamilaroi.
- \*Rawlinson R. On the Sewering of Towns.
- Roxburghe Club. Decline of the last Stuarts.
- \*Robinson E. L. New Map of Victoria.
- \*Rusden G. W. Old Road to Responsible Government.
- \*Ridley W. Fragments of Kamilaroi Grammar.
- \*Ridley, W. Australian Languages & Tribes.
- Russian Comedy (Post Office Court). (Donation.)
- \*Ralfe J. Nationalization of Public Lands.
- \*Report adopted at a Public Meeting of Teachers.
- \*Russian Bible Society. An Appeal.
- \*Roberts T. The Heavenly Vision.
- \*Ragged School Union; Report, 1860.
- Reid G. H. Diplomacy of Victoria on the Postal Question. (Donation.)
- Responsible Government for Colonies. (Donation.)
- \*Rusden G. W. Moyarra: an Australian Legend.
- \*Rees' Circulating Library Catalogue.
- Rees Dr. Cyclopadia. 45 vols.
- Retrospective Review. Vols. 1, 2, n.s.
- Renouard A. A. Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aïdes. 2 vols.
- Ritson J. Bibliographia Poetica.
- The English Anthology. 3 vols.
- Reid T. Intellectual Powers of Man.
- Rikart C. von. Menes and Chemps identified in History.
- Ranke L. von. Sämmtliche Werke. Vol. 24.
- \*Report of the Supporters of the Petition to His Majesty, Sydney, 1836.
- Roy E. G. Voyage dans le Haouran. Atlas. 2 vols.
- Ramon de la Sagra (D.) Histoire de l'Île de Cuba. 20 vols.
- Rosny L. de. Variétés Orientales.
- Revue des Questions Historiques. Vols. 11, 12.
- \*Robison R. Short Statement of the Case of.
- \*Reid D. B. Quarterly Clinical Reports.
- \*Reports; General Board of Health.
- \*Rogers J. The New Rush, and other Poems.
- \*Reports of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. London, 1827-61.
- \*Reports of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Sydney, 1826-63.
- \*Revue Australienne. (Donation.)
- South Australia. The Acts of Parliament, 1872. (Donation.)
- The Northern Territory. (Donation.)
- Proceedings of the Parliament, 1872. (Donation.)

## APPENDIX E—continued.

List of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- Sands J. Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1873.
- Salford Borough. Report of the Museum, Library, and Park Committee. (Donation.)
- \*Susoo's Spelling Book and Catechism.
- \*Sydney Protestant Magazine, No. 7, vol. 1. 1840.
- \*South Australian Magazine. Vol. 2.
- \*Shades of Memory.
- Slater G. Queensland Almanack, 1873. (Donation.)
- San Francisco News Letter, 1872-3. (Donation.)
- \*Susoo's; Religious Instruction for the.
- Smith and Adamson's Australian Gardener.
- \*Solve H. S., and Marshman J. Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1862.
- Schomburgk, Dr. Papers read before the Philo-sophical Society. (Donation.)
- \*Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. Catalogues.
- \*Stocking C. Catalogue of Standard Works, 1822.
- \*Stuart J. M., Diary of.
- Shaw J. Typical Australians. (Donation.)
- \*Sydney University Musical Festival Programme.
- \*Stow T. Q. Congregationalism in the Colonies. Surtees Society Publications. 53 vols.
- Schoolcraft H. R. Memoirs of a Residence with Indian Tribes.
- Travels in the Mississippi Valley.
- Stubbes P. The Anatomic of Abuses. Scotland. The Complaynt of Scotland.
- Stephens G. Runic Monuments of Scandinavia. 2 vols.
- Salm-Salm F. My Diary in Mexico. 2 vols.
- Saint Abe and his Seven Wives.
- \*Smith and Gardiner's Map of Sydney, 1855.
- \*Sydney, Plan of.
- \*Suttor E. C. The Public Lands.
- \*Sydney. Public Education Regulations.
- \*Smyth R. B. The Prospector's Handbook.
- Stephen, Sir A. Address on Intemperance. (Donation.)
- \*Sydney Series of Mercantile Tracts.
- \*Sydney. By-laws and Statutes of St. Paul's College.
- \*Sydney. The Origin and Foundation of St. Paul's College.
- Sydney University Calendars, 1859, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1873-4. (Donation.)
- \*Stevens C. G. Appeal against Transportation.
- \*South Australia. The Great South Land. 1838.
- \*Spiritual Characteristics. By an Old Observer.
- \*Smith T. Life of Havelock.
- \*Spurgeon's Chronicle and Australian Miscellany.
- \*Stack W. Proposal for Church Extension.
- \*Stackhouse A. Divine Right of Private Judgment. ——— The Christian's Duty.
- \*Shepherd T. Lectures on Horticulture.
- \*St. Catherine's, Waverley. Report for 1862-64.
- \*Sydney Dorcas Society. Reports for the years 1862-64.
- \*Sydney Sailor's Home. Report for 1864.
- \*Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. The Laws, Reports, &c., 1837-71.
- \*Sydney College. Prospectus and Reports, 1831-35.
- \*Sydney University By-laws.
- \*Sydney Gymnasium. Prospectus, Report, &c.
- \*San Francisco Mercantile Library Association. Report, 1860-61.
- \*St. Andrew's Scots Church, Sydney. Report, 1837.
- \*St. Andrew's Cathedral. Report, 1857.
- \*Sydney City Mission. Report, 1864.
- \*Sydney. Church of England Endowment Fund. Report, 1861.
- \*Sydney. Report in connection with St. Barnabas' Church.
- \*Sydney Female Refuge Society. Reports, 1849, 1860, 1863.
- Sydney City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen. Report, 1870. (Donation.)
- \*Sydney Working-men's Book Society. Report, &c., 1864.
- \*South Yarra Refuge; Appeal on behalf of.
- \*Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary. Report, 1859-61.
- \*Society for the Promotion of Peace. Report, 1820.
- \*Society for the propagation of the Gospel. Reports, 1834-35.
- \*Society for the Relief of Destitute Children, Sydney. Reports, 1853-71.
- \*School of Industry, Sydney. Reports, 1827-63.
- \*Sussex-street Ragged School. Reports, 1861-65.
- \*Scotch College for Young Ladies, Melbourne. Report, 1862.
- Scott W. B. Albert Durer, his Life and Works.
- Stephens G. Dramas for the Stage. 2 vols.
- Stokes W. Life and Labours of George Petrie.
- Schomburgk Sir R. H. History of Barbados.
- Suffolk, Countess of; Letters to and from. 2 vols.
- Stauhope, Earl. Miscellanies.
- History of England.
- "The Forty-five."
- The Rise of our Indian Empire.
- Historical Essays.
- Life of Louis, Prince of Condé.
- Shaw R. Visits to High Tartary, &c.
- Smiles S. A Boy's Voyage round the World.
- Smith R. A. Air and Rain.
- Seeley J. R. Lectures and Essays.
- Stanley A. P. Lectures on the Church of Scotland.
- Spelman, Sir H. Villare Anglicum.
- Silversmith J. Handbook for Miners.
- Sharpe S. Vocabulary of Egyptian Hieroglyphics.
- Smith W. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. 2 vols.
- Staunton H. Chess Player's Companion.
- Chess Player's Handbook.
- Chess Tournament.
- Chess Praxis.
- Smith W., and Hall T. English and Latin Dictionary.
- Sanders, Dr. Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache. 3 vols.
- Smith W. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography. 3 vols.
- Suetonius C. T. Lives of the Twelve Cæsars.
- Stanhope, Hon. A. Spain under Charles II.
- Stanhope, Earl. Life of Belisarius.
- \*Sydney Dispensary and Infirmary; Reports, &c., 1835-63.
- \*Sydney Bethel Union; Reports, 1849-64.
- \*Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Sydney. Reports, 1828-62.
- Stieler A. Schul-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde. (Donation.)
- \*Sillylaw: a Poem.
- Southey R. Chronicle of the Cid.
- Schellen, Dr. Spectrum Analysis.
- Smith P. The Student's Ancient History.
- Smith W. The Student's Greece.
- The Student's France.
- The Student's Scripture History. 2 vols.
- The Student's Latin Grammar.
- Shaw T. B. The Student's English Literature.
- Story W. W. Roba di Roma.
- Strachey Sir E. Morte Darthur, by Malory.
- Scott, Sir W. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Storer J. and H. S. Views in Edinburgh.
- Skelton J. Works of Maister Skelton.
- Sargent W. Life of Major André.
- Stokes W. Beunans Merinick.
- South Australian Institute; Report, 1872-3. (Donation.)
- Seneca L. A. Morals by way of Abstract.
- Sprengel K. Histoire de la Médecine. 9 vols.
- Sainte-Palaye, Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie, 2 vols.
- Statistical Society. Journal for 1863, and Index. 2 vols. (Donation.)
- \*Silver's Guide to Australasia.
- \*Sherwin W. Physiology and Pharmacodynamics.
- \*————— Evidences of the Benefits of Homœopathy.
- \*Smith T. Hedley Vicars: a Lecture.
- Stanley Dr. Sinai and Palestine.
- \*Song of Separation. By "Tallboy."
- \*Suttor B. Original Poetry.
- \*Sydney General Trade List, 1828-30.
- \*Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, London. Reports, 1827-61.
- \*Slander on New South Wales. (Gardiner's Trial.)
- Tasmania. Acts of Parliament. Vol. v. Parts 3, 4. (Donation.)
- Papers, &c., of the Royal Society of V. D. L., 1855. (Donation.)
- \*————— Van Diemen's Land Monthly Magazine, 1835.
- \*————— Tasmanian Magazine, 1849.
- Monthly Notices of Papers, &c., of the Royal Society, 1870-72. (Donation.)

## APPENDIX E—continued.

List of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- \*Tasmania. Catalogues of the Tasmanian Public Library, 1852-62.
- \*Memoir of Proceedings against Transportation.
- \*Appeal against the Church Act, 1837.
- \*Free Church Sustentation Fund.
- \*Report, &c., of the V. D. Land Mechanics' Institution, 1838.
- \*Reports of the Royal Society of V. D. L., 1851-60.
- \*Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, 1872. (Donation.)
- \*Legislative Council Journals. Vol. 18. (Donation.)
- \*Report of the Colonial Missionary Society, 1858.
- \*Rules of the V.D.L. Mechanics' Institute, 1843.
- \*Report of the Council of the High School, Hobart Town, 1843.
- \*Tasmanian Industries, by J. E. Calder. (Donation.)
- \*Reprint of No. 7 of the Derwent Star. (Donation.)
- \*Metrical Catalogue of the House of Assembly, 1860.
- \*Address to the Members of the V. D.L. Mechanics' Institute, 1847.
- \*Deed of Co-partnership; Tasmanian Steam Navigation Co., 1852.
- \*Tompson C. Wild Notes. Transactions of the Social Science Association, 1864, 1870, 1872.
- \*Threlkeld L. E. An Australian Grammar.
- \*Tagg W. Shakspeare's Memorial.
- \*Tegg S. Catalogue of Books.
- \*Thomsen G. The Northmen in Iceland. (Donation.)
- \*Tassoni A. La Secchia Rapita.
- \*Torrens R. R. Handy Book on the Real Property Act.
- \*Transportation Question considered.
- \*Tyrrell W. Remarks on the Report of the Board of National Education, 1850.
- \*Tuke H. Sentiments of the Society of Friends.
- \*Thomson M. Sketches on the Evidences of the Christian Religion.
- \*Tahitian Mission; Report, 1824.
- \*Tierney M. A. History and Antiquities of Arundel. 2 vols.
- \*Titsingh I. Annales des Emperours du Japon.
- \*Tytler W. Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots. 2 vols.
- \*Tyndall J. Contributions to Molecular Physics.
- \*Torrens W. M. Empire in Asia.
- \*Tennent Sir J. E. History of Modern Greece. 2 vols.
- \*Taine H. A. History of English Literature. 2 vols.
- \*Tomlinson C. Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts. 3 vols.
- \*Todhunter I. Elements of Euclid.
- \*Mechanics for Beginners.
- \*Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.
- \*Plane Trigonometry.
- \*Tytler P. F. Life and Writings of the Hon. H. Home. 2 vols.
- \*England under the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary. 2 vols.
- \*Theophrastus. Les Caractères de Theophraste.
- \*Tegg's Monthly Magazine, 1836.
- \*Thornhill G. E. Memoir of, by Powle.
- \*Thurloe J. Collection of State Papers. 7 vols.
- \*Thomas, Ralph. Handbook for Fictitious Names.
- \*Timbs J. Year Book of Facts, for 1872.
- \*Thucydides. History of the Peloponnesian War. Arnold. 3 vols.
- \*Todhunter I. Treatise on the Differential Calculus.
- \*Treatise on the Integral Calculus.
- \*Treatise on Analytical Statics.
- \*Pennyson A. Poetical Works. 6 vols.
- \*Therry, Mr. Justice. Oratory of the House of Commons.
- \*Tupper M. F. Ballads for Australian Emigrants. Text Books of Science. 11 vols.
- \*Towler J. The Silver Sunbeam.
- Unitarian Church, Sydney, Report, 1870. (Donation.)
- Union Bank of Australia, Report, 1848.
- Ussher J. Whole Works of. 17 vols.
- United Service Journal. Part 3, 1838.
- United Service Magazine. Parts 2-3, 1872.
- Universal Catalogue of Works on Art. 2 vols.
- Urquhart W. P. Life and Times of Francesco Sforza. 2 vols.
- United States. Compendium of the 9th Census, 1870. (Donation.)
- \*Victoria. Transactions of the Mining Institute, 1857-59.
- \*Catalogue of the Victorian Exhibition, 1861.
- \*"The Southern Spectator," 1859.
- \*Essais Divers. Produits de la Colonie de Victoria.
- \*A Glance at the Forerunners of the Crisis.
- \*Catalogue of the Library of the Supreme Court.
- \*Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1872. (Donation.)
- \*Progress of the Colony, to the year 1865. (Donation.)
- \*Report on the District of Port Phillip, 1846.
- \*Report of the Registrar General, 1851-58.
- \*Reports of the Emigrants' Aid Society, 1859-63.
- \*Report, &c., of the Acclimatisation Society, 1861-62.
- \*Melbourne Church of England Messenger, 1854.
- \*Melbourne and its Suburbs, Plan of.
- \*Civil Service Report, 1872-3. (Donation.)
- \*Catalogue of Donations to the Public Library. (Donation.)
- \*Statistical Tables relating to the Colony 1873. (Donation.)
- Vine, The. Instructions for its Cultivation, &c. (Donation.)
- Varchi B. Storia Fiorentina. 3 vols.
- Van der Linde Dr. The Haarlem Legend.
- \*Voice to the Church, A.
- \*Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution. Annual Report.
- \*Voyages and Travels, a Collection of. 8 vols.
- \*Vocellio C. Costumes Anciens et Modernes. 2 vols.
- \*Vincent A. Memoir of, by Nicolas.
- \*Vivien de Saint-Martin L. Description de l'Asie Mineure. 2 vols.
- \*Voltaire F. M. A. de. Histoire de l'Empire de Russie. (Donation.)
- \*Vergnaud A. D. Manuel de Chimie Amusante. (Donation.)
- \*Voices from Auckland.
- \*Windsor Review, 1857.
- \*Western Australian Almanac for 1842.
- \*Westgarth W. Commerce and Statistics of Victoria. 1856.
- \*Workmen's Dwellings and Model Lodging-houses.
- \*Whately R. Selections from his Writings.
- \*Weigand F. L. K. Deutsches Wörterbuch. 2 vols.
- \*Wedgwood H. Dictionary of English Etymology.
- \*Walford E. County Families of the United Kingdom.
- \*Woodward Chas. Analysis of Paley's Horn Paulina.
- \*Woore T. Australian Railways and the University Magazine.
- \*Woore T. Lecture on Railways.
- \*Walker G. W. Friendly Counsel.
- \*Woolley Dr. Social use of Schools of Art.
- \*Webster's Royal Red Book for 1873.
- \*Wessely J. Les Richesses Forestières de l'Autriche.
- \*Woollahra Penny Bank. Report, &c., 1863.
- \*Whiting G. Products and Resources of Tasmania.
- \*Wakefield G. A Letter to W. Wilberforce.
- \*Woolfs W. Character and Labours of the Rev. S. Mareden.
- \*Working Men's Educational Union. Report, 1856.
- \*Wilmot C. O. E. Advice to Immigrants.
- \*Wood G. Lancashire Relief Fund.
- \*Woolfs W. Lines on the University Bill.
- \*Willison J. Prophecy of the French Revolution.
- \*Wilson D. Two Charges to the Clergy of Calcutta.
- \*Wilkins C. The Bhāgavāt-Gēeta.
- \*Watt R. Bibliotheca Britannica. 4 vols.
- \*Wanley N. The Wonders of the Little World. 2 vols.

## APPENDIX E—continued.

## LIST of Books added to the Library, &amp;c.—continued.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Walpole H. Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors. 5 vols.       | Waldeck, F. de. Ruines de Palenqué.                                      |
| Wieland C. M. v. The Republic of Fools. 2 vols.                | Wyndham J. The Land Question. (Donation.)                                |
| Wilson E. Lectures on Dermatology.                             | Wilson H. Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America. vol. 1.           |
| Wilson Capt. and Warren Capt. Recovery of Jerusalem.           | Wallace A. R. Contribution to the Theory of Natural Selection.           |
| Woodward B. B. and Cates W. L. R. Encyclopaedia of Chronology. | *Woolley Dr. Two Lectures.   |
| Watson H. W. Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry.             | *————— The Idylls of the King: a Lecture.                                |
| Wilkinson J. G. Materia Hieroglyphica.                         | *————— Schools of Art and Colonial Nationality.                          |
| Wilson H. H. Ariana Antiqua.                                   | *Walker W. Australian Literature.  |
| Wilkins D. Concilia Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae. 4 vols.    | Waugh J. W. Australian Settler's Handbook. (Donation.)                   |
| Walker J. Rhyming Dictionary.                                  | *Wave of Life, The.: a Poem, by D. P.                                    |
| Wood M. A. E. Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies. 3 vols. | Walker F. A. Compendium of the 9th Census, Washington, 1870. (Donation.) |
| Wolsey Cardinal. Life of, by Cavendish.                        | Woman's Journal, The. 1873. (Donation.)                                  |
| Wachsmuth W. Historical Antiquities of the Greeks. 2 vols.     | *What has Mrs. Chisholm done for New South Wales?                        |
| Wharton J. S. Law Lexicon.                                     | Wentworth W. C. Public Funeral of. (Donation.)                           |
| *Wilson J. Letter to the Right Hon. W. Pitt.                   | Yonge C. D. Three Centuries of English Literature.                       |
| *Wilmot C. E. Six Letters on Subjects of Colonial Interest.    | Zincke F. B. Egypt of the Pharaohs and of the Kedivé.                    |
| Waldeck, F. de. Monuments Anciens du Mexique.                  |  |

## APPENDIX F.

## LIST of Periodicals, &amp;c., received by each Monthly Mail, &amp;c.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Annales des Mines.                                     | Engineer.   | Notes and Queries.                           |
| Annals and Magazine of Natural History.                | Fortnightly Review.                                     | Navy List.                                   |
| Architect.   | Fraser's Magazine.                                      | North American Review.                       |
| Army List.   | Gentleman's Magazine.                                   | Punch.                                       |
| Art Journal.   | Geological Magazine.                                    | Public Opinion.                              |
| All the Year Round.                                    | Good Words.   | Philosophical Magazine.                      |
| Athenaeum.   | Gardener.   | Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen.     |
| Atti della Societa Italiana.                           | Gardener's Magazine.                                    | Phonetic Journal.                            |
| Blackwood's Magazine.                                  | Gardeners' Chronicle.                                   | Popular Science Monthly.                     |
| Botanical Magazine.                                    | Graphic.  | Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. |
| Builder.   | Illustrated London News.                                | Quarterly Review.                            |
| British Quarterly Review.                              | Illustrated Sydney News. (A donation.) From July, 1873. | Quarterly Journal of Science.                |
| Chemical Society's Journal.                            | Indian Antiquary.                                       | Quarterly Journal of Education.              |
| Cornhill Magazine.                                     | Iron.   | Revue des Questions Historiques.             |
| Contemporary Review.                                   | Journal des Economistes.                                | Revue des Deux Mondes.                       |
| Chambers's Journal.                                    | Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.                   | Silliman's American Journal.                 |
| Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences. | Le Moniteur Vinicole.                                   | Scientific American.                         |
| Colonies. (A donation.)                                | Literarisches Centralblatt.                             | Sydney Mail. (A donation.)                   |
| Critic.  | Mechanics' Magazine (now Iron).                         | Sydney Morning Herald.                       |
| Dublin University Magazine.                            | Macmillan's Magazine.                                   | United Service Magazine.                     |
| Dublin Review.   | Month.  | Verhandlungen der K. K. Reichsanstalt.       |
| Edinburgh Review.                                      | Mail.   | Westminster Review.                          |
| Englishwoman's Review. (A donation.)                   | Nautical Magazine.                                      | Woman's Journal.                             |
| Empire, (Sydney).                                      | Nature.   |  |

## APPENDIX G.

## Books taken from the Library during the year 1873.

- 16th April.—The Arabian Nights Entertainment, volume 2nd, 12mo., London, 1835. The book was half bound in dark basil, and bears only the stamp of the Australian Subscription Library.
- „ Poems upon several occasions, by the Rev. J. Pomfret, 1 vol. 12mo., London, 1736. Full calf (dark and old).

## Books mutilated.

- 5th Dec.—The Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, (Longman's Text-Books of Science), by H. W. Watson, M.A., 1 vol. 12mo., Lond., 1872. The first page of the preface torn across.
- Jan. to May.—In several volumes of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, paragraphs and advertisements cut from the papers.

1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT &amp;c., FOR 1873.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 18 Victoria.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES, SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, to THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.Sydney Grammar School,  
2 February, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Parliament, the following Report of their proceedings and the progress of the school during the year 1873.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held in March, Professor Pell and the Honorable George Allen were respectively elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board for the current year, and R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee of the School in the room of the late N. D. Stenhouse, Esq.

At this meeting a letter was received from the Head Master, stating that Mr. Hammond was too unwell to resume his work, and that he had therefore, subject to the approval of the Trustees, appointed as his substitute Mr. Lawrence Stephenson, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; also reporting to the Trustees that he had provisionally appointed Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, B.A., of the Sydney University, to the Junior Mastership, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Collingwood, at a salary at the rate of £150 per annum. Mr. Anderson's appointment was confirmed by the Trustees.

At a meeting held on the 6th October, Mr. Alfred P. Backhouse, B.A., of the Sydney University, was appointed an Assistant Master, at a salary at the rate of £250 per annum, to be increased to £300 at the end of three months if his services were found satisfactory. Mr. C. J. Nelson was appointed Writing Master, in the room of Mr. Norris, resigned; and Mr. Jean Pierre Cravin was appointed French Master, at a salary at the rate of £100 per annum. The sum of £10 was also voted for clerical assistance to the Head Master.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year averaged 293½, being an increase of 34 over the previous year and the maximum yearly average since the foundation of the School.

In consequence of the present crowded state of the class-rooms, and in anticipation of a still further increase of pupils in 1874, the Trustees have accepted contracts for the conversion of the south wing of the building into class-rooms, which will give additional accommodation for a much larger number of pupils.

The Trustees are quite satisfied with the state of discipline and efficiency of the School, and have not found it necessary to make any further regulations for its government.

The amount of the whole income and expenditure of the establishment during the year will be found in the annexed Appendix.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary.

## APPENDIX.

## RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School, in the Year 1873.

Receipts.		Amount.		Disbursements.		Amount.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Endowment.....			1,499 19 8	By Amount overdrawn on 31st December, 1872.....			90 0 8
" School Fees from pupils .....	3,809 0 0			" Salaries.....	2,854 17 2		
" Interest from fixed deposits .....	27 10 0			" Capitation Fees paid to Masters .....	1,380 10 0		
" Deposit Accounts .....		3,836 10 0		" Allowances .....	58 10 0		4,293 17 2
			850 0 0	" Stationery .....	93 15 7		
				" Printing .....	27 11 2		
				" Advertisements .....	6 3 2		
				" Prizes .....	46 0 0		
				" Repairs and improvements to building .....	78 5 10		
				" Petty expenses .....	33 5 5		
				" Insurance.....	9 0 0		
				" Deposit accounts .....			288 1 2
				" Balance in Bank* .....			850 0 0
							664 10 8
		£	6,186 9 8			£	6,186 9 8

\* In consequence of an alteration having been adopted with regard to the keeping of the accounts, the present return only shows the actual expenditure for eleven months, although the receipts are for the whole year. The payment of the December salaries and accounts will reduce the balance at credit in the Bank to £91 2s. 9d.

Audited, 9 February, 1874,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR,  
Accountant.

W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary.  
5th January, 1874.

## RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School, for the Year 1873.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master.....	Albert Bythesua Weigall .....	458 0 8		687 0 0	1,145 0 8	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master.....	Edward Pratt .....	386 13 4		393 10 0	780 3 4	Do. do.
Classical Master.....	Edwin Whitfield .....	275 0 0		309 0 0	584 0 0	Do. do.
Assistant Master.....	Henry Spendlove Hawkins .....	275 0 0			275 0 0	
Do. do.....	Henry Allen Hammond .....	41 13 4			41 13 4	Resigned.
Do. do.....	Alfred Paxton Backhouse .....	169 8 10			169 8 10	
Do. do.....	Lawrence Stephenson .....	187 10 0			187 10 0	
Do. do.....	Edward Henry Rennie .....	183 6 8			183 6 8	
Do. do.....	Hy. Chas. Lennox Anderson .....	125 0 0			125 0 0	
Lecturer in Latin.....	Revd. Wm. Hillyar .....	91 13 4			91 13 4	
English Master.....	Charles John Fache .....	183 6 8	37 10 0		220 16 8	
French Master.....	Jean Pierre Cravin .....	62 10 0			62 10 0	
Drawing Master.....	Joseph Fowles .....	91 13 4			91 13 4	
Writing Master.....	William Stanley Norris .....	83 6 8			83 6 8	Resigned.
Do. do.....	Carl Johan Nelson .....	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant.....	Sebastian Hodge .....	91 13 4	6 0 0		97 13 4	Residence allowed.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.....	William Henry Catlett .....	68 15 0	15 0 0		83 15 0	
		£	2,854 17 2	58 10 0	1,380 10 0	4,293 17 2

Audited 9 February, 1874,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR,  
Accountant.

W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary.  
5th January, 1874.

## RETURN of the number of Teachers of the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the number of Scholars, in the Year 1873.

Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.				Average of the year.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	
Ten engaged for their whole time.					
Three engaged for particular lessons.	280½	299	294½	299	293½

W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary.  
5th January, 1874.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE CHARGE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

17 *December*, 1873.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

1873.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 49. TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1873.

- 4. BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE CHARGE BILL (*"Formal" Motion*) :—Mr. Lackey moved, pursuant to Notice,—
  - (1.) That the Bishopthorpe Estate Charge Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
  - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Combes, Mr. Hill, Mr. Burns, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Hay, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 58. WEDNESDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1873.

- 5. BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE CHARGE BILL :—Mr. Lackey, as Chairman, brought up the Report from and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 2nd December, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*

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1873.

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**BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE CHARGE BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 2nd December, 1873,—“*The Bishopthorpe Estate Charge Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose \* See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without Amendment.

JNO. LACKEY,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 9th December, 1873.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1873.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey,		Mr. Combes,
Mr. Hill,		Mr. Burns,
Mr. Farnell.		

Mr. Lackey called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.Present,—James Norton, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

James Norton, Esq., examined.

Witness *produced* Deed of Grant of Bishopthorpe Estate, a copy of which was supplied, also *handed in* a Copy of a Minute, dated 2nd December, 1870, by the Colonial Secretary (*Mr. Charles Couper*), which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A.*)The Right Rev. Frederic Barker, D.D. (*Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan*), called in and examined.Witness *handed in* Copies of Correspondence, which were ordered to be appended—(*See Appendix B 1 & 2*)—and *produced* Copy of Report of Standing Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Raynes, Esq., called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Bill *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE CHARGE BILL.

TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. COMBES,

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. HILL,

MR. LACKEY.

JOHN LACKEY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Norton, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

James Norton, Esq., examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Will you state what are the objects of this Bill? In the year 1846, certain land at the Glebe was granted by the Crown to the "Bishop of Australia" for the maintenance of the Bishop and his successors, Bishops of Australia. The corporate name of the "Bishop of Australia" was afterwards altered to the corporate name of the "Bishop of Sydney." In the year 1857, certain land was granted by the Crown as a site for the erection of an episcopal residence for the Bishop of Sydney. The sum of £1,700, part of £2,000 granted by the Legislature for the purpose of erecting the residence, being then available for that purpose, such residence was erected, but the expense greatly exceeded £1,700, in fact amounting to about £7,200. The amount spent was made up of the £1,700 referred to, £1,500 subscribed by the friends of the late Bishop of Sydney, £2,000 presented or used for the purpose by the present Bishop of Sydney out of his own moneys, and a further sum of £2,000 borrowed by the present Bishop of Sydney on his own personal security. With these sums the episcopal residence was built. The present Bishop of Sydney resides in that residence; and that will be the residence for all future Bishops. But it is a manifest injustice that the present Bishop of Sydney should contribute so large an amount to the cost of erecting the building to be used not only by himself but by his successors. A proposition was made to the Government that the sum of £2,000, a portion of the Bishop's advances, should be repaid to him. Various negotiations took place, and it was ultimately recommended by the then head of the Government, the present Sir Charles Cowper, that in order partially to relieve the Bishop of his obligation to repay the £2,000 borrowed by him and the interest thereon, the sum of £2,500 should be made a charge on the Bishopthorpe Estate, which, as I mentioned before, was granted for the maintenance of the Bishop of Sydney and his successors. This proposition was laid before the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, the governing body of the Church, and has been approved of by them; and the present Bill is brought in for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to charge this sum of £2,500, as proposed, on the Bishopthorpe Estate; £500 of that amount being in respect of interest on the £2,000 borrowed, as stated, by the present Bishop of Sydney. The repayment is proposed to be made at the rate of £500 a year for five years, dating from the resignation or death of the present Bishop. In this way the payment for the residence will be distributed over the tenure of at least three Bishops of Sydney, including the present one; that is to say, the friends of the late Bishop Broughton subscribed £1,500 towards the object in view, the present Bishop has subscribed £2,000 independently of the amount it is intended to repay him, and this sum of £2,500, to be made a charge upon the Bishopthorpe Estate, will come out of the income from that estate, which will belong to the next Bishop and his successors. Besides the present Bishop of Sydney's contribution of £2,000 he also borrowed £2,000 more on his personal security, as I have already stated,

J. Norton,  
Esq.  
9 Dec., 1873.

- J. Norton, Esq.  
9 Dec., 1873.
- stated, and the interest on this sum will amount to £2,240 before the end of the present year, having been paid by him for sixteen years at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The interest on the other £2,000 subscribed by him will amount to an equal sum. The present Bishop has therefore paid or lost towards this object the sum of £8,480, including interest. It is proposed now to charge on the Bishopthorpe Estate Fund the sum of £2,500 out of the £8,480, which will leave as a permanent loss to the present Bishop £5,980, without taking into account the further loss he will sustain by being still out of pocket in respect of this money until the £2,500 has been repaid by yearly instalments, as proposed in the Bill. I produce the original grant of the Bishopthorpe Estate. (*Deed produced.*)
2. *Mr. Burns.*] There seem to have been two grants? Yes; one for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors, and the other for the erection of the episcopal residence.
3. Are these pieces of land close together? No; that for the Bishop's residence is at Randwick, and the Bishopthorpe Estate at the Glebe.
4. *Chairman.*] Have you a copy of the Minute of Sir Charles Cowper, the then Colonial Secretary, referred to in the preamble of the Bill? I have. (*Copy of Minute handed in, dated 2 December, 1870. See Appendix A.*) This copy was made by one of my clerks from the original record in the Chief Secretary's Office.

The Right Reverend Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, examined:—

- The Right Reverend F. Barker, D.D.  
9 Dec., 1873.
5. *Mr. Norton.*] Can your Lordship say whether the lands comprised in the Bishopthorpe Estate are within the limits of the Bishopric of Sydney? Yes, they are.
6. Was your Lordship nominated to be Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date 19th October, 1854? I was.
7. Has an episcopal residence been erected for the Bishop of Sydney and his successors at Bishopscourt, near Sydney? Yes.
8. At what cost? About £7,200. I have a memorandum of the items here, if the Committee would like to see it.
9. Did your Lordship receive a sum of £1,700 from the Government towards the cost of the building? Yes; I drew upon the Treasury from time to time, as the building proceeded, to that extent, upon the architect's certificates. The money was granted before I came to the Colony.
10. Was there a sum subscribed for the same purpose by the friends of the late Bishop of Sydney? Yes; a sum of £1,250 was subscribed, which was invested, and when the investment was realized it reached £1,500. That also occurred before I came here.
11. A sum of £2,000 was given by your Lordship? That I gave.
12. Were these sums sufficient for the purpose? No; the building was carried on during the time of the excitement about the Gold Fields, under the management of Mr. Hilly, the architect, and, from various causes, the cost reached a much larger sum than was anticipated. I corresponded with the Government on the subject, and, with their sanction, borrowed on my personal security a further sum of £2,000, which was found necessary to complete the residence.
13. Did your Lordship, on the 18th March, 1857, submit a proposal to the Government to supplement the funds then available for the erection of the residence? I did.
14. Do you hand in a copy of a letter of that date containing that proposal? I do. (*Letter handed in. See Appendix B 1.*)
15. Did your Lordship receive from the Government a letter in reply to your proposal? I did.
16. Do you hand in a copy of that reply, bearing date 3rd April, 1857? I do. (*Letter handed in. See Appendix B 2.*)
17. In pursuance of the arrangement thus made, did your Lordship borrow the sum of £2,000 on your personal security and expend the same in completing the episcopal residence? I did. This sum of £2,000 was to be regarded as a debt upon the see of Sydney, to be repaid at some future time from the proceeds of the Bishopthorpe Estate. I may mention that it was presumed at the time that the Bishopthorpe Estate would eventually let, upon ninety-nine years leases, for a much larger sum than £2,000 a year. It was supposed that the Bishop's income would be £2,000 a year, and that any surplus beyond that income should go towards the repayment of this sum of £2,000. That expectation, however, has not been realized. The estate is nearly all let on ninety-nine years leases, but the income is not so great as was expected.
18. Have you, ever since this sum of £2,000 was borrowed, paid interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum? I have.
19. Has there been any correspondence between your Lordship and the Government in reference to the said debt of £2,000 and interest? Yes.
20. A long correspondence extending over several years? Yes. I undertook to pay interest "for a time." That was an indefinite period, and naturally I got tired of paying interest, and corresponded with the Government with the view of putting an end to it; but I have never succeeded in inducing them to do so.
21. Has there not been a Synod authorized and established for the management of the Church of England in this diocese? There has, by an Act passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.
22. Did the second Synod of the Diocese, duly convened and held under the provisions of the Act, take any action in this matter? They did. The Standing Committee of the Synod considered and reported that the Bishop's claim to be relieved from the liability for the said sum of £2,000 ought to be recognized. That was in the second session of the Synod. In the third session of the same Synod a resolution was passed which I find set out in full in the preamble of this Bill.
23. Do you produce a copy of the Report of the Standing Committee of the Synod? I do. (*Copy of Report produced.*)
24. Your Lordship has read the recital in the Bill as to the resolution of the Synod? I have.
25. Is that correct? It is.
26. *Chairman.*] Do I understand, my Lord, that the land at Bishopscourt, on which the Bishop's residence has been erected, was granted originally as a site for the purpose? It was not granted originally—it was exchanged. The land upon which St. Paul's College now stands was originally granted for the Bishop's residence; that consisted of 3½ acres, and the Government allowed me to exchange it for 60 acres at Randwick.

27. It is your impression that the present site is the more desirable one? Very much more so, I consider.
28. The gross amount of the cost of the building was about £7,200? Yes. That included road-making, fencing, and everything.
29. You borrowed £2,000 of that on your own individual security? Yes.
30. That is the liability from which you now desire to be relieved? It is.
31. I think in addition to that you presented the sum of £2,000? Yes, I gave £2,000. That was my contribution towards the building. I may mention that, in addition to paying interest upon the sum of £2,000 borrowed on my personal security, I considered it necessary to assure my life for the amount of £2,000, and have paid the premium upon the policy ever since; so that my rent has been £236 4s. 8d. a year for the last sixteen years;—£140 for interest on the £2,000 borrowed, and £96 4s. 8d. for the premium on the policy of insurance.
32. The Synod, I think, was almost unanimous in the recommendation of the course taken in this matter? I was not present at the discussion on the occasion—I purposely abstained; but I understood that it was the unanimous opinion of the Synod. It was very carefully considered, having been brought in in one session and resolved in another. It was done under the advice of Sir Charles Cowper.
33. Do you find the present site of the episcopal residence a suitable one for all purposes? Extremely suitable. I do not think I should have lived so long as I have done if I had remained at Miller's Point where I was at first located.
34. Do you think the site one on which no future Bishop would have any reasonable grounds for objecting to reside? I do not think he would. At any rate, it is much more valuable now than it was. The 60 acres have been improved very much. The house is in thorough repair. The sum of £7,200 does not at all represent all I have expended upon it.
35. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you not consider it a very exposed situation? It has agreed with me. It is no doubt exposed to the southerly gales, but it is sheltered from the west.
36. Altogether you consider it a healthy position? Very. I have enjoyed very much better health there than ever I did in my life before. In fact, I may say the ride into Sydney has been the means of prolonging my life. No doubt the sea breeze does not agree with everybody; but the children at the Randwick Asylum are exceedingly healthy, and the situation is much more exposed than mine.
37. *Mr. Burns.*] It is all elevated land? Yes, it is; only that I have the shelter of higher ground behind.
38. *Mr. Combes.*] Comparatively with the Asylum, is Bishops court on ground equally high? No, the Asylum is rather higher. I can scarcely describe it to you; but if you were going down the road to Coogee from the Asylum, my house is on the hill on the other side, to the left.
39. Being placed in that position it must necessarily be well drained? Very well drained, and well supplied with water; we have an unfailing supply of beautiful water.
40. *Chairman.*] Has your Lordship seen a letter signed by Mr. Michael Metcalfe, which has been printed and circulated, in reference to this matter? Yes, I have seen the letter.
41. Was Mr. Metcalfe a member of the Synod at the time the resolution recited in the Bill was passed? He was. He acknowledges that in his letter:—"It may be asked why I did not in the Synod take these objections, and I admit I ought to have done so."
42. He did not take these objections? No. He goes on to say:—"But I did not desire to appear always in opposition, as it might be thought I had some personal feeling in the matter, which I entirely repudiate."
43. *Mr. Burns.*] Are you aware of any one else being opposed to the Bill? No; I was very much surprised to find that there was any opposition at all. An anonymous letter appeared in the same paper as that in which Mr. Metcalfe's letter originally appeared, proposing that the money should be subscribed by the members of the Church. I may mention that the members of the Church in the Colony have not subscribed one penny towards the erection of the Bishop's residence. It has been built entirely by the late Bishop's friends, the Government, and myself.
44. *Chairman.*] You are not of opinion that if this Bill pass into law the result would be an unjust taxation of the income of the next Bishop? Certainly not. He will receive for five years £1,500 a year instead of £2,000. When the Bishopthorpe Estate is wholly let the income will be at least £2,000, and it is proposed that for five years £500 a year should be deducted from the Bishop's receipts. His rent will be, in fact, £500 a year for five years; and at the close of that period he will have the house entirely free from any incumbrance; whereas I am now, and have been for sixteen years, paying £230 a year—£140 for interest on the £2,000 borrowed, and £90 for premium on my life insurance policy before referred to.
45. What distance is Bishops court from Sydney? Rather less than 5 miles.
46. Is it easy of access by omnibuses and other means? Yes.
47. Consequently, the objection raised in Mr. Metcalfe's letter as to its being inconvenient and inaccessible to the clergy is not valid? No, certainly not, because I have a Registry in Sydney, where I am always to be found on certain days in the week, which is as convenient as possible to the clergy; and it is no great hardship to a clergyman to come out and visit his Bishop, even if that were not so.
48. *Mr. Burns.*] You find no inconvenience from living at Randwick, in the transaction of your episcopal work? None whatever.

Edward Raynes, Esq., called in and examined:—

49. *Mr. Norton.*] Do you know the estate of Bishopthorpe at the Glebe? I do.
50. Can you say what is its present rental? The rent this year is £2,100.
51. *Mr. Burns.*] What was it last year? About £2,000. It has been increasing gradually.
52. *Mr. Norton.*] That amount of £2,100 is, I understand, the gross rental? No; that will be the net rental, if the tenants pay the rent.
53. Are there any expenses attending the collection of that rental? Yes; commission, advertisements until the allotments are all let, and the legal expenses connected with the leases.
54. Taking all that into account, what is the net rental? If the tenants pay the rent, about £2,100 a year, less any legal expenses; I do not know what they may be.
55. *Mr. Combes.*] The estate is gradually increasing in value? It will increase by about £100 more.

56.

The Right  
Reverend F.  
Barker, D.D.

9 Dec., 1873.

E. Raynes,  
Esq.

9 Dec., 1873.

- E. Raynes, Esq.  
9 Dec., 1873.
56. About £100 a year? Yes. A considerable portion of the ground is not at present built upon, and if the tenants do not pay the rent, the rent is not secure. When the houses are built the rent is secure, and in about eighteen months or two years the estate will bring in about £2,200 a year.
57. *Mr. Burns.*] It is an improving locality? Yes.
58. What has been the increase of rent? Within the last seven years it has increased at the rate of about £100 a year.
59. Is the increase likely to continue? The future increase of rent cannot be much more than £100, for the land is nearly all taken up. Another £100 increase in the rental will represent the whole estate.
60. That will be the maximum? Yes. When that is done the expenses will cease; there will be no advertisements, no legal expenses, and no municipal expenses.

## BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE CHARGE BILL.

### APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of Mr. Norton, Tuesday, 9 December, 1873.*]

#### A.

2 December, 1870.

MINUTE.—I have been long familiar with the circumstances to which this correspondence refers, and am prepared to admit that the question submitted by the Bishop of Sydney for decision by the Government is a difficult one. Having fully considered the report of the Auditor General, I fully concur in his opinion that the Bishop has an equitable claim to the repayment of the £2,000 borrowed under the sanction of the Government.

That claim is weakened by the Minute of the Executive Council and the letter of the Under Secretary of 3rd April, 1857, but the claim, nevertheless, remains for the consideration of Government, and even in the event of the Bishop's death, his executors should have the benefit of any funds available under it.

If the Bishop is to be relieved, it must, in my opinion, be either by a vote of the Parliament or by the Bishopthorpe Estate being charged with the repayment after the public funds are relieved of the Bishop's stipend of £2,000 per annum, which will be when the present Bishop ceases to hold office.

It appears to me that the proper course for securing the Bishop, and giving full effect to the arrangement mentioned in the Bishop's letter of the 18th March, and sanctioned by the letter of the Under Secretary of the 3rd April, 1857, would be for an application to be made to Parliament for a Bill to charge the Bishopthorpe revenue in the hands of Bishop Barker's successor with the payment of £500 a year for five years from the time the Bishop comes to be entitled to a stipend from the Bishopthorpe rents. This would provide for the repayment of the money borrowed, and not be unjust to the future Bishop. He would, even then, during the five years of the charge, have a stipend of £1,500 per annum and a residence; and as the present Bishop has contributed £2,000 of his own money towards the erection, it would be but reasonable that his successor should, out of his own income, contribute also in the manner mentioned.

The Government ought to facilitate the passing of such a Bill, and allow the charges for passing it out of the rents of the Bishopthorpe Estate.

I have named £500 a year for five years, that the additional £500 may cover the interest until the debt is paid.

CHARLES COWPER.

[*To Evidence of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, 9 December, 1873.*]

#### B 1.

The Lord Bishop of Sydney to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 18 March, 1857.

Sir,

With reference to your letters of 8th January, 1857, No. 56/8908, and of 25th February, No. 57/210, I do myself the honor to bring before you my position with reference to the erection of an episcopal residence at Bishops-court.

The sum of £2,000, originally granted by the Government for the purpose of building a residence for the Bishop of Sydney, was reduced to £1,800 by the expenses incurred in fencing and trenching at Grose Farm, for which outlay no compensation was made.

The £1,800 was further reduced to £1,500 by the expenses of fencing and road-making at Bishops-court. This sum of £1,500, and the amount obtained for a portion of land mortgaged to the Trustees of the late Bishop, viz., £1,250, being a total of £2,750, is all that is available from public sources for the erection of a house and outbuildings as well as for gardens and roads still required.

I have entered into a contract for the erection of a portion of a house at a cost of £3,400, which, on a moderate calculation, will be increased to, at least, £4,500, as stables, garden, and roads, will have to be added.

In order to complete what is already begun, I am willing to raise the sum of £2,000 on my own personal security,—pay the interest upon it at present, and to pay off the principal sum of £2,000 so borrowed by means of the surplus revenue of Bishopthorpe whenever the rental shall exceed the annual stipend of £2,000 guaranteed from public funds.

I wish, however, to obtain the recognition of the Government to the equitable character of this arrangement, as a security to my executors in case of my death or removal; so that the debt of £2,000 might be considered as a charge upon the see of Sydney, whenever the revenue derived from Bishopthorpe shall exceed £2,000 per annum.

This

This recognition would not only become a guarantee to my executors for the repayment of the debt in case of my death before its discharge, but would also greatly facilitate my borrowing the sum of £2,000.

It would augment the security of this arrangement if it were made the subject of a communication with the Home Government, in order that any future appointment to the see of Sydney might be made with the recognition of the claim upon my successor for the liquidation of this debt.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

---

B 2.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Lord Bishop of Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 3 April, 1857.

My Lord,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 18th ultimo, in which an explanation is given of your position with reference to the erection of an episcopal residence at Bishopscourt.

Your Lordship also states that, in order to complete what is already begun of this residence, you are willing to raise the sum of £2,000 on your own personal security, pay the interest upon it at present, and to pay off the principal sum of £2,000, so borrowed, by means of the surplus revenue of Bishopsthorpe, whenever the rental shall exceed the annual stipend of £2,000 guaranteed from public funds; but that you wish to obtain the recognition of the Government to the equitable character of this arrangement, as a security to your executors in case of your death or removal, so that the debt of £2,000 might be considered as a charge upon the see of Sydney (whenever the revenue derived from Bishopsthorpe shall exceed £2,000 per annum).

2. Your Lordship's letter having been submitted to the Executive Council, I am directed to state that the Council see no objection to the equitable character of the arrangement in question being recognized accordingly, but they desire that it should be clearly understood that by such recognition the Government is in no way implicated in the guarantee for the security of the loan to be contracted.

3. I am further directed to inform your Lordship that, in accordance with a suggestion contained in your letter to that effect, this arrangement will be made the subject of a communication from the Governor-General to the Home Government, in order that any future appointment to the see of Sydney may be made with the recognition of the claim upon your Lordship's successor for the liquidation of the debt.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE.**  
(APPROPRIATION OF RENTS RECEIVED FROM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 February, 1874.*

30 JANUARY, 1874.

The Bishopthorpe Estate:—Mr. Stewart asked the Colonial Treasurer, pursuant to Notice,—

- (1.) What the rents of the Bishopthorpe Estate have amounted to, annually, during the last six years?
- (2.) To what purposes have the rents been appropriated during the same period?
- (3.) What has the Bishop of Sydney annually received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the same period in addition to his income from the Bishopthorpe Estate?

The accompanying Returns contain the desired information.

STATEMENT showing the amounts paid into the Treasury on account of the Bishopthorpe Estate Fund, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1873.

Period.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1st January to 31st December, 1868 ... ..	700 0 0
Do. 1869 ... ..	700 0 0
Do. 1870 ... ..	900 0 0
Do. 1871 ... ..	500 0 0
Do. 1872 ... ..	2,494 10 0
Do. 1873 ... ..	550 0 0
TOTAL ... ..	£ 5,844 10 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
2nd February, 1874.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Bishopthorpe Estate Fund, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1873.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1868.		
Right Rev. F. Barker, Lord Bishop of Sydney ... ..	£ 500 0 0	£ s. d.
Right Rev. Mesac Thomas, Lord Bishop of Goulburn ... ..	100 0 0	
Rev. H. S. King, Surry Hills ... ..	100 0 0	700 0 0
1869.		
Right Rev. F. Barker ... ..	500 0 0	
Right Rev. Mesac Thomas ... ..	100 0 0	
Rev. H. S. King ... ..	100 0 0	700 0 0
1870.		
Right Rev. F. Barker ... ..	500 0 0	
Right Rev. M. Thomas ... ..	100 0 0	
Rev. H. S. King ... ..	100 0 0	700 0 0
1871.		
Right Rev. F. Barker ... ..	125 0 0	
Right Rev. M. Thomas ... ..	100 0 0	
Rev. H. S. King ... ..	100 0 0	325 0 0
1872.		
Right Rev. F. Barker ... ..	375 0 0	
Right Rev. M. Thomas ... ..	100 0 0	
Rev. H. S. King ... ..	100 0 0	
Balance of surplus revenue for the year 1869 transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	1,080 8 9	
Balance of surplus revenue for the years 1870 and 1871 transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	564 1 3	2,219 10 0
1873.		
Right Rev. F. Barker ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Right Rev. M. Thomas ... ..	100 0 0	
Rev. H. S. King ... ..	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	5,844 10 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
2 February, 1874.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE FUND, &c.

In addition to the amounts paid Bishop Barker out of the Bishopthorpe Estate Fund, he has received annually the sum of £1,500 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under Schedule C of the Constitution Act. See copy of letter of 3rd September, 1856, to Bishop of Sydney, herewith, from the Under Secretary to the Government.—The Treasury, F.K., 2/2/74.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

M. 13,660—No. 229.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 3 September, 1856.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's letter of the 14th of June last, respecting the income derived, or to be derived, from the 40 acres of glebe land near Sydney, granted for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors, having been brought under the consideration of the Governor General and the Executive Council, I am directed to state to your Lordship the decision of the Government on the subject.

2. By an Act of Council passed last Session, the land alluded to was vested in the Bishop of Sydney and his successors, with power to grant leases. In the exercise of that power your Lordship has parcelled out the land in building lots and let portions of it on leases for 99 years. The gross annual income from the allotments already leased is stated to be £982, which, after deducting the expenses, leaves a balance on account of the year 1856-7 of £428 15s.

3. As this glebe land is now for the first time made to yield an income, it becomes necessary to determine what diminution, if any, is to be made in the fixed stipend drawn by the Bishop out of the provision by law for purposes of Public Worship, so as to give practical effect to the intention of Her Majesty's Government when granting the land in question. That intention is stated in Mr. Gladstone's despatch to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, dated 30th March, 1846, as follows:—

“The 40 acres of land on the Parramatta Road to which the Bishop refers, and which are now permanently annexed to the See, are to be valued forthwith, with reference to the annual income which they may reasonably be expected to yield during the remaining term of his incumbency.

“The

"The income of the See is to be fixed at £1,500 per annum, of which, however, the valued proceeds of the 40 acres, estimated in the manner I have stated, shall form a part.

"It is not intended that the money payment which under this arrangement will be made annually to the Bishop, so as to make up the estimated amount, shall be subject to diminution in consequence of a future increase in the annual produce of the 40 acres of land. At the same time, this reservation would not bind the Government as in the nature of an absolute engagement, if a period should arrive when there shall have been such an increase in their value as to place the income of the See upon a footing entirely disproportioned to the scale of the ecclesiastical establishment of the Colony generally.

"That money payment will of course be made out of the portion of the fund for Public Worship which falls to the share of the Church of England."

4. The propositions submitted by your Lordship are as follows :—

A. That for the next five years the annual income of Bishopthorpe shall be assumed at £750, and that the said sum shall be paid over by the Bishop periodically to the Public Worship Fund.

B. That the Bishop's stipend of £1,500 per annum, with the temporary increase, shall continue as heretofore to be currently payable from the above fund.

C. That any increase beyond £750 in the annual income of Bishopthorpe during the said five years shall also constitute part of the Bishop's income.

D. That this arrangement shall commence 1st July, 1856, and be subject to revision at the expiration of the said five years.

E. The appropriation of the £750 per annum so accruing from the endowment of the See of Sydney and paid into the Public Worship Fund, to be the subject of a special communication with reference to section 5 of the Proceedings of the Executive Council, dated 12th January, 1853, respecting the administration of that fund.

5. Having fully considered these proposals, the Government have arrived at the conclusion that, bearing in mind the altered circumstances of the Colony since Mr. Gladstone's despatch was written, with regard, on the one hand, to the reasonable requirements of the See, and on the other, to the greatly increased value of the endowment, the intention of Her Majesty's Government in making that endowment will be fairly carried out by the following arrangements :—

1. The Bishop of Sydney should be guaranteed a stipend of £2,000.

2. This stipend will, in the first instance, form a charge on the Church of England's share of the Public Worship Fund as now distributed.

3. But the net income derived from Bishopthorpe should go in diminution of the stipend guaranteed from Public Funds.

4. When, and so soon as, the income derived from Bishopthorpe shall reach £2,000 per annum, the contributions from the Public Funds shall wholly cease.

5. Any saving thus effected in the Church of England's share of the Public Worship Fund will be appropriated, from time to time, as the yearly balances are now appropriated.

6. The foregoing arrangement to take effect from the beginning of next year, leaving untouched any income derived by the Bishop during the currency of the present year.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE.**

(STATISTICS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 June, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 May, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The annual gross income of the Bishopthorpe Estate for the last  
“ ten years.  
“ (2.) The annual expense of collecting the same, and all other charges in  
“ connection with the Estate.  
“ (3.) The annual amount paid into the Consolidated Revenue from the  
“ said Estate.  
“ (4.) The annual disbursement of the balance, if any.”

(*Mr. Wearne.*)

## BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE.

RETURN showing the annual gross income of the Bishopthorpe Estate for the last ten years; the annual expense of collecting the same, and all other charges in connection with the Estate; the annual amount paid into the Treasury; and the annual disbursement of the Balance.

Year.	Annual gross income of the Bishopthorpe Estate.		Annual expense of collecting, and all other charges in connection with the Estate.		The annual amount paid into the Treasury from the said Estate and credited to—				Annual disbursement of Balance.					
	(a)		(a)		The Consolidated Revenue Fund.	The Bishopthorpe Estate Fund Account Trust Fund.	The Clergy and School Estates Fund Account Trust Fund.	Total.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.				
1864	1,181	8 0	125	17 7	726	17 7	.....	300	0 0	1,026	17 7	{ *£28 12s. 10d. balance (with balances of previous years) carried to account for year 1865.		
1865	1,240	19 0	68	6 11	.....	700	0 0	300	0 0	1,000	0 0	{ *£172 12s. 10d. balance (with balances of previous years) carried to account for year 1866.		
1866	1,052	0 6	102	12 3	.....	700	0 0	300	0 0	1,000	0 0	{ £50 17s. 9d. deficiency paid from balances of former years.		
1867	947	0 2	56	13 9	.....	700	0 0	300	0 0	1,000	0 0	{ £109 13s. 7d. deficiency paid from balances of former years.		
1868	1,655	3 3	499	15 0	.....	700	0 0	300	0 0	1,000	0 0	{ *£155 8s. 3d. balance (with balances of previous years) carried to next year's account.		
1869	1,384	15 9	62	6 3	.....	700	0 0	300	0 0	1,000	0 0	{ *£322 9s. 6d. paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1872.		
1870	1,737	10 9	539	5 11	.....	900	0 0	300	0 0	1,200	0 0	{ £1 15s. 2d. paid in excess, chargeable to revenue of 1871.		
1871	1,511	7 3	145	10 10	.....	500	0 0	300	0 0	800	0 0	{ Balance £565 16s. 5d., less £1 15s. 2d. paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1872.		
1872	1,865	6 6	149	13 5	1,644	10 0	850	0 0	300	0 0	2,794	10 0	{ £363 13s. 1d. paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1873.	
1873	2,243	5 9	343	11 8	363	13 1	550	0 0	300	0 0	1,213	13 1	{ £200 balance carried to account for year 1873. £1,249 14s. 1d. balance (including balance of £200 from 1872 account) payable to the Consolidated Revenue.	
	£	14,816	16 11	2,093	13 7	4,735	0 8	6,300	0 0	3,000	0 0	12,035	0 8	

\* Included in the sum of £1,080 8s. 9d., balance of surplus revenue of 1869 and previous years, paid to the Consolidated Revenue in the year 1872.

† The information in this column was obtained from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
6th June, 1874.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

(PARTICULARS OF APPOINTMENT OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 February, 1874.*

30 JANUARY, 1874.

- (5.) The Bishop of Sydney :—Mr. Stewart asked the Colonial Treasurer, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) When was Dr. Barker appointed Bishop of Sydney ?
  - (2.) When did he arrive in the Colony ?
  - (3.) Did he receive salary from the date of his appointment, or from the date of his arrival ?
  - (4.) Did he receive any allowance for passage or outfit ; and, if so, what ?

1st.—19th October, 1854.

2nd.—25th May, 1855.

3rd and 4th.—*See Return to an Order made on motion of Mr. Buchanan, on 30th January, 1874.*



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

(ABSENCE OF, FROM THE COLONY, ON LEAVE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 February, 1874.*

30 JANUARY, 1874.

- (2.) The Bishop of Sydney:—Mr. Stewart asked the Colonial Secretary, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) How often, and for what periods, has Dr. Barker, Bishop of Sydney, been absent on leave since his arrival here in 1855?
  - (2.) Did the Rev. Dr. Barker receive any salary while not officiating in the Colony?
  - (3.) If so, how much, at what rate, and from what fund?
- 1st.—Twice: one year and eleven months, commencing on 1st March, 1862; and one year and four months, commencing on 1st December, 1870. See correspondence relating thereto herewith.
- 2nd.—Yes.
- 3rd.—£2,000 per annum. £1,500 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and £500 from the Bishopthorpe Estate Fund.

## Correspondence relative to leave of absence granted to the Bishop of Sydney in 1862 and 1870.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

Sydney, 17 December, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to address your Excellency upon a subject of considerable importance connected with a proposed division of my diocese, and consequently with the future regulation of the affairs of the Church of England in this Colony.

The design of forming a new bishopric at Goulburn has long been in agitation, and the subscriptions to an endowment fund for that purpose have now reached the sum of £8,000.

It is highly probable, therefore, that Her Majesty's Advisers will recommend the formation of a new See, and that the appointment of a Bishop of Goulburn will follow upon the completion of the Endowment Fund.

The erection of a new bishopric will involve a revision of the boundaries of my diocese, and render necessary the issue of fresh Letters Patent for the See of Sydney.

In reference to these changes, and upon subjects connected with them, I am desirous of obtaining advice and assistance from the authorities at Home.

The difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of doing this through the medium of correspondence leads me to think that the object will be more satisfactorily accomplished by my presence in England. I shall thereby be better able, after personal conference with His Grace the Primate and other authorities in the Church to apply for the sanction of Her Majesty to such recommendations as it may be deemed expedient.

I have therefore the honor to solicit, with much deference and respect, your Excellency's approval of my proceeding to England, in the month of March next, for the period of twelve months. If an extension of that leave of absence should be found necessary, I shall have the opportunity of submitting my application for it to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

## THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1862.

MY LORD,

I am directed to inform your Lordship that your letter of the 7th December last, applying for twelve months' leave of absence, to enable you to proceed to England on the affairs of the Church of England in this Colony, has been laid before the Executive Council.

2. As it appeared that leave of absence on full salary had been granted to the late Bishop of Sydney and to the Roman Catholic Archbishop, for the purpose of quitting the Country on business connected with their respective Churches, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Council, has been pleased to approve of the leave in question being granted to your Lordship, with full salary, from the 1st proximo.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.

## THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

1, Signall-street,  
Liverpool, 24 October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,

May I request that you will forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, containing my request that, with the advice of his Executive Council, he will be pleased to sanction my remaining an additional period of six months in England.

The affairs of importance to the Church of England on which I came to this Country are not in such a state of forwardness as to enable me satisfactorily to return within the period of twelve months from the time of my leaving the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

[Enclosure.]

The Lord-Bishop of Sydney to Governor Sir John Young.

Liverpool, 24 October, 1862.

Sir,

Referring to your Excellency's letter to me, dated February 22, 1862, in which, with the advice of your Executive Council, you sanctioned my proceeding to England for the period of twelve months from the 1st of March, I write to request that your Excellency will be pleased to extend the term of my absence for six months longer, to enable me satisfactorily to conclude the affairs of importance to the Church of England on which I came to England.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, New South Wales,  
21 January, 1863.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of October last, requesting an extension of your leave of absence for a period of six months, and to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to sanction the additional leave desired, under the assurance of your Lordship that affairs of importance to the Church of England in New South Wales, on which you went Home, are not in such a state of forwardness as to enable you satisfactorily to return within the period fixed at the time of your leaving the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES COWPER.

## THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

79, Pall Mall, London,  
22 May, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to address your Excellency on the subject of my continued absence from New South Wales on the business of my diocese, and to request that you will be pleased to give your sanction to my remaining in England *until the month of November next*. By that time I have every reason to believe that the various matters which have hitherto engaged my constant attention will be completed.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies will, I presume, have advised your Excellency that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the formation of the new Diocese of Goulburn, and that the Reverend Mesac Thomas, D.D., has been consecrated as the first Bishop of the See.

I am happy in being able to add that the appointment is one which promises to be of great service to the cause of religion in the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, New South Wales,  
21 July, 1863.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22nd of May last, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, requesting an extension of your leave of absence to enable you to remain in England until the month of November next, by which time you anticipate that the various matters which have hitherto engaged your constant attention will be completed; and to inform you that, with the advice of the Executive Council, His Excellency has been pleased to comply with your Lordship's application.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES COWPER.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stapenhill,  
Burton on Trent,  
23 October, 1863.

SIR,

As I find it impossible to complete the arrangements necessary for my return to Sydney so soon as I had intended, I am reluctantly obliged to ask the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the prolongation of my absence until the month of December next.

I am fully and incessantly occupied in the affairs of my diocese, and it is solely because I cannot fulfil the engagements into which I have entered with reference to it that I am induced to remain longer in England.

I trust to be in the Colony in February, 1864.

May I beg that you will oblige me by making this communication to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

H. K. JAMES, ESQ., TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney, 13 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of the Bishop of Sydney, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated ———, upon the subject of the arrears of stipend due to His Lordship, and stating that the Government will act upon the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General as regards payments to clergymen absent on leave, enabling such clergymen to receive payment of their stipends upon production of certain vouchers.

I am therefore directed to recall your attention to the circumstance that in May, 1863, the Bishop of Sydney applied for the extension of his leave, authorizing his remaining in England till the following November (meaning thereby also the period occupied in his return voyage to the Colony), which was granted by the Executive Council; but in consequence of the Minute not being expressly so worded, the Auditor General has not felt authorized to certify the abstract beyond the 30th November.

The Bishop therefore desires me respectfully to request that, as he believes no doubt exists as to the intention of the Government to grant the application in the sense in which he (the Bishop) preferred it, and that consequently the discrepancy was altogether accidental, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to cause an amended authority to be forwarded to the Auditor General consistent with the original intention.

I have, &c.,  
H. KERRISON JAMES.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, explaining that the application of the Bishop of Sydney for an extension of his leave of absence, to enable His Lordship to remain in England until November, and which was acceded to by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the late Executive Council, should have been construed as for five months instead of three, as stated in the approval of it, and requesting that this interpretation of it may be notified to the Auditor General.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, under the representation which has been made on this subject, His Excellency has been pleased, with the advice of the Council, to grant authority for admitting the leave as having been sanctioned on the occasion referred to, for five instead of three months. A communication has been made to the Auditor General accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.

THE

## THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney Diocesan Registry,  
6 October, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, will be pleased to approve of leave of absence being granted to me in order that I may visit England.

My reasons for making this request are the following:—

I am anxious to promote the formation of a Bishopric for Northern Queensland, and particularly that portion of it which by Her Majesty's Letters Patent is placed under my metropolitanical jurisdiction.

I am also desirous of an opportunity of personal conference with the authorities at Home, both civil and ecclesiastical, on matters affecting the interests of the Church in these Colonies.

I may add that, besides the public objects I have mentioned, I have also private reasons for making this request, to which I need not further advert than to say that after seven years of continuous residence in my diocese, I find it necessary to visit England and to remain there one year.

I shall be glad if leave can be granted to me for sixteen months, to include the time of my voyage to England and back; or, if this cannot be done, that twelve months leave be given, subject to extension on application being made for that purpose.

I have also to request that, as heretofore, I may be allowed to retain my full salary while I am away from the Colony.

It is my intention to appoint the Very Reverend the Dean of Sydney as my Commissary, and full and adequate arrangements will be made for the duties of my office during my absence.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. SYDNEY.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17 November, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, applying for leave of absence for sixteen months, to enable you to visit England for the purposes therein explained, and to inform you in reply, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to grant your Lordship the leave desired, adequate arrangements having, you represent, been made for the proper performance of your duties during the time you will be absent from the Colony.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BISHOP OF SYDNEY.**  
(MONEYS RECEIVED BY THE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 February, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 January, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The amount of money paid to Bishop Barker during the vacancy of the See.
- “(2.) The amount paid to Bishop Barker for passage money.
- “(3.) The amount paid to Bishop Barker from the date of his appointment up to the present time.”

*(Mr. Buchanan.)*

## BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

## RETURN.

(1.) The amount of money paid to Bishop Barker during the vacancy of the See* ...	£2,249	11	4
(2.) The amount paid to Bishop Barker for passage money* ...	300	0	0
(3.) The amount paid to Bishop Barker from the date of his appointment up to the present time:—			
From the State ...	£30,882	12	8
From Bishopthorpe Estate ...	7,925	0	0
Total to 31 December, 1873 ...	38,807	12	8

\* See correspondence herewith.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 3 February, 1874.

[Enclosures.]

Sir George Grey to Governor Sir William Denison.

(No. 16.)

Downing-street, 2 December, 1854.

Sir,

I transmit to you, herewith, copies of letters which have passed between one of my Under Secretaries of State and Mr. Deas Thomson, relating to the payment of the charges on the Patent of Dr. Barker, the Bishop of Sydney.

Mr. Peel's letter to Mr. Thomson fully explains the grounds upon which I have been desirous of relieving the Bishop from those charges; and as I find that the Colonial Agent General has in his hands the balance of a sum remitted to him for paying the late Bishop Broughton's half-salary during his residence in this Country, and which was unappropriated in consequence of his death, I have, in accordance with Mr. Thomson's opinion, directed that the sum of one hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and four-pence should be applied out of these moneys to the payment of the charges in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. GREY.

F. Peel, Esq., to E. D. Thomson, Esq.

Downing-street, 22 November, 1854.

Sir,

The Reverend Dr. Barker having been appointed Bishop of Sydney, in the room of the late Bishop Broughton, Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal for carrying out that appointment. These Letters Patent are subject to certain heavy charges (£192 6s. 6d.), from which, considering the reduction which has taken place in the Bishop's income, the comparatively small sum allowed for his passage and outfit, and the present dearth of the necessaries of life in the Colony of New South Wales, Sir George Grey thinks it expedient that Dr. Barker should, if possible, be relieved; and it has occurred to him that this relief might be afforded from funds appropriated in the Colony to the service of the Church of England, some of which have probably accumulated during the interval between the death of the late Bishop and the appointment of Dr. Barker. But before Sir George gives any instructions to the Colonial Agent General on the subject, he would wish to know whether you are aware of any objection to the payment of the sum in question from those funds.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the 30th of this month for the Bishop's consecration, and it is very desirable that your answer to my present communication should be received some two or three days before that date.

I am, &amp;c.,

F. PEEL.

E. D. Thomson, Esq., to F. Peel, Esq.

St. Chamond, Loire,

25 November, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to state in reply, for the information of Sir George Grey, that I am not aware of any objection to the payment of the charges on the preparation of the Letters Patent for the appointment of the Reverend Dr. Barker as Bishop of Sydney, from the probable accumulation of funds at the credit of the Church of England, consequent upon the long vacancy in that See. I would respectfully, however, suggest that immediate intimation be made of this intended appropriation to the Governor General of New South Wales.

It may be proper to mention that I understood from the Reverend Dr. Barker, in a correspondence which took place between us at the end of August and beginning of September last, that it was his desire to apply a portion of the unappropriated salary of the Bishop of Sydney to the payment of the passage and outfit of the clergymen who were about to proceed to the Colony to fill the vacancies which at present exist there.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

Sir

Sir George Grey to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

(No. 28.)

Downing-street, 14 August, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Reverend F. Barker to the vacant Bishopric of Sydney. Mr. Barker will proceed to New South Wales as soon as the arrangements connected with his appointment shall have been completed.

A sum of £300 will be allowed Mr. Barker for the expense of his passage and that of his family, being the same amount which was allowed to the late Bishop on his appointment. This sum will be defrayed out of the annual amount devoted to Public Worship, including the unappropriated salary attached to the Bishopric which has accrued since the vacancy occurred. The necessary instructions respecting this payment have accordingly been given to the Colonial Agent General.

I have, &c.,  
G. GREY.

Lord Panmure to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 37.)

Downing-street, 2 November, 1855.

Sir,

I have received your despatch, No. 101, of the 16th July last, in which you report the arrival of the Bishop of Sydney, and bring under consideration the question of the appropriation of the funds which had accumulated during the vacancy of the See, in consequence of the non-application of the salary of the Bishop.

You suggest, with the advice of the Executive Council, that it would be desirable to establish some general principle upon which, for the future, the appropriation of the funds accumulating during the temporary vacancy of the office of Bishop, either in the Church of England or of Rome, should be regulated; and you propose that the best course would be to consider the salaries now paid to the Bishops out of the Reserved Schedule for Religious Instruction, in the light of a fixed income attached to the See, and to allow the successor the benefit of any accumulation which might take place during the vacancy.

I perceive no objection to this arrangement, nor to its application to the case of the present Bishop. I would, however, at the same time suggest that it might be desirable to provide that out of that accumulated fund should be defrayed any extra expenses which might be incurred by any person acting in any way on behalf of the Bishop while the Bishopric was in abeyance.

I have, &c.,  
PANMURE.

The Lord Bishop of Sydney to The Colonial Secretary.

St. Philip's Parsonage,  
Sydney, 14 June, 1855.

Sir,

In reply to your despatch, dated 13th instant, informing me that the sum of £2,787 10s., less £454 17s. 4d., remains to be appropriated from the accumulation of the salary attached to the office of Bishop of Sydney, and requesting me to point out the mode in which I wish the balance of £2,332 12s. 8d. to be disposed of, I beg leave to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General,—

First.—That it appears desirable to me to remunerate the Archdeacon for his services as Commissary during the vacancy of the See; and I would suggest that the sum of £700, being at the rate of £250 per annum, should be paid to him.

Secondly.—That my own payments for outfit, furniture, freight, passage of servants, fees for degrees, &c., and other expenses incident to my undertaking the office of Bishop, amount to £1,650, of which sum I have received, as stated, £300, leaving £1,350 as the sum already expended by me before arriving in Sydney.

Thirdly.—No communication was made to me from the Colonial Office as to the time when my salary was to commence. Sir George Grey, in answer to inquiries made by a clergyman to whom the offer of the Bishopric was first made, said that half-salary would be paid from the time of embarkation.

Fourthly.—With reference to this, I would suggest that half-salary should be allowed from the time of my consecration,—November 30th, 1854.

Fifthly.—Any surplus I should wish to be paid to the fund for the erection of the Cathedral.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

*Memorandum.*

	£	s.	d.	
Balance at disposal .....	2,332	12	8	
Deduct for remuneration to Archdeacon .....	700	0	0	
" outfit, &c., &c. ....	1,350	0	0	
" one month's half-salary .....	65	10	0	
	2,115	10	0	
		2,115	10	0
Leaving for the Cathedral .....	217	2	8	

The Principal Under Secretary to The Lord Bishop of Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 22 June, 1855.

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's letter of the 14th instant, respecting the disposal of the salary attached to the office of Bishop of Sydney, which has accumulated since the decease of the late Bishop, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to request that you will have the goodness to separate the several items of expenditure which you are desirous should be refunded to you, amounting in all to £1,650, less the sum of £300 already received by your Lordship.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.

The Lord Bishop of Sydney to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 23 June, 1855.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, requesting me to separate the several items of expenditure which I am desirous should be refunded to me, amounting to £1,650, of which £300 has been received, I have the honor to enclose a memorandum of the items for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

Upon the subject of my expenditure and the accumulations, I would observe,—

1. That in the case of an English Bishopric the accumulations revert to the successor.
2. That I spoke to Sir George Grey about the appropriation of them at the time when the Bishopric was offered to me, because the want of a residence and the high rate of rent and wages, made me doubt the prudence of incurring the great expenses of removal, additional furniture, &c. Sir George Grey said the matter rested entirely with the Government of New South Wales and referred me to Mr. Deas Thomson, who on being applied to, gave a similar answer.
3. The sum of £1,650 does not include the whole of my expenditure, but only that portion of it which is connected with my acceptance of the Bishopric.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

*Memorandum of Expenses.*

	£	s.	d.
Freight and insurance.....	208	11	3
Expense of removal and carriage of goods in England .....	75	0	0
Fees for the degree of D.D. ....	59	6	2
Fees at Doctor's Commons and at Consecration .....	28	19	6
Travelling expenses in England on business connected with the Bishopric.....	57	4	0
Passage money for Chaplain .....	52	0	0
"    for four servants.....	102	0	0
A carriage.....	175	0	0
"    for the bush .....	81	11	0
Harness .....	56	10	0
Additional furniture, china, glass, &c. ....	584	13	3
Robes and wearing apparel.....	172	12	0
	£1,658	7	2

The Principal Under Secretary to The Lord Bishop of Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6 July, 1855.

My Lord,

Referring to my letter of the 22nd June last, respecting the proposed appropriation of the arrears of the salary of the Bishop of Sydney which had accrued during the vacancy of the See, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General has laid before the Executive Council your letter of the 23rd ultimo, showing the several items of expenditure which you desired to be refunded to you.

2. When the Council called for this information, they anticipated the necessity of passing an opinion possibly on the various items now particularized; but on further reflection, they deemed it preferable for many reasons that some general rule should be laid down which would govern this and all future cases of the kind.

3. Following the analogy presented by the practice in regard to endowed Bishoprics in Great Britain, so far as the altered circumstances of the case will permit, and bearing in mind the heavy expenses that must be incurred in cases like that now under review, the Council conceived that the salaries appropriated to ecclesiastical dignitaries should be regarded as permanently attached to the office, and that any saving which might accrue during the temporary vacancy of the office or See should be placed at the absolute disposal of the successor thereto, subject only to such deductions as might be considered reasonable to meet the expenses incident to the temporary performance of the duties during such vacancy.

4. In accordance with this view, His Excellency, with the advice of the Council, has been pleased to direct that, after paying to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cumberland the allowance recommended by you, namely £700, the whole of the available balance shall be placed at your Lordship's absolute disposal.

5. I am to add, that the general arrangement above mentioned will be submitted for Her Majesty's confirmation.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.

1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REV. CHARLES R. CURREY.

(PETITION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 February, 1874.*No. 1, Princes-street, Sydney,  
15 February, 1874.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Charles Rowland Currey, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States of America, resident of Grafton, Clarence River, New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That on the 15th day of February, 1873, your Petitioner was arraigned at the Court of Quarter Sessions, then being held in Grafton, Clarence River, New South Wales, and presided over by Judge F. W. Meymott, on a criminal charge, viz., that at the time he celebrated a marriage between Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, on March 16th, 1872, he knew that his name was not on the list of Ministers authorized by law to celebrate marriages.

2nd. That it is not the intention of your Petitioner to herein set forth the full grounds upon which he truly believes the sentence then pronounced upon him to have been based upon a gross miscarriage of justice, but to succinctly set forth the peculiar conduct of the presiding Judge, which, apart from the merits of the case, chiefly contributed to that end.

3rd. That the learned solicitor, who conducted your Petitioner's defence, was greatly embarrassed in his efforts, by the impatience and discourtesy shown by the Judge.

4th. That during the trial, previously to the Judge's charge to the jury, he said, "If I have to pronounce sentence I will make it more severe—much more severe because he has opposed the Bishop."

5th. That in his charge to the jury the Judge omitted every point of the case which could, and your Petitioner fully believes would, have completely exonerated him from any intention and knowledge of violating the Marriage Act, especially that when your Petitioner received the Registrar General's letter, dated April 24th, 1872, which your Petitioner accepted as the then settlement, *pro tem.*, of the pending controversy, respecting the notification of the Registrar General, of his purpose to omit your Petitioner's name from the registry (which he possessed the power to enrol at any time during the year, and which enrolment the Registrar General has no authority to refuse), your Petitioner at once ceased performing marriages, and in several instances procured them to be performed by another duly authorized minister of religion for him, which action, your Petitioner believes, to have been conclusively exculpatory from any just ground of legal, ecclesiastical, or moral condemnation. Your Petitioner also fully believed himself completely justified in demurring against and resisting the action of the Registrar General, as involving a most important principle, which your Petitioner believed was without any sanction from an Act of Parliament for being violated by a mere official head of a Government department, especially when his error could only have been remedied by an expensive legal process, had it been recognized or admitted by your Petitioner, who, contingent upon the Registrar General's action, had his dearest rights and his official and legal position to maintain. Your Petitioner could not have known (as stated in sworn indictment) that his name was not on the list of authorized Ministers, as the question at issue (the omission of his name) was strictly *sub judice* at the time, your Petitioner being entitled to the benefit of any doubt thereupon, clause 11 of the Marriage Registration Act providing for summary enrolment (shall forthwith) at any time besides January; these points, involving every important issue of the case, were urged by your Petitioner at his trial, but for causes best known to himself were overruled by the Judge.

6th. That the Judge's conduct to the jury was greatly calculated to intimidate and mislead them, and evidently did so. When one of the jurors sent into Court, asking a question materially affecting the case, the Judge said, "Who is it that asks the question? Bring them here—bring them here;" and upon their coming into Court he said, "Did I not tell you the points you were to consider—and I wrote them down because some of you looked very stupid?" The published report of the trial fully confirms your Petitioner's statement. We think we shall not be doing wrong if we say that the Judge's charge to the jury very strongly helped a miscarriage of justice. He forbade them to consider anything more than the four points he laid down, while a multitude of facts, quite relevant to the case, might have operated to make the guilt appear doubtful. We shall say nothing of the manner in which the charge was given, or the treatment of the jury, as both are well known to our readers.

7th. That when called upon by the Judge if he had anything to state why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, your Petitioner was repeatedly interrupted without cause, the Judge at the same time making use of the most indecorous remarks respecting him, as when your Petitioner referred to his unblemished standing as a clergyman for 25 years, the Judge said, "You may go on but I happen to know that what you say is not true"—a statement for which he furnished no proof, though there and then challenged by your Petitioner to do so publicly. And again, "You may go on, but I have your sentence before me, and for all that you say I will only increase your punishment."

8th. That the unmistakeable *animus* displayed by Judge Meymott at your Petitioner's trial, and subsequently in his report upon your Petitioner's petition to the Government for due inquiry into his conduct, clearly proves that impartiality by him in the rendering of justice in your Petitioner's case was morally impossible, and therefore that your Petitioner must have most grievously suffered in all those essential features which ought inflexibly to govern the administration of justice.

9th. That the sentence pronounced by Judge F. W. Meymott upon your Petitioner greatly exceeded anything that in view of the true merits of the case could have been justly or reasonably awarded, being a most dreadful penalty to a clergyman, of hitherto untarnished character, for a most trivial and undesigned offence (even if it could have been proved), far exceeding in comparison any sentence passed upon the most abandoned criminal, viz., a fine of £50 and six months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, the imprisonment to be continued until the fine be paid. In his minute to the Government upon the case the Honorable the Attorney General stated "that a sentence merely, or little more than nominal, would have sufficed in my opinion for the ends of justice." The atrocious sentence has moreover been denounced in Parliament and by the whole country. It is proved by the official published documents that the information laid to the Government, upon which the prosecution was based, was by your Petitioner's ecclesiastical superior, The Right Reverend James F. Turner, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, New South Wales, whose administrative arbitrary exercise of authority your Petitioner was legally and firmly resisting; without this information thus laid your Petitioner has been officially informed there would not have been a prosecution, the informant having by his own act raised a false issue in relation to the Marriage Act, and then surreptitiously taken advantage of it for his own special purpose.

10th. Your Petitioner urgently prays attentive consideration to the impressive fact that his complaint respecting Judge F. W. Meymott's conduct upon the judicial Bench in his case (herein set forth) is fully sustained by the numerous complaints which have been for a series of years from various sources made against him. The Cowper Administration, under date July 21st, 1870, notified Judge F. W. Meymott as follows: "The Government is of opinion that you occasionally exhibit a deficiency in that patience, temper, and courtesy towards jurors, witnesses, and advocates, which are so essential to the maintenance of respect for the Bench, and to the satisfactory administration of justice, and trusts that there may not be such further complaints as to impose upon the Governor and the Executive Council the necessity of considering whether it is compatible with the public interests that you should continue to retain office." Also, the petition from a public meeting held in Grafton on February 21st, 1873, "To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council," states—"That your Petitioners are of opinion that His Honor (*i.e.*, Judge F. W. Meymott) makes his convenience paramount to that of the suitors of the Court, whilst his conduct towards witnesses, juries, and the legal profession is not as becomes the dignity of the Bench, and is seriously calculated to shake the confidence of all who are practically interested in the administration of the law." The same sentiments prevail throughout the Northern and other districts, and have been expressed by the public Press, thus proving from cumulative evidence that no one of their Honors the Judges holds so low a place in public estimation, or is so universally condemned, as Judge F. W. Meymott.

11th. Your Petitioner urgently prays that Judge F. W. Meymott be compelled to give full and conclusive proof, for his defamatory statement, that he knew that your Petitioner was guilty of *uttering falsehood in his defence*, as such official statement undisproved is greatly calculated to injure your Petitioner in those interests which are to him of most vital importance.

12th. Your Petitioner conscientiously believes Judge F. W. Meymott's conduct upon the judicial Bench to be obstructive to the right and pure administration of justice; to weaken the moral power and to degrade the dignity of the Courts over which he presides; as also to destroy that confidence which is essential to be maintained in judicial decisions.

13th. Your Petitioner sent, under date of April 15th, 1873, to His Excellency the Governor and to the Executive Council, a petition, praying that due inquiry should be made into the conduct of Judge F. W. Meymott as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c. Notwithstanding His Excellency pronounced the petition to be a serious complaint against a public officer, the Government has accepted Judge F. W. Meymott's *personal* unsupported exculpation as *sufficient*. The same course has also been pursued respecting the most strongly worded Grafton petition. Such *self-exculpation*, unsupported by any mitigatory or justificatory evidence, and being contradicted by every fact of the case, is entirely unwarrantable, being in direct violation of every essential principle of equity or justice, either as concerning public servants or the public. It throws a shield around the hardened offender, emboldens him by immunity from due punishment, makes a mocking of legislation, deprives the innocent of redress against injustice and oppression, and renders it impossible for a Judge who may be a dishonor to the Bench to be removed from it. In no other form of accountability or accusation is such a principle admitted; it ought to be most unqualifiedly condemned and repudiated in legal administration. It is self-evident that when a Judge's public or private conduct evokes repeated indignant remonstrance, reluctantly expressed by petitions and appeals to the Government, *there must exist* substantial grounds for due inquiry; or, admitting the principle of self-exculpation, why should your Petitioner, who possesses as high qualifications and more responsible social position than the learned Judge, not have been allowed to exculpate himself, especially when the whole *gravamen* of the assumed offence was a subject of dispute upon fundamental points?

14th. In evidence that there exists just grounds for strong objections to Judge F. W. Meymott's conduct, which seriously impairs his influence and very necessary respect for his office, apart from the procedures of the judicial Bench it is notorious that throughout the Northern District a general disinclination is expressed to accommodate him at houses of public entertainment and otherwise, from causes unwarranted by the liberal allowance from the Government for Judges travelling expenses.

15th. Your Petitioner fervently prays that your Honorable House will cause due and speedy inquiry to be made into the conduct of His Honor Judge F. W. Meymott, in all those particulars which concern and affect his judicial position, as prayed for by your Petitioner herein, so that the purity and sanctity of justice may be vindicated, the honor of the Government and Legislature may be untarnished, and the safety and inalienable rights of the citizens be secured. Also, that your Petitioner may obtain, though long delayed, that justice and satisfaction of which he has so long been deprived.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CHARLES ROWLAND CURREY,  
Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States of America.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REV. CHARLES R. CURREY.

(PETITION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 March, 1874.*

No. 1, Princes-street, Sydney,  
15th February, 1874.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Charles Rowland Currey, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States of America, resident of Grafton, Clarence River, New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—

1st. That, on the 15th day of February, 1873, your Petitioner was arraigned at the Court of Quarter Sessions then held in Grafton, on a criminal charge, before Judge F. W. Meymott, viz. :—That at the time he celebrated a marriage between Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, on March 16th, 1872, your Petitioner knew that his name was not on the list of ministers authorized by law to celebrate marriages.

2nd. That your Petitioner was rendered amenable to prosecution by the Registrar General having omitted his name from the annual list of such ministers, solely because the Right Reverend James F. Turner, then Bishop designate of the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale, N.S.W., had sent him the following notice, under date of December 23rd, 1871 :—“I will here observe that the Reverend C. R. Currey will be, after January 1st, 1872, no longer a licensed clergyman of the Church of England, and in no wise subject to my authority or control, and *I sincerely trust that Her Majesty's Executive will not grant him a license to marry.*”

3rd. That this notice was clearly informal and illegal, as embodying no specification of the Marriage Registration Act, while the latter clause ought to have awakened grave suspicion, as painfully indicating the vindictiveness which dictated the notice,—such “*trust*” being also unwarrantable, without precedent, and condemned by the ecclesiastical, legal, and moral rights and privileges of your Petitioner, as inherent in his priestly office a Bishop's power not extending lawfully beyond his own immediate jurisdiction, and even this fully governed by the provisions of ecclesiastical law in such case made and provided; and your Petitioner had not committed any overt act to justify such a signal violation of universal rule or an attempt to create a defamatory and injurious prejudice against him with the Government.

4th. That your Petitioner immediately denied the right or power of the Registrar General to omit his name from the registered list of the clergy upon such notification, such cause for omission not being recognized by the Marriage Registration Act (*vide* my letter to the Registrar General, dated February 12th, 1872, printed in the Returns laid before Parliament last Session by the Government). The Marriage Registration Act prescribes “when names are to be omitted” clause 15: “Whenever the Registrar General shall know that any registered minister is dead or has left the Colony, or resides in another district than the one within which he was last registered as residing, or has ceased ordinarily to officiate as a minister, he shall omit the name of such minister from the next annual list of the names of such registered ministers.” As none of these specified conditions were fulfilled in your Petitioner's case, but that at the time of the omission of his name from the annual list, as declared, and made the ground for prosecution, and at the time of the celebration of the marriage, your Petitioner was then and for several months subsequently, faithfully fulfilling *all* the provisions and conditions of the Marriage Registration Act, being the regular and accepted minister officiating and in the undisturbed possession of *all* Church properties as previously held and enjoyed. The Government therefore being answerable for the acts of its departmental officials, is truly and justly liable for all the deadly wrongs, injuries, and monetary loss inflicted upon your Petitioner, consequent upon the illegal omission of his name from the annual list of ministers authorized to celebrate marriages and the prosecution based thereupon.

5th. That your Petitioner's conviction for an assumed violation of the Marriage Registration Act was, in view of the justificatory circumstances influencing and determining your Petitioner's action in celebrating the marriage for which he was prosecuted by the Government, a gross miscarriage of justice, and the sentence secured by the flagitious means used, monstrous and abhorrent to every well-regulated and impartial mind.

6th. That upon due information, personally laid by your Petitioner, the Government refused to prosecute him for a marriage celebrated in the same district under identical circumstances on the previous

1st February, 1872,—thus conclusively affirming the important fact that the prosecution, conviction, and sentence for the marriage celebrated on March 16th, 1872, must have been inexpedient and unjustifiable, as no tenable, just, or sufficient reason can possibly be assigned upon legal, just, or social grounds, why one alleged offence should be so terribly punished and the other remain unpunished. It is self-evident that if it were necessary for the ends of justice, or for any other reason or purpose deemed sufficient, to arraign your Petitioner as a criminal, brand him as a felon, incarcerate him in a common gaol (with the refuse of humanity), and to mulct him in a fine of £50—the imprisonment to have been continued until the fine was paid—thus doing all that could be done by Governmental action to blast your Petitioner's character and to destroy his influence as a minister of religion, ruin his social status and prospects, hitherto untarnished, undeniably fatally injuring himself and family in those interests most dear to them,—there cannot exist any justifiable reason why the marriage celebrated on February 1st, 1872, should not be punished in the same signal and severe manner as merited by the assumed enormity of the assumed offence of the marriage celebrated on March 16th, 1872.

7th. That the Honorable and learned Attorney General states in his minute to the Government upon your Petitioner's case: "It was, however, apparent that the reverend gentleman was acting from the motive of asserting his right or his supposed right as a clergyman against some ecclesiastical authority of his Bishop, and not from a fraudulent or mercenary design in defiance and disregard of the law." And again, "a sentence merely or little more than nominal would have sufficed in my opinion for the ends of justice." Though His Excellency directed that "the imprisonment portion of the sentence may be remitted," your Petitioner was detained in a common gaol for six weeks, and there compelled to pay the whole iniquitous fine of £50 previously to his liberation from gaol, when 1,440 *bona fide* residents of the Clarence district, embracing all classes of the community, had attested, by immediate Petition to His Excellency and the Honorable the Executive Council, viz.:—"Your Petitioners are strongly impressed with the good faith of the reverend defendant in defence of his conduct, and believe him to be a gentleman incapable of wilfully breaking the law, or of being influenced by those motives that have influenced some to celebrate marriages for the accompanying fees."

8th. That your Petitioner has been duly registered for the celebration of marriages for the last thirteen years, both in Victoria and in this Colony, without the slightest charge having been brought against him of violation of law. That he has held important positions in the Church with highest acceptance, as evidenced by the numerous commendatory testimonials held by him. That he is perfectly innocent of any intention or knowledge of violating the law (as proved by him at his trial). That, as to the causative or collateral issue of the prosecution, he has never heard or known of any just or reasonable cause having been shown by the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale for his assumed revocation of his license as a clergyman of the Church of England, as demanded by the Canons and Articles of that Church. That your Petitioner has never received any citation from any Ecclesiastical Court, nor had any sentence of suspension, deposition, or degradation pronounced upon him. That the term Bishop or license does not occur in the Marriage Registration Act, and he trusts that they never will. Your Petitioner also trusts that the Act will at once be so amended by your Honourable House, that a purely civil function, so far as the connection between the Government and the registered clergy are concerned, shall no longer be used as a means for invidious Prelatic oppression or coercion. Also, that the penalty of a fine of £500 and five years imprisonment shall be expunged from the Marriage Act as a disgrace to our Colonial Statutes, being in flagrant violation of the liberal judicial spirit of the progressive 19th century, A.D.

9th. Your Petitioner is convinced that the Registrar General distinctly but not designedly violated the Marriage Registration Act, by omitting his name from the annual list of ministers authorized by law to celebrate marriages, at the episcopal sole dictum of Dr. James F. Turner, a deference having too long been blindly paid to such influence in civil matters as by prescriptive right. That your Petitioner's prosecution by the Government was wholly illegal—that the conduct of the presiding Judge was prejudicial to the case—that the sentence was totally unwarrantable and monstrous—that the Government has not the slightest legal claim to the fine of £50, paid by your Petitioner—that the deadliest wrongs and injurious and ruinous monetary loss has been inflicted, has been inflicted upon him by the Government through its agents, and therefore now appeal to your Honorable House for *redress* against the most flagitious proceedings by which a clergyman of irreproachable personal and ministerial character has or can have so terribly suffered in this or any other professedly christian country. In proof whereof your Petitioner urges the facts, that no legal, moral, or social wrong or injury, could possibly have resulted from his celebrating the marriage to any parties concerned, it having been, according to the Marriage Act, "valid and legal to all intents and purposes" as was stated by Judge Meymott at the trial "that the parties were as legally married as though a Bishop had married them." Also, that by "Schedule B" of the Marriage Registration Act, any Government clerk, or other person acting as Registrar, can celebrate a marriage for the legal sum and consideration of "twenty shillings,"—the prosecution thus becomes *reductio ad absurdum*.

10th. Your Petitioner therefore respectfully prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief as it may in its judgment think fit.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CHARLES ROWLAND CUREY,

Presbyter of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church,  
United States of America.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REVEREND CHARLES R. CURREY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 January, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 December, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence and Documents relating to the case of the Reverend Charles R. Currey, and in respect of any claim he has made in connection therewith.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

[N.B.—Previous papers in Mr. Currey's case were laid on the Table of the House on 10 April, 1873, in compliance with an Address passed on 28th March, 1873.]

SCHEDULE.

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REVEREND CHARLES R. CURREY.

I.—Charges against Judge Meymott.

No. 1.

T. BAWDEN, Esq., M.L.A., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Grafton, 18 April, 1873.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith a Petition from the Rev. C. R. Currey, relative to the conduct of Mr. District Court Judge Meymott, and have to request that you will please bring the same before His Excellency and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,  
T. BAWDEN.

[Enclosure.]

Grafton, 15 April, 1873.

To His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight, K.C.M.G., Governor, and the Honorable the Members of the Executive Council of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Charles Rowland Currey, a duly ordained and accredited Priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States of America,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That on the 15th day of February, 1873, your Petitioner was arraigned at the Court of Quarter Sessions, then being held in Grafton, and presided over by Judge F. W. Meymott, on a *criminal* charge, to wit, that at the time he celebrated a marriage between Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, March 16th, 1872, he knew that his name was not on the list of Ministers authorized by law to celebrate marriages.

That it is not the intention of your Petitioner to herein set forth the full grounds upon which he truly believes the sentence then pronounced upon him to have been based upon a gross miscarriage of justice, but to succinctly set forth the peculiar conduct of the presiding Judge, which, apart from the merits of the case, chiefly contributed to that end.

1st. That, in your Petitioner's opinion, the solicitor who conducted your Petitioner's defence was greatly embarrassed by the impatience and discourtesy of the Judge.

2nd. That during the trial, and previous to the Judge's charge to the jury, he said, "If I have to pronounce sentence, I will make it more severe, *much* more severe, because he has opposed the Bishop."

3rd. That, in his charge to the jury, the Judge omitted every point of the case that could, and your Petitioner believes would, have so affected the charge against your Petitioner, as to have completely exonerated him from any intention or knowledge of violating the law.

4th. That the Judge's conduct to the jury was greatly calculated to intimidate them, and evidently did so. When one of the jury sent into Court to ask a question of the Judge, materially affecting the case, he said, "Who is it that asks the question? Bring them here—bring them here." And upon their coming into Court he said, "Did I not tell you the points you were to consider, and I wrote them down, *because some of you looked very stupid.*"

5th. That when called upon by the Judge to state if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him, your Petitioner was repeatedly interrupted with the question, "Well, have you done?" The Judge also making use of indecorous language respecting him; and when your Petitioner referred to his unblemished standing as a clergyman for twenty-five years and produced the proofs thereof, the Judge said, "You may go on, *but I happen to know that what you say is not true*"; and again, "You may go on, but I have your sentence before me, and for *all* that you say I will only increase your punishment."

6th. That the *animus* displayed by the Judge clearly proves that the impartiality and the rendering of justice was morally impossible, and therefore that your Petitioner must have grievously suffered in all those essential features which influence the *right* administration of justice.

7th. That the sentence of the Judge greatly exceeded anything that could have been reasonably and justly awarded, amounting to a dreadful penalty for a most trivial and undesigned offence (if such it can be called) against the law, for exceeding in comparison any sentence passed upon the most *abandoned criminals*, and for which (and God forbid there should be) there is not any precedent.

8th. Your Petitioner respectfully begs attention to the fact that the complaint of your Petitioner respecting Judge F. W. Meymott's partial and unseemly conduct upon the Bench in this case (herein set forth) is fully sustained by the numerous complaints which have for a series of years been made against him, and which have already compelled the Government to notify him that in case of any future complaint being made against him the Administration would feel justified in calling upon him to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service, and also by the numerous complaints made from various parts of the Northern District, especially those embodied in the Petition lately sent from Grafton for his removal from the Judgeship of the District Court, &c.

9th. Your Petitioner believes the conduct of Judge F. W. Meymott upon the Bench to be obstructive and prejudicial to the right and pure administration of justice and tends to bring it into contempt; to weaken the moral power and lessen the dignity of the Courts over which he presides; as also to destroy that confidence which ought to be cherished in judicial decisions.

10th. That as the Judge (F. W. Meymott) is protected by his position, your Petitioner urgently prays that the Judge be compelled to give public and satisfactory proof for his statement that he *knew* that your Petitioner was guilty of uttering *falsehood* in his defence, as such statement made from the Bench is greatly calculated to injure your Petitioner in those interests which are to him of most vital importance.

Your Petitioner refrains from any particular comment upon Judge F. W. Meymott's conduct, believing that no stricture could be more fully condemnatory than his own words and actions, which your Petitioner believes fully justifies his removal from the Judicial Bench.

Your Petitioner therefore respectfully prays that your Excellency and the Honorable the Executive Council will be pleased to institute due inquiry into the conduct of Judge F. W. Meymott, in your Petitioner's case, and generally at the last Quarter Sessions and District Court held at Grafton.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

CHARLES R. CURREY,  
Clerk.

## 3

## No. 2.

MINUTES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—H.P., 23/4/73.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 23 April, 1873.

## No. 3.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO T. BAWDEN, Esq., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 April, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a Petition from the Reverend C. R. Currey, relative to the conduct of District Court Judge Meymott, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Attorney General, to whose department the business belongs, and to whom it should have been addressed.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 4.

MEMORANDUM OF THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL has read the Rev. Mr. Currey's Petition and thinks it should be laid before His Excellency the Governor. The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department,—W.E.P., B.C., 15 May, 1873.

## No. 5.

MINUTES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—H.P., 19/5/73.

This is a serious complaint against a public officer, and I think the Minister in charge of the department should advise what steps, if any, should be taken in the matter.—H.R., 20/5/73.

The Attorney General.—H.P., 20/5/73.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 20 May, 1873.

## No. 6.

MINUTE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE usual course is, in the first instance, when there are accusations of a serious character, to call upon the Judge to answer the charges made against him in the Petition. I think this course should be adopted, and that a copy of the Petition should be transmitted to Judge Meymott.—E.B., 26/5/73.

## No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOTT.

Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney, 29 May, 1873.

SIR,

In transmitting the accompanying copy letter, and copy Petition to His Excellency the Governor, in reference to charges preferred against you by the Rev. C. R. Currey,—I am directed by the Attorney General to invite you to have the goodness to favour him, for the information of the Government, with such reply to the accusations therein contained, as you may desire to make upon the subject in question.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 8.

MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOTT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Grafton, 17 June, 1873.

SIR,

I would have replied earlier to your letter of 29th May, accompanying a Petition from the Rev. Mr. Currey, but as I was only a few days at home between my last two Circuits I have not till now had an opportunity of doing so.

It is a sad thing to find any gentleman, especially a clergyman, capable of uttering so many absolute untruths and malicious exaggerations as are contained in this Petition from a Priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, America. A great disregard of truth is, however, I am sorry to say, a marked trait in Mr. Currey's character.

The paragraph marked 1st. is untrue. I was neither impatient nor discourteous to his attorney (Mr. Foott). He is a very nervous man in Court, and having no real defence to make he was doubtless embarrassed in his attempts to raise unsubstantial objections.

Par. 2 is utterly and distinctly untrue. I did not say one word about the sentence till after the verdict was given, either upon this or any other occasion.

As to par. 3 there was not one point in the whole case in the defendant's favour; and his intention and knowledge of violating the law were completely proved by his own letter to the Registrar General, in reply to that officer's written notice to him that he was not authorized by law to celebrate marriages. Both these documents were in evidence on the trial as part of the case.

Par. 4 is a shameful misrepresentation of what occurred. Some of the jury were certainly not very intelligent men; and to prevent mistakes I wrote down on paper for their guidance the four questions, which only they had to consider, viz. :—

1. Was the defendant an ordinarily officiating clergyman?
2. Did he celebrate the marriage?
3. Was his name on the register?
4. If not, did he know it?

An appeal was afterwards made against the conviction, and the Supreme Court held that the conviction was good, and that the questions were properly put. After the jury had been out some time the bailiff informed me that the jury wished to ask me a question, and I said, in a usual tone, "Ask them to come in." When they came into Court the foreman asked me what was the proper way for a clergyman to get his name registered? I certainly was surprised at such a stupid question being put to me, and I told them so; and added, that they had nothing to do but answer the four questions I had written down so plainly for them.

As to par. 5 it is quite untrue that I even once interrupted the defendant by any question. His address in mitigation of sentence, after he had been found guilty, was a very long and a very vehement one; he made three or four long pauses. Two of them were so long that I thought he had finished, but not being certain I asked him if he had done; and it is quite untrue that I made use of any indecorous language to him, or any other words than—"Have you done?" In the course of his harangue he made some violent denunciations against the Bishop, and he grossly insulted me by saying I was acting like a paid advocate against him, &c., whereupon I did then interrupt him by saying that his abusing the Bishop and insulting the Court were not the right way to obtain a mitigation of sentence; and when he was boasting of his unblemished character as a clergyman, I told him that his appealing to me on that ground was useless, as I knew what his character was; and so I did. He had been before me on two previous occasions in cases (in the District Court) showing his contempt of the authority of the Church, and his violation of the law; and I know that at Gunnedah, where he ministered for some time, he is held in great disesteem, and many instances of his misconduct there have been reported to me. It is only very lately that the present newly appointed incumbent of Gunnedah told me that he finds the people there very unwilling to subscribe for the church for fear of having a second Mr. Currey for their clergyman. The latter part of the paragraph is also utterly destitute of truth. I did not say one word about the sentence. I did not have it before me, nor had I begun to consider it.

Par. 6. I deny having displayed or even entertained any improper *animus* in the case, or that I acted partially.

Par. 7. As to the sentence itself, so strongly spoken of in this paragraph, it was but one-tenth of what the law prescribes. I admit that in my opinion the law is exceedingly severe in this matter. But it is surely not for a Judge to question the policy of the law, but to administer it. If, because a Judge considered the law too severe, he were to take it upon himself to disregard it, and to pass a merely nominal sentence for what the law considers a grievous offence, especially in a case like the present, defiantly in violation of that law, he would surely be acting as Mr. Currey has acted. I may add that the sentence was not entirely my own. There were three other Magistrates on the Bench during the trial, and when I came to the consideration of the sentence I consulted them, and asked each of them to write down on separate pieces of paper what, in their opinion, the sentence should be. Three of us wrote down six months and £50, and the fourth, twelve months and £100. The sentence passed was that of the majority; and though many persons thought the sentence severe, there are many others who considered it a very mild one under the special circumstances of the case.

In the 5th and concluding paragraphs mention is made of other previous complaints against me. I have reason to believe that one cause of dissatisfaction has been their being defeated in every attempt to have my decisions overruled. These former complaints, however, have I believe been all answered, and I have only on this occasion to answer Mr. Currey's; and this I trust I have satisfactorily done.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. W. MEYMOTT.

## No. 9.

MINUTES OF THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR SIR H. G. R. ROBINSON, &C.

FORWARDED by direction of the Attorney General for the Colonial Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.E.P., B.C., 14 July, 1873.

His Excellency.—H.P., 18/7/73.

Seen.—If the Attorney General is satisfied with Judge Meymott's explanation, Mr. Currey should be so informed.—H.R., 21/7/73.

The Under Secretary, Department of the Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 8 August, /73.

## No. 10.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOIT.  
Attorney General's Department,  
20 August, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your report of 17th June, upon a complaint from the Rev. C. R. Currey, of Grafton, with respect to his case, which was tried at the Quarter Sessions there on 15th February last before you,—I am directed by the Attorney General to state that Mr. Currey has been informed that your answer to his Petition seems to Mr. Butler to be sufficient.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 11.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.  
Attorney General's Department,  
20 August, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,

Adverting to your Petition of 15th April last, addressed to His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, and forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by T. Bawden, Esq., M.P., on the 18th of same month, complaining of Judge Meymott's conduct with reference to your case tried at the Quarter Sessions, Grafton, on the 15th February last,—I am directed by the Attorney General to state that Judge Meymott has forwarded an answer to your complaint, which seems to him to be sufficient.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.  
(Immediate.)

Judge Meymott, in reference to Rev. C. R. Currey's Petition.

JUDGE Meymott's report upon Petition, &c., herewith forwarded by direction of the Attorney General for perusal by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 2 September, 1873.—W. E. PLUNKETT. To be returned.

## No. 13.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

"Freemason's Hotel,"  
Sydney, 2 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that a copy of Judge F. W. Meymott's answer to my Petition, complaining of his conduct, and soliciting redress from His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, be forwarded to me at your earliest convenience.

If Judge F. W. Meymott can be allowed to exculpate himself from the very grave charges I have brought against him (all of which can be proved by competent witnesses), merely by his own statements, I can conceive of no remedy for the innocent against gross injustice and oppression, or how a Judge who disgraces the Judicial Bench can be expelled from it. It is self-evident that both individuals and society at large are thus powerless against wrong or insult. It is also self-evident that when a Judge's conduct evokes repeated indignation and remonstrance there must exist well merited grounds for condemnation and removal. Hoping to receive the document requested at an early date,

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES R. CURREY.

## No. 14.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.  
As the letter is now with the Colonial Secretary, let this application be forwarded to him. I see no objection to complying with Mr. Currey's request for a copy of the letter in question.

E.B.  
The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.E.P., B.C., 4th September, /73.

No. 15.

## No. 15.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Freemason's Hotel,"

Sydney, 30 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that as I am detained here under expense, and to the compelled and complete neglect of my clerical duties, I may be favoured with an immediate answer to my letter of this month, asking for a copy of Judge F. W. Meymott's answer to my Petition for an inquiry into his conduct as Judge of Court of Quarter Sessions in my case, &c., as the ground for his removal from the Judicial Bench.

As I have been informed by the Attorney General that he has made a minute to the Government that he sees no reason why I should not be furnished with a copy of Judge Meymott's reply to the Petition, I trust that no further delay will occur. Hoping to receive an immediate answer,

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES R. CURREY.

## No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 17 October, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a copy, as desired by you, of the report obtained from Mr. District Court Judge Meymott on your Petition of the 15th of April last, complaining of that gentleman's conduct in connection with your trial and conviction at the Grafton Court of Quarter Sessions in February last.

I have, &amp;c.,

(For the Under Secretary),

WM. GOODMAN.

## No. 17.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 20 October, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 17th instant, covering Judge F. W. Meymott's report, dated June 17th, ultimo, upon my Petition to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, under date of April 15th, ultimo, praying that "due inquiry" might be made into Judge Meymott's conduct on the occasion of my prosecution by the Government, at the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Grafton in February ultimo, for an alleged violation of the Marriage Act on March 16th, 1872.

The Government having notified me, under date of August 20th, ultimo, that "Judge Meymott has forwarded an answer to your complaint which seems to him, *i.e.*, the Attorney General, to be sufficient," such answer being dated June 17th, ultimo. As the memorial from the Clarence District had been rejected, because it did not specify distinct charges against Judge Meymott, I certainly expected some adequate refutation of the very serious *specific charges* I have brought against him in my Petition, of misconduct, &c., such as would have justified the Government in not prosecuting him, especially as my charges are fully supported by the documents published respecting the prosecution by authority of Parliament during its last Session, and other Government records, which charges fully justify his removal from the Judicial Bench. If, however, Judge Meymott is to be allowed to exculpate himself upon his own unsupported justification, my superior social position and standing ought certainly to have entitled me to the privilege of personal and just exoneration from a very dubious and unimportant charge not proven; or, am I to understand that as a clergyman I am to suffer the utmost penalties and degradation of an illegal and iniquitous sentence, and the Judge who pronounced it be shielded by the Government from richly merited censure and punishment? Not only on my account, but on public grounds of the highest import, the question ought at once to be determined, as otherwise no guarantee can be found for the removal of a Judge who is, or who may be, a disgrace to the Judicial Bench.

It is apparent from its character that Judge Meymott's report was not intended for my own or public scrutiny, as he would never have ventured upon such self-contradictory assertions and scandalous vituperation, upon the principle, no doubt familiar to him, "no defence—abuse the plaintiff."

My Petition had exclusive reference to Judge Meymott's *judicial* conduct, whereas, besides attempting a defence on this point, he makes the most scurrilous attacks upon my *private* character, for which he furnishes not the slightest evidence beyond his own word. He states that "a great disregard of truth is however, I am sorry to say, a marked trait in Mr. Currey's character." The wish must be to him the sole source of the thought, for how does he know this? For just and conclusive reasons I have always shunned him in private society. How does he then *know* that I am such a moral reprobate? Is it from the testimony of others; if so, who are they? I demand that the Government compel him as their paid servant to furnish immediate proof for such a scandalous charge, for if it is not true he is utterly unworthy of belief; the importation of such needless scurrility into an official document, *which might be authoritatively quoted against me at any time*, not only justifies this demand, but is a presumptive proof of a moral obliquity and perverseness, which fully justifies my Petition, in which I am sustained by public opinion. No clergyman could manifest in private or public character "a great disregard of truth" without causing his immediate and permanent ruin. The essential moral rectitude my office imposes, and the position I have held and still maintain in private and public confidence, exposes Judge Meymott's charge to grave suspicion and reprobation.

The

The memorial sent to the Government on my behalf by 1,440 residents of the Clarence District, embracing all classes and denominations, states, "Your Petitioners are strongly impressed with the good faith of the reverend defendant in defence of his conduct, and believe him to be a gentlemen incapable of wilfully breaking the law, or being influenced by those motives that have influenced some to celebrate marriages for the accompanying fees"; and the Attorney General, in his minute to the Government on my case, states that "It was however apparent that the reverend gentleman was acting from the motive of asserting his right, or his supposed right, as a clergyman against some ecclesiastical authority of his Bishop, and not from a fraudulent or mercenary design in defiance or disregard of the law." Not one sentence which I have uttered or published respecting the prosecution has been disproved by any opponent, either clerical or lay, while my whole course of action has been commended by clergymen of the highest standing in the Church of England and other denominations, by Members of Parliament, and by the community at large. Whence then the foundation for Judge Meymott's assertion, that "a great disregard of truth is a marked trait in Mr. Currey's character"?

It must be distinctly borne in mind, in order to form a correct opinion of the prosecution by which I have been victimized, that the Right Reverend James F. Turner, D.D., was the sole originator of my prosecution (*i.e.* persecution) by the Registrar General (*vide* his published letter to that official, June 24, 1872), respecting the marriage as professedly *illegal*, on the ground that he had withdrawn my license as a Clergyman of the Church of England. Thus creating a false issue, because unrecognized by the Marriage Act, and then surreptitiously taking advantage of it for his own purposes, *viz.*, to punish and degrade me by governmental authority, through a false and interested accusation, *when* from the intelligent and determined support of the Clarence district he was, as he now is, powerless to carry out his designs. It is therefore self evident that the primary sole cause of my prosecution, with all the attendant wrongs and injuries which I have suffered, was *my opposition to Bishop Turner*. Without entering into the grounds of that opposition, it is sufficient that I had justifiable and imperative reasons, and it was urgently needed. The Registrar General also removed my name from the authorized list of clergy, at the sole demand of the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, although I had complied with all the conditions and provisions of the Marriage Act required, thus violating the Act, and laying me open to prosecution, a proceeding which from principle I condemned and resisted (*vide* my letter to the Registrar General of February 12th, 1872), as I have yet to learn that pliant sycophancy to episcopal irresponsible assumptions of authority is a necessary adjunct of the clerical office.

Every sentence of my Petition can be verified by the documents respecting my case, already published, and also by other Government records, and can be fully substantiated (if necessary) by local testimony. To such evidence I appeal (notwithstanding Judge Meymott's vituperation), as in every respect corroborative of the objections which I have taken to the entire illegality and culpable unfairness of the whole proceedings against me, the mode in which the prosecution was conducted by the presiding Judge, which more than any other cause conduced to the gross miscarriage of justice, forming a striking contrast to the able and courteous conduct of C. E. R. Murray, Esq., Crown Prosecutor. Against the conclusive proofs I furnish, no interested special pleading ought to be tolerated, in plausible justification of injustice or iniquity. I trust therefore that I shall not appeal to the Government in vain for redress and defence. Such an appeal no Government or Administration in the British Empire can neglect or resist, without a gross violation of the fundamental principles upon which such authority is based. The general astonishment and indignation evoked by the flagitious sentence passed upon me by Judge Meymott, of a fine of £50, and six months imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol (the fine having been demanded and paid by me as the condition of my release from Gaol, *after six weeks incarceration*), and the cordial sympathy manifested generally throughout the community for myself and family, entitle my claims to the immediate and favourable attention of the Government. I therefore most urgently request that "due inquiry" into my prosecution, and the manner in which it was conducted, may be made by competent authority, so that the gross miscarriage of justice, of which I have such grievous cause to complain, may be rectified, and due restitution and compensation be awarded, as demanded by the true merits of my case.

I hold the most conclusive evidence of my complete innocency of any violation of either civil or ecclesiastical law, and am prepared, when they shall be demanded, to place them before the Government. My whole course of action has been determined by a conscientious conviction of my duties, rights, and privileges as a clergyman and citizen. I have ever recognized and obeyed all lawful authority in the State and Church, according to my knowledge and ability, and trust ever to conform with scrupulous fidelity to the principles by which, from my earliest youth, spent in this Colony (with which my family has so long been connected), I have been guided and governed.

The Bishop of Grafton and Armidale has never shown any just or sufficient cause for his assumed revocation of my license as a clergyman of the Church of England; I have never received any citation, or any other process, from any Ecclesiastical Court respecting any complaint; I have never had any ecclesiastical sentence of deprivation or degradation pronounced upon me; my rights, privileges, and status are therefore as valid as they ever were. The Government has prosecuted me upon a false issue connected with my ecclesiastical position. Through *this* I have suffered unparalleled injuries, for which I am entitled from the highest considerations to demand redress. It is now more than six months ago since I brought this important matter under the notice of the Government, and have been met with indifference and procrastination. Shall I continue to do so? Shall I ask in vain for justice because the Bishop and the Judge, my opponents, are influential? I am necessarily urgent, as the subject is inseparably connected with interests of the most vital importance to myself and family.

I now beg to submit further proofs (*seriatim*) of the utter valuelessness of Judge Meymott's report upon my Petition.

1. My Petition was carefully examined by my learned solicitor, G. Foott, Esq., of Grafton, who conducted my defence, before it was sent to the Government.

Mr. Foott does not certainly possess the brazen effrontery deemed necessary by some legal practitioners, but that "he is a very nervous man" is simply ridiculous, he being not inferior in age or learning to Judge Meymott, while his courtesy is proverbial. The defence was good in all essential points, as proven by the mitigation of the sentence upon the imperfect information furnished to the Government, its strong condemnation by the Attorney General, and the whole country.

2. My statement is absolutely true. When my solicitor handed to the Judge a letter from Dr. Turner, written to me under date of March 22nd, six (6) days after the marriage for which I was prosecuted was celebrated—thus proving that by the terms he *then* offered for my surrender to him of the churches and parsonage

parsonage *then* in my possession, that I was the "minister officiating for the District of the Lower Clarence"—Judge Meymott said, "If I have to pronounce sentence I will make it more severe, much more severe, because he has opposed the Bishop." These words were distinctly heard by myself and others. This statement is proven by the words he now uses, under No. 5 paragraph of his report, viz.:—"Showing his contempt for the authority of the Bishop." Why is the *Bishop* thus introduced, if he had not in his mind connected him with the case, while he told the Jury that *they* had nothing to do with any disputes between the Bishop and myself; that my offence, real or supposed, against the Bishop, not the law, was to be punished, was evident throughout the whole trial;—thus the community understood it.

3. Any intention or knowledge of violating the law was clearly and fully disproved in my defence. It was also clearly proved that I had complied with all the conditions of the Marriage Act. The sworn information stated that I was the "Minister officiating at Lawrence at the time I celebrated the marriage at that place; that I had not removed from the district; that I had not died, &c.—thus being amenable to no provision of the Marriage Act, for which a clergyman's name *can be removed* from the registry. The chief part of the information laid by the Government was, that at the time I celebrated the marriage I *knew* that my name was not on the authorized list of clergy. The defence denied this absolutely. The Registrar General has discretionary power respecting enrolling a clergyman's name, but not in removing it from the registry; I had *ab initio* denied his right to remove my name under the circumstances (*vide* my letter of February 12, 1872), and had every reason to believe that upon the legal and equitable grounds then presented it would have been continued. The question of removing my name was *sub judice* when the marriage was celebrated. So soon as it was decided, *pro tem*, April 24, 1872, I at once ceased performing marriages, and procured another clergyman to perform for me. This essential fact Judge Meymott *entirely omitted* in his charge to the Jury (although since admitted as exculpatory by the Attorney General); of this omission I justly specially complained in my Petition, and now urge as greatly tending to the miscarriage of justice, as it must have most favourably impressed the jury, and I doubt not have secured an acquittal; thus, the defence was good in every essential particular, and I doubt not that under other judicial auspices would have been admitted as satisfactory proof that I had no intention of or desire to violate the law—a view completely sustained by the fact that the Government has declined to prosecute me upon my own information for another marriage, celebrated under the same circumstances, on February 1st, 1872. I had been duly registered for 12 (twelve) years in Victoria and this Colony, without the slightest charge having been brought against me, and until my authority was to me satisfactorily annulled it remained in my judgment intact. I did not, for I could not have known that my authority had ceased, until the Registrar General's letter of April 24th, 1872.

4. All of the jury and many others are prepared to take oath that Judge Meymott used the words specified by me. The published report of the trial, hitherto unchallenged, contains this clause: "We say nothing of the manner in which the charge was given, or *the treatment of the jury*, as both are well known to our readers." But admitting Judge Meymott's own explanation, that "some of the jury were not very intelligent men"—how did he know this?—or, knowing it, why did he not object to them, when a defendant's—a clergyman's—liberty, honor, and reputation were at stake upon their judgment? Were they by his own admission—such persons to whom a decision of such importance—involving such momentous issues, and therefore requiring the most careful and impartial discrimination—should have been committed, especially when the defendant had not the right to challenge? The Judge did not animadvert upon their intelligence until they showed sufficient intelligence to question his ruling, which he most petulantly and abruptly disallowed. I have been informed by the foreman and all the jurymen whom I have met that they did not clearly comprehend the issues presented by the case; the Judge evidently did not, or would not, and few others besides, as the Judge overruled the necessary evidence. But had the jury supposed that such a monstrous sentence would have been inflicted they have assured me that they would have acquitted me, as they fully supposed that a merely nominal sentence, as the case demanded, would have been imposed. The jury were horrified at the sentence, as they had just cause to be disgusted with the conduct of the Judge, as evidenced by the outburst of indignation throughout the whole district. The *points* adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court were totally *ex parte*. I knew nothing of the proceedings; the decision though relatively valuable as a legal technicality, was valueless to decide the true merits of the case, as it did not involve its specific issues.

5. My defence, described by Judge Meymott, as "His harangue, in which he made violent denunciations against the Bishop, and grossly insulted myself," is thus described in the published report of the trial, when asked by the Judge "if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him:" "The defendant replied in the affirmative, and delivered an eloquent appeal to the crowded Court, till he explained his impression that the Judge had acted in the case as though he had received a brief from the Bishop. His Honor then stopped him, and said he was expected to say why sentence should not be passed upon him; but after attacking the Bishop he was now attacking (him) *i.e.*, the Judge; *the more the defendant went on in that way the more he would punish him* (marks of dissatisfaction). The defendant then concluded by showing that what he had done was in ignorance of any offence, and that he had no intention of violating the law." Does not Judge Meymott's language fully prove the "*animus*" of which I so justly complain. "His harangue" forsooth; what then is legitimate defence?—when was it supposed to be dictated by the Judge? If I was convinced that the whole proceedings, causative and actual, were unduly biased, unfair, or unjust, no reason could be found more appropriate and conclusive why sentence should not be pronounced. Was my unscrupulous opponent, who could descend to act the part of a common informer for the gratification of his malignancy, by securing my arraignment at a Civil Court upon a criminal charge of his own device, and who could have at pleasure stopped proceedings. A *privileged character*, though an anglican prelate, sheltered by the judicial arm, had I not a right to express my deep and honest convictions, though they exposed him, and cut with energy of truth to the heart of the Judge? I was the privileged one (for all that was dear to me were at stake) by the sanction of the rules of judicial proceedings; my words were, "I am dragged here as a criminal when no criminality has been proven. I stand here victimized by the grossest and most unparalleled episcopal tyranny; and as regards your conduct I regret to say that had you received a brief for my conviction you could not have acted differently." I only *thus* expressed the sentiments of the general public.

I never in any way appealed to Judge Meymott respecting my character; I never dreamed of doing so. I stated what most in the Court well knew—that for 25 years I had held an unblemished position

in the church and society, as proven by official documents of the highest character; and if my statement was unfounded, the Bishop would long before that have published the fact, for I had publicly challenged him to do so, for which he had every inducement, and for which he certainly had no scruples. *The Judge most rudely interrupted me by saying, that he knew that what I was saying was not true, and I challenged him to prove his words there and then if he dared. He did not, for he could not.*

He now states that "he had been before me on two previous occasions (in cases in the District Court) showing his contempt of the authority of the Bishop, and his violation of law." *The Bishop again!!!* Nothing could more fully display innate duplicity than this statement, as what connection can possibly exist between the District Court and such charges? If as he states I have showed *contempt* of the Bishop's authority, which however I am innocent of, except by the vindication of my official and personal rights and privileges, as important as those of any Bishop, what proper connection has this with *Judge Meymott's* official duties and relations, or is he retained by the *Bishop* as special advocate? The reference is fatal to him, clearly proving that the secret of my offence to him was my ecclesiastical not my civil misdeeds, the ostensible civil misdemeanours forming a convenient excuse for punishing the other, which could not otherwise be reached,—a conclusion I long ago surmised. The only cases in which I have appeared in the District Court before Judge Meymott was once at Tamworth, under circumstances which, as defendant, redounded to my highest honor; the other as plaintiff at Grafton, to recover moneys paid towards my stipend, and unlawfully withheld by Bishop Turner, and who still retains them, as Judge Meymott ruled that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. Singular justice. His remarks about misconduct at Gunnedah are not worthy of notice, being merely trumped up for the occasion, and fully disproved by official documents connected with that district, now in my possession, which prove quite the contrary. As regards the information received from the newly appointed incumbent of Gunnedah, I have no doubt but that he has been well tutored by his employer, who would be happy to furnish Judge Meymott with as many disparaging statements as would satisfy him, but which would not necessarily be true. I have got used to that of late.

6. The whole case proves my correctness.

7. Judge Meymott's statements are simply quibbling. What of the recommendation to mercy? It was never referred to; completely ignored. Not one mitigating circumstance was alluded to by the Judge; but a determination evidenced to press the matter to the utmost. If this is not so, what means the general outcry against him, and *no one else?* The sentence had not been exceeded by any passed under the Marriage Act. It equalled, no doubt made similar with design, to the sentence passed by the Chief Justice upon the Rt. Rev. Wm. F. Z. Bailey, LL.D., whereas I certainly had no claims, from pretensions, position, or notorious antecedents, to such peculiarly marked association and distinction.

As regards the two (2) J.P.'s who, by his special request, assisted Judge Meymott in concocting the sentence, one was Captain Hill, late P.M. at Grafton (the Government know *why* he resigned); the other was a Captain Mylne,—persons whose chief fitness for the novel and invidious duty they no doubt cheerfully performed, was, that they were among the very few partizans Bishop Turner has in the Clarence District, and they would no doubt have been happy to have made me a prisoner for life, as a very dangerous enemy to irresponsible prelatial assumptions and conduct. The arrangement was thoroughly understood in the district, as stated in the published report of the trial. "But the fact of his inviting Magistrates to assist him on the Bench ought not to weigh a bit in proof of the justice of the trial. The Judge ought to have known on whom he could rely, among other things as free from undue favour for the Bishop, as prejudiced against the accused." It is well known in the Clarence District that Bishop James F. Turner was the originator and abettor of the whole disgraceful affair.

8. Confirmed in *extenso* by the records of the Government, especially the notification to Judge Meymott by the late Cowper Administration, that in case of any future complaint they would be compelled to call upon him to show cause why he should not be removed from the *Public Service*,—this notification arising out of a complaint made by Wm. Small, Esq., J.P., of South Grafton, against Judge Meymott, for a deadly insult in open Court, by telling him, when a witness, that he did not believe his statements. Almost the same language that he had the audacity to use to me. Also confirmed by the public press, and the express sentiments of the Northern District, &c. No Judge in the Colony has had so many complaints made against him, and none holds so low a place in public estimation. No clergyman could possibly have retained his professional status under such accumulated odium.

I have thus, as briefly as possible, *proved* Judge F. W. Meymott's "report" upon my petition for his removal from office, to be erroneous, misstated, or false, in every essential particular, and therefore conclusively affirmed the imperative necessity for and the correctness of my petition, as demonstrating the urgent requirements for energetic governmental action in his case, and by his summary punishment, by removal from the Judicial Bench, vindicate its purity, the sanctity of justice, the honor of the Government, and the safety and inalienable rights of the citizen. To prove that there are collateral grounds for strong objections to Judge Meymott's character and general conduct, which most seriously impairs his influence and necessary respect for his office, I would simply ask whether Judge Meymott did lay, or cause to be laid, an information against Captain Eddy, of the steamer "Helen M'Gregor," and had him heavily fined, not for a violation of the law (as pretended) in carrying deck loading on the passage from Grafton to Sydney, but because the captain refused his demand to be charged at the rate of a *steerage passage*, 30s., notwithstanding the liberal allowance from the Government for his travelling expenses?

I also trust that the Marriage Act will at once be so amended, that a purely civil function, so far as the Government and the Registered Clergy are concerned, can no longer be used as a means of prelatial assumption, coercion, or oppression. Also, that the penalty of £500 fine, and five years imprisonment, may be expunged from the Marriage Act, as a disgrace to our Colonial statutes.

Severe illness has delayed my earlier forwarding this communication.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES R. CURREY,  
Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

## II.—Claim to Compensation, &amp;c.

No. 18.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Grafton, 25 April, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I find upon reference to my marriage register that I performed a marriage in my district of the Lower Clarence on the 1st February, 1872.

As it is self-evident that it is most undesirable to labour under the apprehension of the late judicial proceedings against me being re-enacted, consequently upon information being laid against me to the Government, by the same or any other informer, and as such apprehension must exert a most unfavourable influence upon my future clerical action, I beg to inquire if it will be the intention of the Government either to exonerate me from liability of prosecution for the celebration of the said marriage, or to take the same proceedings against me as those to which I have been recently subjected for the one celebrated on March 16th, 1872?

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES R. CURREY,  
Clerk.

No. 19.

MINUTES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Submitted.—28/4/73.

The Attorney General.—H.P., 26/8/73.

The Under Secretary, Department of the Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 27 Aug., /73.

No. 20.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Re* Rev. C. R. Currey—As to whether he will be prosecuted for celebrating a marriage on 1st February, 1872. If the case referred to be precisely similar to the one in which a prosecution has taken place, it is not likely that Mr. Currey will be again prosecuted, or, if prosecuted, that such prosecution will be proceeded with to trial. But I cannot give any promise by way of anticipation, when no prosecution has been instituted, and I do not know all the circumstances of the case.

EDWARD BUTLER,  
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.E.P., B.C., 30 August, 1873.

No. 21.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDA.

The Registrar General.—H.H., B.C., 1st Sept., /73. To be returned.

The Principal Under Secretary.—I cannot take any proceedings against Mr. Currey, unless the Attorney General requests me so to do.—E.G.W., R.G., B.C., 4/9/73.

This matter belonging to the Department of the Registrar General; perhaps he will kindly ascertain the wishes of the Attorney General upon the subject.—W.G. (for the U.S.), B.C., 19 Sept., /73. To be returned.

I have no intention of directing a prosecution of the Rev. Mr. Currey for the other alleged offence referred to.—E.B.

The Acting Under Secretary.—E.G.W., Registrar General, B.C., 22/9/73.

The Rev. Mr. Currey may perhaps be informed of the decision of the Attorney General.—23/9/73.

Inform.—H.P., 25/9/73.

No. 22.

- THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 26 September, 1873.

REV. SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 25th of April last, inquiring whether proceedings would be taken against you for your illegal celebration of a marriage in the Lower Clarence District, on the 1st of February, 1872, you having been already convicted of a similar offence, committed in March of the same year, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Attorney General, who has been consulted by the Registrar General on the subject, has no intention of directing a prosecution for the other alleged offence mentioned in your letter.

I have, &amp;c.,

(For the Under Secretary),  
WM. GOODMAN.

No. 23.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Freemason's Hotel,"

Sydney, 30 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge (after the extraordinary delay of five months) the receipt of your favour of the 26th instant, in reply to my letter of the 25th April last, inquiring what steps would be taken by the Government respecting the marriage celebrated by me in my district of the Lower Clarence on the 1st of February, 1872, of which I personally laid information to the police at Grafton, and also to the Government, through your office, I having been prosecuted and convicted at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Grafton, February, 1873, presided over by Judge F. W. Meymott, and by him sentenced to a fine of £50 stg. (fifty pounds) and to 6 (six) months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, for celebrating a marriage in the same district on March 16th, 1872.

Your reply assumes what I have *ab initio* denied (*vide* my first letter to the Registrar General; copy enclosed), viz., that my celebration of marriage in my district of the Lower Clarence, subsequently to December 31st, 1871, up to which period I was officially recognized as being duly registered, was directly or constructively illegal.

This position has not been weakened or disproved by any of the proceedings of the Government against me, and therefore the only conclusion that can be rightly affirmed is, that my prosecution by the Government was illegal, and the sentence awarded by Judge Meymott, being based upon a gross miscarriage of justice, was arbitrary and monstrous.

Without however entering at length into the novelties and demerits of my prosecution for the marriage celebrated on March 16, 1872, it is self-evident that if it were necessary for the ends of justice, or for any other reason or purpose deemed sufficient or justifiable, to arraign me upon a criminal charge—brand me as a felon—incarcerate me in a common gaol and mulct me in a fine of £50 sterling (fifty pounds), thus doing all that could be done by the Government to blast my character and my influence as a Minister of Religion—ruin my professional status and prospects (hitherto untarnished)—undeniably fatally injuring myself and my family,—there cannot exist any justifiable reason why the marriage previously celebrated on February 1st, 1872, should not be punished in the same signal and severe manner as merited by the assumed enormity of the offence, as well as the one celebrated on March 16th, 1872.

By Judge Meymott's direction to the jury, my conviction was based solely upon one point, viz., that my name was not among the Governmental list of January, 1872, of the clergymen authorized by the Government to celebrate marriages.

In defence, I showed on conclusive, legal, and equitable grounds that it ought to have been thus recorded, apart from the fact that no proof was shown by the prosecution that my name had not been subsequently registered in accordance with the express provisions of the Marriage Act; this legal point I then held and still do maintain, was legally fatal to the whole case for the prosecution against me, and ought to have secured an immediate acquittal.

The omission of my name from the registry by the Registrar General (who must have read the Marriage Act through episcopal spectacles) was entirely illegal, I having fulfilled all the conditions and provisions of the law in such case made and provided.

Judge F. W. Meymott also omitted in his charge to the jury (it is to be hoped ignorantly) every proof which could and upon impartial consideration would have fully exonerated me from any knowledge or intention of violating the Marriage Act, which proofs were subsequently admitted by the Government in mitigation of the flagitious sentence he passed upon me, and which ought justly to have resulted in its being entirely annulled.

Your reply further informs me that "the Attorney General, who has been consulted by the Registrar General on the subject, has no intention of directing a prosecution for the other alleged offence," viz., the marriage celebrated by me in my district of the Lower Clarence, on February 1st, 1872.

This decision of the Government establishes the important fact that the previous prosecution, conviction, and sentence must have been inexpedient and unjustifiable, as no tenable, just, or satisfactory reason can be assigned upon legal, moral, or social grounds, why one alleged offence should be so terribly punished and the other remain unpunished, especially as the circumstances and proofs are in both cases identical.

I feel therefore entitled to, and justified in requiring from, the Government, as an act of imperative justice, due restitution and compensation for the unparalleled injuries which myself and my family have suffered through the Governmental action towards me.

With fullest confidence, I therefore most respectfully but urgently request the Government to immediately repay me the fine of £50 stg. (fifty pounds) inflicted upon me and paid, as the condition of my release from Darlinghurst Gaol; to it the Government has not the slightest just claim. The Government cannot retain it without dishonour.

Also to pay me the sum of £1,000 stg. (one thousand pounds) as an imperfect reparation for the deadly wrongs myself and my family have suffered at the hands of the Government, by my illegal and unjustifiable prosecution and cruel punishment, for a simple act of clerical duty, in celebrating a marriage on March 16th, 1872, by which no injury was done to individuals, society, or the Government.

As you have personally informed me that the question of compensation must be determined by Parliament, I trust the Government will immediately place upon the Estimates such sum as will meet my just and equitable demands.

I have not in any way touched the subject of the very great and almost ruinous expenses to which I have been necessarily exposed. This being apparent, requires no plea or argument, and I doubt not will receive at the hands of the Government and Parliament due consideration.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES ROWLAND CURREY,  
Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church,  
U. States.

## No. 24.

## OFFICIAL MEMORANDA.

THE Government having decided (see 73/3329) not to direct Mr. Currey's prosecution for a second offence committed by him, and similar to that he was convicted of, he claims this decision as amounting to an admission that his prosecution, conviction, and sentence were "inexpedient and unjustifiable, as no tenable, just, or satisfactory reason can be assigned, upon legal, moral, or social grounds, why one alleged offence should be so terribly punished and the other remain unpunished."

On this ground he requires "as an act of imperative justice, due restitution and compensation for the unparalleled injuries which himself and his family have suffered through the Governmental action towards him."

He claims a refund of the fine of £50 imposed upon him, and also a sum of £1,000, as "an imperfect reparation for the deadly wrongs," &c. 17 Oct.

Submitted.—17/10/73.

Inform that application has been considered and cannot be entertained.—H.P., 17/10/73.

## No. 25.

## THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20 October, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, applying for a refund of the fine of £50 imposed upon you at the Grafton Quarter Sessions in February last, for illegally celebrating a marriage, and also for a sum of £1,000 by way of compensation for the wrongs which you conceive you have suffered at the hands of the Government in your prosecution and punishment for that offence,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your application has been considered and cannot be entertained.

I have, &c.,

W. GOODMAN,

(For the Under Secretary.)

## No. 26.

## THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Grafton, 5 December, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 20th October, imparting the decision of the Government respecting my demand for reparation and compensation for my illegal prosecution by the Government for an alleged violation of the Marriage Act, and the gross miscarriage of justice by the iniquitous sentence passed upon me of six months imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, and a fine of fifty pounds sterling (£50), which was demanded by the Government and paid by me as the condition of my release from imprisonment *after six (6) weeks incarceration, viz.,—*that my claim "could not be entertained."

In reply, I beg with all due courtesy to state, that I regard this decision of the Government as perpetrating the grossest injustice, and sanctioning the deadliest wrong and injuries which could have been inflicted upon me in the honored name of justice.

I also beg to notify the Government that it is my purpose to appeal to Parliament for redress against one of the most flagitious proceedings by which any clergyman of irreproachable, personal, and ministerial character has been or can be victimized in this or any other professedly civilized or christian country.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES R. CURREY.

P.S.—Severe illness has prevented an earlier reply.

C.R.C.

1873.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. F. X. BAILEY, LL.D.

(PETITION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of William Francis Xavier Bailey, Doctor of Laws, Clerk in Holy Orders, officiating Minister of the Free Church of England in New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner applied in July, 1872, according to the precise requirements of the Marriage Act, to the Registrar General of this Colony, for registration, granting him authorization to celebrate marriages.

That your Petitioner in such application even exceeded the sole and specific requirements of the Act, by forwarding to the Registrar General a requisition, signed by thirty-six adult attendants on your Petitioner's ministry,—no further requirements having been prescribed by the Act than the applicant's own declaration, that he is an "ordinarily officiating minister."

That your Petitioner, in proof of being such "ordinarily officiating minister," has held, up to the present time, two full services every Sunday, since July, 1872, in strict accordance with the Articles and Common Prayer of the Established Church of England, and pays about two thousand pastoral visits annually amongst the sick and poor of Sydney, and in numerous instances administers both sacraments, and otherwise officiates to the sick.

That your Petitioner undergoes this amount of clerical labour, not only without any the least income but also at a very considerable outlay from his own private resources.

That your Petitioner emphatically protests against attempts made by the Registrar General and others to override the Act, by requiring what is called a "regular" and "*bonâ fide* congregation" as indispensable for obtaining authorization to solemnize marriages—there being no hint whatever in the said Act about congregations, the sole indispensable requisite being that of an "ordinarily officiating minister," the proof of such officiation being clearly established by the performance of any branch whatever of ministerial duty, which your Petitioner submits is entirely confirmed by the aforesaid ministerial duties, which your Petitioner habitually and daily performs.

That your Petitioner protests against the unauthorized assumption of any Executive officer or others to supplement an Act of Parliament, and divert such Act from its plain and literal and obvious meaning, your Petitioner viewing such usurpation as dangerous to the rights and liberty of the subjects, being in such flagrant contravention of the imperious necessity, as laid down by the great Montesquieu in his immortal work on "The Spirit of Laws," of upholding the entire independence of each other of the three branches of Government, namely, the Executive and Legislative and Judicial.

That your Petitioner, in the absence of all mention by the Legislature in the Marriage Act of congregations, confidently appeals to the definition by the Church of England in her Liturgy of the constituents of a congregation being, as declared, where "two or three are gathered together"—(Morning and Evening Prayer).

That your Petitioner obtained a rule *nisi* in the Supreme Court (September, 1872) to compel the Registrar General to register him.

That upon the hearing of the case, to make said rule absolute, the Registrar General filed in the Supreme Court (November, 1872) an affidavit, declaring that your Petitioner was "not a minister of religion."

That in order to give plausibility to such an averment, the Registrar General with unjustifiable evasion kept back out of view the aforesaid requisition, forwarded to him through your Petitioner's Solicitor, Mr. Richard Driver, wherein the aforesaid thirty-six adult persons declared that they regularly attended your Petitioner's ministry, and whose signatures the Registrar General himself also found means to verify by sending two detectives round to seek the requisite information from the said requisitionists.

Your Petitioner further states, in exposure of the aforesaid false statement, sworn to by the Registrar General, that he was at the time well aware when he filed such affidavit that your Petitioner, as an accredited minister of religion, had forwarded to the Registry Office one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven marriages for registration by the Registrar General.

That your Petitioner also had been for several years gazetted according to law by the Registrar General as an officiating Minister of the Free Church of England in New South Wales—that the Registrar General had himself appeared on occasion of four prosecutions for bigamy in several Courts to testify by the production of the *Government Gazette* that, in your Petitioner's celebration of such bigamous marriages, your Petitioner was duly gazetted as such minister of religion—and whereby the persons so arraigned were all convicted and sentenced.

That your Petitioner, after the evidence of so many unanswerable facts, appeals to the judgment of your Honorable House how far the Registrar General, in swearing as aforesaid that your Petitioner is not a minister of religion, is entitled to a character for either honor or morality, or how far such a person may be deemed trustworthy in a position of high responsibility.

That your Petitioner does not deem it necessary to animadvert on such unjustifiable proceedings, further than to say, that the Supreme Court dismissed your Petitioner's rule *nisi*, mainly in reliance on such affidavit made by the Registrar General, though the averment in his said affidavit is at once contravened by the above previous action of even the Registrar General himself, independent of the aforesaid thirty-six requisitionists.

That your Petitioner, in view of such wrongful injustice, did apply a second time to the Supreme Court for a rule *nisi* (March, 1872), to compel the Registrar General to put your Petitioner's name on the register for the celebration of marriages, and such application was, as before, though in excess of the requirements of the Act, supported by one hundred and nine requisitionists, who signed the said requisition after divine service in your Petitioner's church, vouching that they were attendants on your Petitioner's ministry.

That in answer to such rule *nisi* the Registrar General filed another affidavit in the Supreme Court (29 May, 1872), asserting that he himself had personally made inquiry at the house of Daniel Neill, 289, Castlereagh-street, where certain of the aforesaid requisitionists lived, and that he was informed by the said Daniel Neill that his daughter, Isabella Neill, who signed the requisition, "was a child only eight years of age," and that such discovery he deemed did in fact throw discredit on all the said one hundred and nine requisitionists.

That your Petitioner thereupon had an interview with the aforesaid Daniel Neill, but that he and three other members of his family, who heard the whole conversation, volunteered and were most anxious to make oath that the Registrar General made no inquiry whatever, during his visit at the said Daniel Neill's house, about the said girl's age, nor that her father tendered him any such information—nor that one single word was spoken about her age.

That your Petitioner believing that this second false statement, upon oath, of the Registrar General did, as in the former application to the Supreme Court, materially influence the said Honorable Court again to dismiss your Petitioner's rule *nisi*.

That your Petitioner, conceiving that such a procedure was quite as much a public as a private wrong—that thereby the Administration of Justice was unrighteously prevented and wrongfully misdirected,—applied to Captain Scott, P.M., to lay an information for wilful and corrupt perjury against the Registrar General.

That both Captain Scott and his clerk, W. Frazer, peremptorily refused to grant such information—and that Captain Scott first required the production of the Honorable Attorney General's sanction, in writing, to grant such information, inasmuch as the said Captain Scott could not incur, as he said, such a "tremendous responsibility."

That your Petitioner thereupon did wait on the Honorable Attorney General, and also had written correspondence (9th and 21st July, 1873) with him touching the said matter.

That the Honorable Attorney General was pleased to tell your Petitioner that Captain Scott had no right, as a Magistrate, to make such reference to him—that when the case came before him in due course, he (the Honorable Attorney General) would not fail to do his own duty—that "Captain Scott did not know his duty"—repeating several times that Captain Scott must discharge his duty.

That your Petitioner at once informed Captain Scott of the Honorable Attorney General's directions, but nevertheless Captain Scott persistently adhered to his resolution as abovementioned, adding, with indignant excitement, that he had been there for fourteen years a Magistrate, and was not to be told that he did not do his duty—and he protested against your Petitioner's vicious mind.

That upon your Petitioner endeavouring more fully to inform Captain Scott of the Honorable Attorney General's sentiments, Captain Scott refused to hear them, and abruptly terminated the interview by desiring your Petitioner to go to the Assembly for redress.

That your Petitioner submits that such action on the part of Captain Scott, in disdainful and contumacious disregard of the opinion of the first Law Officer of the Crown, and refusing to hear any the least tittle of my evidence whatever, or in any way magisterially to inquire into the merits of the case, is, it is to be hoped, an unexampled outrage of all criminal jurisprudence, thus denying the rights of justice, and screening as it were in complicity the delinquency of an imputed violator of the law.

That your Petitioner further must make an unwilling reference to the judgment of His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., upon the recent occasion of the dismissal, by the full Court, of your Petitioner's rule *nisi*.

That your Petitioner therefore submits the *Sydney Herald's* (2 July, 1873) report of His Honor's remarks as follows:—"There are many known and recognized denominations; but a man cannot invent a denomination, and term himself a minister of it. It is not because a person chooses to establish a new religious sect that he is therefore a minister of religion. I do not know what a Minister of the Free Church of England is. I understand what the Church of England is; I know of the Presbyterian Church, of the Roman Catholic Church, of Dissenters of various known denominations; but is there such a denomination as the Free Church of England? He (*i.e.*, your Petitioner) says—'I am not a Minister of the Church of England, of the Presbyterian, or of the Roman Catholic Church, but a Minister of this religion—the Free Church of England.' Where does it exist—where is it established—where has it been heard of, and when? That is a question for consideration, and it might form a ground for rejecting the application of a professing minister of a denomination invented by himself."

That your Petitioner absolutely protests against one and all the reckless assertions thus made by His Honor the Chief Justice, the same being grounded only on a basis of untruthful fictions, namely, that the Free Church of England has not been established—and that it has been nowhere heard of as existing—

existing—and that it has been invented by your Petitioner himself—and that on such grounds your Petitioner's application for registration to celebrate marriages (as His Honor asserted) might be refused.

Your Petitioner, in unanswerable disproof of all such rash assertions of His Honor the Chief Justice, submits that the Executive Government did publicly recognize and establish, in due course of law, and by the authority of the Act in this case made and provided, your Petitioner's denomination in this Colony, by gazetting his name in the *Government Gazette* (16th October, 1865) as an officiating minister of the Free Church of England authorized to celebrate marriages; and further, in the *Government Gazette* in the month of January of the six succeeding years (1866—1871), your Petitioner was likewise gazetted as the Act requires (19 Vic. No. 34, s. 14), as an officiating minister of the said Free Church of England; and further, that upon your Petitioner being tried for illegally marrying a minor (13th November, 1871), the Registrar General, as witness for the Crown, produced, in the presence and in the very hearing of the said hon. Chief Justice, the *Government Gazette* for January, 1871, wherein your Petitioner was gazetted as an officiating minister of the Free Church of England, authorized to celebrate marriages—this fact being also reported in the *Sydney Herald* (14th Nov., 1871) as follows:—"Edward Grant Ward deposed: I am Registrar General of this Colony, and produced a *Gazette* of last January, in which defendant (*i.e.*, your Petitioner) is gazetted as an officiating minister of the Free Church of England."

Your Petitioner also submits that he has now in his possession several written communications from established branches of the Free Church of England in Victoria, established there before that formed in this Colony by your Petitioner, in congratulation of your Petitioner's election by his denomination, and ordination as Bishop of the Free Church of England in New South Wales, and that the said ministers with their respective flocks unanimously desired adhesion to your Petitioner as the recognized head of the Free Church of England in this Colony; and that the clergy of the said several Free Churches have been registered by the Executive Government of Victoria to celebrate marriages.

Your Petitioner also adds that the Free Church of England had likewise been previously established in Ipswich, Queensland, whilst recent advices from England, as reported in the *Sydney Herald*, state that the said denomination has been lately established in London, with the erection of a large new church; and in this Colony the *Government Gazette* has at the same time advertised the names of three ministers of the said "Free Church of England" as authorized to marry, *viz.*, the Revds. Agnew, Walker, and your Petitioner,—the Revd. P. P. Agnew having been gazetted previous to your Petitioner, to celebrate marriages.

That your Petitioner, in disproof of His Honor the Chief Justice's assertion, that any minister inventing a new sect has no right to be registered to solemnize marriages, replies, that during this present year the Revd. C. R. Currey, lately convicted of a breach of the Marriages Act, was again registered anew to solemnize marriages, the *Government Gazette* advertising him as an officiating minister of a seceding sect, designated the "Protestant Episcopal Church," such being a sect here entirely of a novel invention by the said minister, and never having any existence at all in this Colony, wherefore the Executive Government, in strict conformity with law, has thus by its action so lately disproved His Honor the Chief Justice's opinion that the inventors of sects have no right to be registered.

That your Petitioner, moreover, on reference to the *Government Gazette*, wherein are annually published the ministers of all sects authorized to marry, finds mention of several unknown sects, such as the sect of the "United Methodist Free Church," the sect of the "United Free Gospel Church," the sect of the "Christians," the sect of the "Christian Israelites,"—all these being novel inventions, and of which your Petitioner ventures to presume, that His Honor the Chief Justice, equally as your Petitioner, knows really nothing at all, yet the ministers of these previously unheard inventions are all here gazetted as licensed to marry.

That your Petitioner submits that the inventors of such novel sects had no less a right to be authorized to marry than their successors in the ministry of such denominations.

That your Petitioner further submits that His Honor the Chief Justice's statement, as thus shown, involves a denial of fact and an apparent falsification of the procedure of the Executive Government acting in due pursuance of law.

That your Petitioner disclaims on this occasion being drawn into the mazy labyrinths of religious controversy, suggested as above by His Honor the Chief Justice pronouncing your Petitioner the inventor of a sect wherein garrulous verbiage rather than the clarity of reason is the too frequent concomitant; nevertheless your Petitioner claims in reply to state that his denomination is to be found, as those other Free Churches of England abovementioned, loyally and solely in the Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies of the Established Church of England, and served by those ministers only whose ordination is not Colonial, to which Colonial ordination the highest authorities in England have attached great doubt of validity, but by those whose ordination is undeniably lawful, being that of the venerable Episcopacy of the Church of England, as established by law.

That your Petitioner therefore confidently replies to the aspersions cast by His Honor the Chief Justice upon your Petitioner's denomination as of his own invention, that this denomination of the Free Church of England is founded on the authority of the ancient Fathers of the Church of England, and on the doctrines and rites of the said venerable Church; there and nowhere else can the imputed invention be traced.

That your Petitioner likewise, in refutation of His Honor the Chief Justice's statement as aforesaid, submits the following declaration of His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave in the delivery of his judgment on the same occasion—a refutation dispassionately based by that eminently unbiassed and enlightened Judge, as so regarded by the whole community, on incontrovertible fact, and in strictest accordance with ecclesiastical law. His Honor then is reported to have said (*Sydney Herald*, 2 July, 1873):—"This (says that Judge) is an extremely simple case. Dr. Bailey says in his affidavit—'I am a Clerk in Holy Orders, being ordained as a presbyter of the United Church of England and Ireland, which ordination still continues unrevoked.' It is plain that he is a minister of religion to all intents and purposes. He stands here exactly like any other minister of the Church of England in my view."

That your Petitioner feels deeply aggrieved that his lawful sacred functions as a duly ordained presbyter of the aforesaid established Church exerted feebly but most earnestly in the cause of God and truth, and in the more especial interests of the poor, should be subjected by His Honor the Chief Justice, on the above occasion, to the sarcastic obloquy of His Honor's attempted parallel between the exercise of such sacred functions and the frightful enormities of Mormonism; and your Petitioner re-echoes the very loudly

loudly expressed opinion of the general community, that such ungracious utterances, however sheltered by the secure and privileged immunity of the Judicial Bench, and that the forced irrelevancy of the vituperative reproaches on several occasions, publicly made by the same hon. Chief Justice in continuous systematic ridicule of your Petitioner's sacred office and functions, by no means subserve the dignified decorum of Courts of Law, or exalt in any way the Administration of Justice in the popular view.

That your Petitioner has every reason to ascribe the persistent and rancorous hostility he has so habitually incurred, to the selfishness and prejudice of party and of interested family connections, indignant at the continuous standing protest of the Free Church of England against all compulsory payments for ministers out of the public funds—and against all compulsory exactions on the plea of religion, either for Church ordinances or for pews—as likewise against the too common vicious misappropriation by ministers to their own use and profit, of the professed eleemosynary offerings for the poor at offertories, not a single instance having ever occurred where money so obtained has been thus sacrilegiously and fraudulently abstracted from the poor, or enforced in fees, or solicited in sermons in the said Free Church of England.

That your Petitioner is profoundly impressed with the grave importance to the public of the proceedings of the various persons implicated in such repeated acts of illegality and injustice,—being not the less intensified by the humble position of your Petitioner, which, in your Petitioner's view, only aggravates the wrong inflicted, seeing that such machinery is so called into action in matters so trivial to inflict an injurious wrong; but that where the temptation was greater there is hereby a sufficient warning to the public that the power of tyranny to pervert law and right would be irresistible.

And therefore from the above premises your Petitioner now humbly but most earnestly prays in behoof of the public weal and furtherance of right, in vindication of law and in defence of the rightful claims of religious liberty,—that your Petitioner may be heard by counsel at the Bar of your Honorable House; and that such measures, upon Parliamentary inquiry, be adopted in its Legislative wisdom as will effectually enforce Executive officers and others to carry out with honesty and impartiality the expressed intentions of the Acts of the Legislature, it being the surest guardian of rational liberty, and impartial protector of the wrongfully oppressed.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever most gratefully pray.

WILLIAM FRANCIS XAVIER BAILEY, LL.D.,  
308, Palmer-street, South Head Road,  
Sydney.

30th September, 1873.

1873.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATE FUNDS.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 October, 1873.*

RETURN showing the distribution of the sum of £1,580 credited to the Church and School Estate Fund in 1872, being the interest on Investments on behalf of that Fund from 1st July, 1870, to 30th June, 1872.

Applicable to Church purposes ... .. £ 5 7  
Applicable to School purposes ... .. £ 2 7

Particulars.		Amounts.
		£ s. d.
<b>CHURCHES.</b>		
Church of England (included in the sum of 1,679 5 0).....	£ 1,679 5 0	589 17 1
Presbyterian Church ( do. 327 7 1).....	327 7 1	114 19 9
Wesleyan Methodists ( do. 180 8 10).....	180 8 10	63 7 7
Roman Catholics ( do. 1,025 17 8).....	1,025 17 8	360 7 0
<b>SCHOOLS.</b>		
Council of Education ( do. 1,285 3 5).....	1,285 3 5	451 8 7
		£ 1,580 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
13th October, 1873.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

RETURN showing the sums, being proceeds of the sale of Church and School Lands, held by the Government, on 30th June and 31st December in each year, since the investment in Government Debentures to the amount of £15,800.

Date.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
31st December, 1869.....	10,863 15 7
30th June, 1870.....	13,152 10 2
31st December, 1870.....	25,013 17 2
30th June, 1871.....	32,855 12 7
31st December, 1871.....	*20,312 1 8
30th June, 1872.....	49,238 18 6
31st December, 1872.....	84,196 12 3
30th June, 1873.....	90,714 0 7

\* NOTE.—On 31st December, 1871, the sums received as proceeds of the sale of land amounted to ... .. £47,513 5 3 which was however reduced by payments on account of Survey expenses to the extent of £5,079 3 7 And by an amount transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in repayment of advances therefrom in various years for the construction and maintenance of Roads, &c... .. £13,122 0 0

18,201 3 7  
£29,312 1 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
13th October, 1873.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.  
(STATISTICS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1874.*

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 June, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The total area of Church and School Lands alienated prior to 31st December, 1873.  
“ (2.) The total area of such Lands still held under Trust at that date.  
“ (3.) The total proceeds per year derived from sales and leases of said Lands since the year 1862.  
“ (4.) The distribution of the said proceeds among the several Religious Denominations, specifying in each case whether for Church or School purposes, from the year 1862 to the 31st December, 1873.  
“ (5.) The total area of Land granted to each Religious Denomination as sites for Churches, Chapels, Parsonages, Glebes, Schools, or other Denominational purposes, since the passing of the “ Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act of 1862 ” down to the 31st December, 1873.  
“ (6.) The total sums annually paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the support of Schools of each Religious Denomination during the same period.  
“ (7.) The total sums annually paid out of the same Fund to Clergymen of each Religious Denomination as stipend or allowance for services rendered in the capacity of Chaplain to the Gaols, Asylums, or other Public Institutions, for the same period.  
“ (8.) The total sums annually paid from the same Fund to Clergymen of each Denomination as stipend under Schedule C during the same period.”

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

[3d]

## CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

TOTAL Sums annually paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the support of Schools of each Religious Denomination, from the 1st January, 1862, to the 31st December, 1873.

Denomination.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	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.
Church of England.....	17,576 15 11	15,207 2 6	18,096 11 4	18,171 14 8	18,103 11 10	19,349 0 9	16,940 13 0	18,357 4 3	17,619 6 0	16,711 9 2	17,528 7 4	16,801 14 0	210,463 10 9
Roman Catholic .....	11,204 2 10	9,737 1 5	12,279 16 4	11,608 19 7	11,043 17 11	11,625 11 6	11,275 16 7	14,081 3 6	13,626 17 1	13,356 6 3	14,380 9 5	13,994 0 0	148,214 2 7
Presbyterian .....	3,404 9 11	2,451 14 10	3,571 18 9	4,128 17 0	3,381 6 3	4,451 16 0	3,137 18 4	3,007 1 9	2,673 4 5	2,756 15 9	2,937 7 10	2,255 1 0	38,157 11 10
Wesleyan .....	1,738 7 10	1,713 15 1	2,065 14 6	2,236 13 1	2,034 10 7	2,708 2 10	2,242 15 10	2,365 19 4	2,375 14 10	2,172 19 3	2,246 5 1	1,963 3 2	25,864 1 5
Hebrew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 18 8	174 4 3	185 7 0	207 10 5	231 11 8	202 12 0	1,106 4 0
	33,923 16 6	29,109 13 10	36,014 0 11	36,146 4 4	34,563 6 7	38,134 11 1	33,702 2 5	37,985 13 1	36,480 9 4	35,205 0 10	37,324 1 4	35,216 10 4	423,805 10 7

W. WILKINS,

24th June, 1874.

1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

(CORRECTIONS STATISTICS RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1874.*

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### MEMO.

A CLERICAL ERROR was made in transcribing from rough notes, when supplying the information asked for by Mr. Stewart, on the 10th June, in the following questions:—

No. 1.—What was the total area of Church and School Lands alienated prior to the 31st December, 1873?

No. 2.—What was the total area of Lands unalienated at that date?

The correct replies are—

No. 1 ..... 101,716 acres.

No. 2 ..... 333,671 acres.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MACQUARIE-STREET ROMAN CATHOLIC  
SCHOOL SITE SALE BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
22 *January*, 1874.

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SIDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 64. FRIDAY, 16 JANUARY, 1874.

4. MACQUARIE-STREET ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SITE SALE BILL (*"Formal" Motion*) :—Mr. Cunneen moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Macquarie-street Roman Catholic School Site Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Moses, Mr. Hay, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Oakes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 67. THURSDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1874.

3. MACQUARIE-STREET ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SITE SALE BILL :—Mr. Cunneen, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 16th January, 1874.
- Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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1873-4.

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 MACQUARIE-STREET ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SITE SALE BILL.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 16th January, 1874,—“*The Macquarie-street Roman Catholic School Site Sale Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose \* See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

J. A. CUNNEEN,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 22nd January, 1874.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1874.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen,		Mr. Burns,
Mr. Macleay,		Mr. W. C. Browne.

Mr. Cunneen called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred* and original Petition to introduce the same before the Committee.

Present,—H. M. Makinson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

H. M. Makinson, Esq., examined.

Witness *produced* Deed of Conveyance of property to parties named in the Bill; also Deed of appointment of new Trustees; and also Plan of Property.

The Very Reverend Samuel John Austin Sheehy (*Vicar-General*) called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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LIST OF WITNESSES.

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Makinson, H. M., Esq. ....	5
Sheehy, The Very Rev. S. J. A. ( <i>Vicar-General</i> ) .....	5

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MACQUARIE-STREET ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SITE  
SALE BILL.

THURSDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. CUNNEEN,

MR. W. C. BROWNE,  
MR. MACLEAY.

JAMES AUGUSTINE CUNNEEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Massey Makinson, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you are solicitor for the Bill to enable the trustees to sell the site for a school in Macquarie-street? Yes.
2. This land was originally purchased by Archbishop Polding;—was it not? Yes, by him and the other persons named in the preamble of the Bill. I produce the deed of conveyance from the vendors, John M'Kenny and others, to the trustees named in the Bill. (*Deed produced, dated 28th December, 1843.*)
3. It was held in trust for the purpose of erecting a Catholic school upon it? Yes; the exact words of the trust are set out in the preamble of the Bill:—"in trust to preserve erect maintain and keep thereon a schoolhouse or charitable institution for the education or use of children of parents or of others professing the Roman Catholic religion in New South Wales." The preamble further recites that Francis Murphy, John M'Encroe, and John Hubert Plunkett, three of the original trustees, have departed this life; that is a fact; and that Roger Therry has left the Colony permanently, that I also know.
4. *Mr. Burns.*] The Archbishop and Judge Therry are the only surviving trustees? They were the only surviving trustees when they, by the deed I now produce, appointed four other trustees named in the Bill. This deed is dated 20th July, 1873. (*Deed produced.*) This was done under a power of appointment contained in the original conveyance, enabling the surviving trustees to appoint others to fill up the places of deceased or retiring trustees.
5. Do you produce a plan of the ground? I do. (*Plan produced.*)

H. M.  
Makinson,  
Esq.

22 Jan., 1874.

The Very Reverend Samuel John Austin Sheehy examined:—

6. *Chairman.*] I believe you are Vicar-General? I am.
7. You are one of the trustees named in this Bill?
8. It is alleged that it is expedient to sell the land therein named? It has been deemed advisable to do so. We have schools in the immediate neighbourhood, at St. Mary's, and there is no necessity now for a school in that quarter.
9. The educational requirements of the neighbourhood are at present considered to be met? Yes, by the establishment of schools at St. Mary's.
10. And it is thought wise to realize on this land with a view of expending the money received for it for a similar purpose in some other quarter of the city? Yes. This land is not used for a school now, and has not been so for many years. Some years ago we opened a school there, but we found that the parents for whom it was intended—people residing about Woolloomooloo—would not send their children across the open place by Hyde Park, and in consequence of that a school was built for female children, as well as for boys, adjoining St. Mary's; since when the schoolhouse in Macquarie-street has been standing idle.
11. *Mr. Burns.*] Was this land purchased originally with funds raised among the people of the Roman Catholic Church? No; I believe it was bought with funds which the Archbishop had at his own disposal at the time.
12. The Archbishop concurs in the sale of the land and the appropriation of the proceeds as proposed? Yes.
13. There is no objection to the Bill from any quarter? No.
14. *Chairman.*] The ends for which the original trust was established would be more completely attained by the sale of the land and the appropriation of the proceeds to similar purposes elsewhere? Yes, I think so. A school is not required in this locality now, and if the trustees spend the money in the establishment of a school in some other place where it is required, I imagine the trust will be carried out in the most advantageous way.

The Very  
Rev. S. J. A.  
Sheehy.

22 Jan., 1874.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMMIGRATION.

(REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16 May, 1873.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations for the promotion of Immigration.

HENRY PARKES.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.

1. All Immigrants shall be selected by the Agent-General, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary, which instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

2. The selection of Immigrants shall be limited to such persons as can pay one-third of the cost of passage to the Colony (in the case of families, both for adults and children), and shall be made from the populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception mentioned in clause 5), in such manner as shall prevent an undue preponderance from the population of any one of the three Kingdoms, according to the latest Census Returns of New South Wales.

3. All Immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married couples not exceeding thirty-five years of age (with or without children), or of unmarried women, not exceeding thirty years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, not excluding small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried women shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the whole number of Immigrants.

5. A proportion of the Immigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be Germans, who shall answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

6. The Immigrants must be brought out in ships chartered for that purpose by the Agent-General on behalf of New South Wales (except as provided for in next following section), and under such regulations as he may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage.

7. The Agent-General may, however, make special arrangements at any time for the embarkation of German Immigrants at a foreign port, adopting all due precautions to ensure the application of these Regulations, as far as may be practicable, in any such case.

8. No advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger.

9. All deposits of money on account of the passages of Immigrants shall be paid to the Agent-General, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

10. Persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations, shall be entitled to remit to the Agent-General the necessary sum or sums, and to nominate such Immigrants on application to the Colonial Treasurer; but in all such cases the Agent-General shall exercise the same authority of selection, as to age, health, character, and general fitness, as in cases where no such nomination is made.

11. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor, upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report, recommending its repayment.

12. No money paid by persons resident within the three Kingdoms on account of any passage or passages will be returned, should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Agent-General, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorize a passage or passages by the next succeeding ship.

13. Married couples and children shall be entitled to remain on board seven clear days after the ship drops anchor in Port Jackson.

14. Unmarried women shall be received into an Immigrants' home in Sydney, and shall be allowed twenty-one clear days to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

15. These Regulations will take effect on and after the 1st June next.

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Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16 September, 1873.

Hrs Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, with reference to the notice of the 16th May last, of the following amended clauses of the Regulations for the promotion of Immigration.

HENRY PARKES.

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#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.

3. All Immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married couples, not exceeding 40 years of age (with or without children), or of unmarried men and unmarried women, not exceeding 35 years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, not excluding small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried men and of unmarried women respectively shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the whole number of Immigrants.

1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(FURTHER AMENDED REGULATIONS.)

---

 Presented to Parliament, by Command.
 

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 Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Sydney, 31 October, 1873.
**IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.**

WITH reference to that portion of the 10th clause of the Regulations for the promotion of Immigration, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th May last, which directs that "persons resident in the Colony, who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations, shall be entitled to remit to the Agent-General the necessary sum or sums, and to nominate such Immigrants on application to the Colonial Treasurer," His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, for general information, that with a view to meet the public convenience such nominations, accompanied by a deposit, at the rate of five pounds for each statute adult, will be received by the Agent for Immigration, at the Government Immigration Office, Hyde Park, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the Country Districts, by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, during the usual office hours.

The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce. The Agent for Immigration will thereupon prepare and forward to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, for delivery to the depositor, a passage certificate.

The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to his friends or agents in the United Kingdom, and it must in every case be produced within *twelve months* from the date of it to the Agent-General in London, who will provide passages to the Colony for the Immigrants proposed to be introduced.

Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the several Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney, at the office of the Agent for Immigration.

HENRY PARKES.



1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMMIGRATION.

(FURTHER AMENDED REGULATIONS.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 31 October, 1873.

## IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

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HENRY PARKES.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—BISHOP AND CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England, in Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operation to the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors at the Refreshment Rooms of our Railways.

They believe that the ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in this Colony, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of the Railway employes.

They also believe that the supply of intoxicating drinks at such Refreshment Rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious and demoralizing effect upon the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will withhold your sanction from any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway Lines.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow 23 Signatures.*]

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 October, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.  
The Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWN:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the "Licensed Publicans Act" to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms on the line of Railways. They believe that ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of Railway employés. And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drink at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 5,150 Signatures.]*



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF WOOLLAHRA AND PADDINGTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 October, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Woollahra and Paddington,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the "Licensed Publicans Act" to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms on the line of Railways. They believe that ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway employes, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many Railway accidents have been occasioned in England by drunkenness. And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drinks at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling by rail, and would have generally an injurious effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 495 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—No. 1 GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 October, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

This Petition of the undersigned Office-bearers and Members of the No. 1 Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the "Licensed Publicans Act," to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms on the line of Railways.

They believe that ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of Railway employés. And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drink at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, and have generally an injurious effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 114 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1873.*

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Newtown,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms of our Railways.

And believe that the ready access to intoxicating drink by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of the Railway employés.

And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drink at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious and demoralizing effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

*[Here follow 185 Signatures.]*



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF NORTH SHORE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of North Shore, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms on the line of Railways.

They believe that ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of Railway employes.

And they also believe that the supply of such intoxicating drink at Railway refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM TUNKS,  
Mayor of St. Leonards,  
Chairman.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—JOHN KINROSS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1873.*

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That the Assembly views with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms of our Railways.

The General Assembly believe that ready access to intoxicating drink by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of the Railway employés.

And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drink at refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious and demoralizing effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Signed in name and by authority of the General Assembly of the  
Presbyterian Church of N. S. Wales,—

Phillip-street Church,  
Sydney, Nov. 5th, 1873.

JOHN KINROSS,  
Moderator.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS, BOROUGH OF HILL END.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 November, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Borough of Hill End,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operation to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms of our Railways.

They believe that the ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in this Colony, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of the Railway employés.

They also believe that the supply of intoxicating drinks at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious effect upon the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will withhold your sanction from any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 436 Signatures.]

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—J. BOWIE WILSON, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 November, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operation to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms on the line of Railways.

They believe that ready access to intoxicating drinks by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of Railway employés.

And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drinks at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. BOWIE WILSON,

Chairman of Public Meeting held in Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on 17th  
Oct., 1873, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament as expressed above.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—J. P. SUNDERLAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1873.*

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The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That he views with alarm the proposed alteration in the "Licensed Publicans Act" to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms of our Railways; and believes that ready access to intoxicating drink by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of the Railway employés. And he also believes that the supply of intoxicating drink at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious and demoralizing effect on the community.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

J. P. SUNDERLAND,  
Chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales,  
on behalf of the Union.

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MODERATOR AND CLERK OF THE SYNOD OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1873.*

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms of our Railways.

And believe that ready access to intoxicating drink, by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of parties employed on Railways.

And they believe that the supply of intoxicating drink at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious and demoralizing effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

In name of Synod of Eastern Australia,—

WM. S. DONALD, Moderator.  
DUNCAN McINNES, Clerk.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF CAMDEN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned Petitioners of Camden,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That they view with alarm the proposed alteration in the Licensed Publicans Act, to extend its operations to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors at the refreshment rooms of our Railway Lines.

And believe that ready access to intoxicating drinks, by engine-drivers, stokers, pointsmen, and other Railway workers, would seriously endanger the safety which has hitherto attended Railway travelling in New South Wales, as it is notorious that many accidents in England have been occasioned by the drunkenness of Railway employes.

And they also believe that the supply of intoxicating drink at such refreshment rooms would tend to the discomfort and annoyance of respectable persons, especially ladies, travelling, and have generally an injurious and demoralizing effect on the community.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to reject any Bill which proposes to legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks on our Railway lines.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[Here follow 70 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN, AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1873.*

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Newtown,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drink is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause. And that it is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and compelled to close their houses on that day. And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious, should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as in your wisdom you may deem fit to amend the Licensing Act, so as to prohibit the selling of intoxicating drink on Sundays, and also to provide for inspection at all times of public-houses by the police.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[Here follow 177 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—MODERATOR AND CLERK OF SYNOD OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1873.*

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The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drink is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause. It is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and compelled to close their houses on that day. And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious, should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as in your wisdom you may deem fit to amend the Licensing Act, so as to prohibit the selling of intoxicating drink on Sundays, and also to provide for the inspection at all times of public-houses by the police.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

In name of the Synod of Eastern Australia,—

WM. S. DONALD, Moderator.  
DUNCAN McINNES, Clerk.

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF CAMDEN, AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned, your Petitioners, of Camden,—believing that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drinks is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause,—and that it is therefore necessary to the welfare of this community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and be compelled to close their places of business on that day,—and that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious, should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time,—

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as in your wisdom you may deem fit to amend the Licensing Act, so as to prohibit the selling of intoxicating drinks on Sundays, and also to provide for inspection at all times of public-houses by the police.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[Here follow 61 Signatures.]

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.  
(PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF NORTH SHORE, AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of North Shore, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drink is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause. And it is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and compelled to close their houses on that day. And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious, should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as in your wisdom you may deem fit to amend the Licensing Act, so as to prohibit the selling of intoxicating drink on Sundays, and also to provide for inspection at all times of public-houses by the police.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

WILLIAM TUNKS,  
Mayor of St. Leonards,  
Chairman.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION AGAINST—JOHN KINROSS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the Sabbath traffic in intoxicating drink is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose business on Mondays consists chiefly of cases arising from this cause. Your Petitioners believe that it is necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and be compelled to close their houses on that day. Your Petitioners further believe that the Act abolishing police supervision has proved highly injurious and should be repealed, and police should be authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as in your wisdom may seem meet to amend the Licensing Act, so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and also to provide for the inspection of public-houses at all times by the police.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed in name and by the authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church  
of N. S. Wales,—

JOHN KINROSS,  
Moderator.

Phillip-street Church,  
Sydney, November 5th, 1873.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION AGAINST—REV. W. KELYNACK AND OTHERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, being the Chairman and Members of the District Meeting, holden at Goulburn, in the said Colony, the nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1873,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, from their acquaintance with the working of the Licensing system in various parts of this Colony, believe that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drink is a fruitful source of drunkenness and consequent crime, misery, and immorality, and that it is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and compelled to close their houses on that day. And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious, should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps to amend the Licensing Act, as in your wisdom you may deem fit, so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sundays, and provide for inspection of public-houses by the police at all times.

[Here follow 11 Signatures.]



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION AGAINST—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1874.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney and Suburbs,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drinks is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause; and that it is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be subject to the laws affecting other trades, and compelled to close their houses on that day. And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass a Bill to close all public-houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sundays, which will also provide for effectual police supervision.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 6,866 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PERMISSIVE LIQUOR BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament intituled  
“ A Bill for restraining the common retail Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.”

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the provision of the proposed measure, if carried into law,  
would be found to bear very oppressively not only upon those who have invested large sums of money in  
the trade, but also upon a large number of the humbler classes of the colonists.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully pray that your Honorable House will not pass the  
said Bill, or in any way interfere with the operation of the existing law respecting the sale of such liquors,  
unless with a view to its entire reconstruction and amendment.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 4,156 Signatures.*]



1873.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PERMISSIVE LIQUOR BILL.**

(PETITION AGAINST—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 November, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament intituled  
“ A Bill for restraining the common retail Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.”

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the provisions of the proposed measure, if carried into law,  
would be found to bear very oppressively not only upon those who have invested large sums of money in  
the trade, but also upon a large number of the humbler classes of the colonists.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully pray that your Honorable House will not pass the  
said Bill, or in any way interfere with the operation of the existing law respecting the sale of such liquors,  
unless with a view to its entire reconstruction and amendment.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 2,227 Signatures.]*

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PERMISSIVE LIQUOR BILL.**

(PETITION AGAINST—COLONISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 November, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Colonists of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament, intituled  
“ A Bill for restraining the common retail Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.”

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the provisions of the proposed measure, if carried into law, would be found to bear very oppressively not only upon those who have invested large sums of money in the trade, but also upon a large number of the humbler classes of the colonists.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill, or in any way interfere with the operation of the existing law respecting the sale of such liquors, unless with a view to its entire reconstruction and amendment.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 2,166 Signatures.*]

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—OMNIBUS-DRIVERS OF WAVERLEY AND WOOLLAHRA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Drivers and Conductors of Omnibuses, plying for hire within the City and Police District of Sydney, and employed by the Waverley and Woollahra Omnibus Company,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have had their attention drawn to a Bill now before your Honorable House, intituled "A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police District of Sydney.'"

That your Petitioners, even under the existing laws, find it extremely difficult to support themselves and families, and entertain no doubt whatever that, from the cruel and tyrannical nature of the Bill now before your Honorable House, your Petitioners will, if the same passes into law, be still further oppressed, and in all probability be compelled to abandon their present occupation. That a large number of your Petitioners have been engaged in such occupation for many years, and if now compelled to adopt other means for obtaining a livelihood would be greatly harassed and annoyed, and in all probability ruined.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 27 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—DIRECTORS OF THE SYDNEY UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY, LIMITED.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Chairman and Directors of the Sydney United Omnibus Company, Limited,—

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—**

That your Petitioners have learned with feelings of alarm the contents of a Bill recently introduced into Parliament, intituled "A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police District of Sydney.'"

That your Petitioners consider many of the provisions of the said Bill to be of an arbitrary and oppressive character, and unduly interfering with the rights of labour.

That the plant the property of the Company represented by your Petitioners is of the value of forty thousand pounds, and employment is afforded by the said Company to upwards of two hundred and fifty persons.

That your Petitioners have at the present time with, owing to the increased rates of wages, forage, and all other expenses connected with carrying on the business of their Company, great difficulties to contend with; and should the proposed Bill pass into law, your Petitioners are satisfied that their difficulties will be greatly increased and your Petitioners exposed to very heavy pecuniary loss.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 5 Signatures.]*



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—DIRECTORS OF THE WAVERLEY AND WOOLLAHRA UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Chairman and Directors of the Waverley and Woollahra United Omnibus Company,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learned with feelings of alarm the contents of a Bill recently introduced into Parliament, intituled, "A Bill to amend An Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police District of Sydney.'"

That your Petitioners consider many of the provisions of the said Bill to be of an arbitrary and oppressive character, and unduly interfering with the rights of labour.

That the plant, the property of the Company, represented by your Petitioners, is of the value of over six thousand pounds, and employment is afforded by the said Company to upwards of seventy-six persons.

That your Petitioners have at the present time, with, owing to the increased rates of wages, forage, and all other expenses connected with carrying on the business of their Company, great difficulties to contend with; and should the proposed Bill pass into law, your Petitioners are satisfied that these difficulties will be greatly increased, and your Petitioners exposed to very heavy pecuniary loss.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 7 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—OMNIBUS DRIVERS OF SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Drivers of Omnibuses, plying for hire within the City and Police District of Sydney,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have had their attention drawn to a Bill now before your Honorable House, intituled "*A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police District of Sydney.'*"

That your Petitioners, even under the existing laws, found it extremely difficult to support themselves and families, and entertain no doubt whatever that from the cruel and tyrannical nature of the Bill now before your Honorable House your Petitioners will, if the same passes into law, be still further oppressed, and in all probability be compelled to abandon their present occupation. That a large number of your Petitioners have been engaged in such occupation for many years, and if now compelled to adopt other means for obtaining a livelihood would be greatly harassed and annoyed, and in all probability ruined.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

*[Here follow 68 Signatures.]*



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—DIRECTORS OF THE NEWTOWN OMNIBUS COMPANY, LIMITED.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Chairman and Directors of the Newtown Omnibus  
Company, Limited,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learned with feelings of alarm the contents of a Bill recently introduced into Parliament, intituled, "A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police Districts of Sydney.'"

That your Petitioners consider many of the provisions of the said Bill to be of an arbitrary and oppressive character, and unduly interfering with the rights of labour.

That the plant the property of the Company represented by your Petitioners is of the value of six thousand pounds, and employment is afforded by ~~the~~ said Company to upwards of seventy-nine persons.

That your Petitioners have at the present time with, owing to the increased rates of wages, forage, and all other expenses connected with carrying on the business of their Company, many great difficulties to contend with; and should the proposed Bill pass into law your Petitioners are satisfied that those difficulties will be greatly increased, and your Petitioners exposed to very heavy pecuniary loss.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 5 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—DRIVERS OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND CABS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Drivers of Hackney Carriages and Cabs plying for hire within the City and Police District of Sydney,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have had their attention drawn to a Bill now before your Honorable House, intituled, "A Bill to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police Districts of Sydney.'"

That your Petitioners, even under the existing laws, find it extremely difficult to support themselves and families, and entertain no doubt whatever that from the cruel and tyrannical nature of the Bill now before your Honorable House your Petitioners will, if the same passes into law, be still further oppressed, and in all probability be compelled to abandon their present occupation.

That a large number of your Petitioners have been engaged in such occupation for many years, and if now compelled to adopt other means for obtaining a livelihood would be greatly harassed and annoyed, and in all probability ruined.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 250 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSED DRAYS AND VANS.

(PETITION OF PROPRIETORS OF—RESPECTING LICENSE FOR.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned licensed Dray and Van Proprietors, plying for hire within the City and Police District of Sydney,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the licensing fee for drays and vans, two pounds five shillings, is more than your Petitioners can afford to pay.

That your Petitioners find it extremely difficult to support themselves and families, owing to the dulness of the times and the very many expenses they are subjected to.

And your Petitioners entertain no doubt whatever that you will, for the sum of one pound five shillings per year, instead of the amount stated above. Your humble Petitioners think it cruel and tyrannical that they are made pay such a large amount, when the merchant drays, carts, and other vehicles, are allowed to run on the public streets of Sydney and not compelled to pay.

Your Petitioners are of opinion they should the merchants and others to pay accordingly.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House will reduce our license fee.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 238 Signatures.]



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAWS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17th July, 1873.

The following By-laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS UNDER PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION  
ACT OF 1873.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the Regulation of Public Vehicles within the City and Police District of Sydney, and generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the said Act; and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of all By-laws heretofore in force, which By-laws heretofore made are (so far as the said Commissioners can or may) hereby repealed.

*Interpretation.*

1. In the construction of these By-laws, unless the context shall otherwise indicate, the following terms, in inverted commas, shall bear the meanings and include the things herein-after severally assigned or set against them.

- "Commissioners"—The Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.
- "Registrar"—The Registrar appointed by the said Commissioners.
- "Inspector"—The Inspector appointed by the said Commissioners.
- "Vehicle"—Shall include all vehicles of any description hereafter defined in this By-law.
- "Omnibus"—A vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for passengers to be carried for hire, at separate fares, in any public street or place, and including the following descriptions:—Vehicles on four wheels, drawn by two or more horses; omnibus, car, or vehicles on four wheels, drawn by one horse; car or vehicle on two wheels, drawn by one horse.
- "Carriage"—Any vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for hire for passengers in any public street or place, and including the following descriptions:—Hackney carriage or vehicle on four wheels, drawn by two horses; cab or vehicle on two wheels, drawn by one horse.

"Dray"—Dray, wain, waggon, cart, van, or vehicle of any construction used in standing or plying for hire in any public street or place, for the carriage of goods, chattels, or merchandise, drawn by one or more horses.

"Owner"—Every person who alone or in partnership with any other person shall keep any vehicle for which a license shall or may be obtained by or transferred to him under these By-laws.

"Driver"—Every person engaged or employed in driving any vehicle.

"Conductor"—Every person other than the driver engaged or employed in attending upon passengers in or upon any omnibus.

"Passenger"—Every person carried in or upon any omnibus or carriage other than the driver and conductor.

"Horse"—Horse, mare, gelding.

And in the construction of these By-laws any word importing the singular number shall be understood to include several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and any word importing the plural number shall be applied to one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES GENERALLY.

*No vehicle to ply, or person to drive or conduct without, a license.*

2. No vehicle shall ply for hire until its owner shall have obtained a license for it, nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the City and Police District of Sydney, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

*A requisition must be sent for licenses.*

3. Before any license shall be granted to the owner, driver, or conductor of any vehicle, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Registrar, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the schedule hereunto annexed, marked A, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it, with a certificate from two respectable persons, stating that he is of good character, of the required age, and competent for the position under license applied for, to the Inspector, at least twenty-four hours before the day for granting licenses by the Commissioners, next following the date of such requisition, as hereinafter provided. Meetings for the granting of licenses

shall be held by the Commissioners on Wednesday in each week, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or at such other time as they may notify in a daily paper twenty-four hours previously.

*No license to be granted for vehicle in bad condition.*

4. No license for any vehicle shall be granted or renewed unless the vehicle, horse, or horses, and harness shall have been examined by the Inspector, or other person appointed by the Commissioners, and reported by him, in writing, to be in a fit state to be licensed, and no license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, shall be unsafe, in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers, or for the conveyance of goods or merchandise.

*Form of license.*

5. Licenses for owners, drivers, or conductors, shall be in form provided in schedule B for each such license respectively, or to the like effect.

*Licenses to continue in force until 31st December.*

6. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Commissioners, signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which such license shall have been granted, and countersigned by the Registrar, and shall be in force from the date of such license up to and including the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that, if by accident, any vehicle shall become unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the owner thereof, during such reasonable time as it shall be undergoing repair, to use another vehicle as a substitute, but the substitute shall in all respects, except as to a license, be subject to these By-laws in the same manner as if a license had been granted for it, and the owner using it shall be liable for any non-compliance with these By-laws in respect thereof, as if it had been licensed. In order to entitle an owner to the benefit of the above provision, he shall, before using such substitute, give notice of his intention to do so in writing to the Inspector, stating the true cause of his being compelled to use such substitute, and the period during which it will be necessary to do so; and no such substitute shall be used until it shall have been inspected and approved of by the Inspector, or for a longer period than fixed by a certificate to be signed by the Inspector, and delivered to the owner.

*Licenses by whom made out.*

7. Licenses shall be made out in duplicate by the Registrar or his assistant, and numbered in such order as the Commissioners shall from time to time direct.

*Fee for licenses.*

8. For every such license or annual renewal thereof, there shall be paid to the Registrar the several rates set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

*Renewal of licenses.*

9. Licenses may be renewed at the end of every year by endorsement under the hand of the Registrar: Provided that the applicant for such renewal shall have been reported by the Inspector as having conducted his business creditably and satisfactorily.

*Who deemed owner.*

11. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear on the books of the Registrar, shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which such license shall have been issued.

*Change of residence to be notified.*

12. Whenever any person, named as the owner or one of the owners, driver, or conductor of a licensed vehicle, shall change his place of abode, he shall within two days next after any such change, give notice thereof in writing signed by him to the Registrar, specifying his new place of abode, and the same shall be endorsed upon the license granted to such owner, driver, or conductor, and entered in the Registrar's book.

*Driver or conductor not to part with license, &c.*

15. Every driver or conductor shall deliver to the owner employing him the duplicate of his license, but he shall not lend or otherwise part with his original license on any pretence whatsoever. No owner of any such vehicle shall employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof or without receiving from such licensed driver or conductor the duplicate of the license held by him, which duplicate the said owner shall hold during the time of such person's employment by him, and on discharging any such person he shall return to him the said duplicate.

*Commissioners may order inspection.*

16. The Commissioners may, as often as they shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same; and if any such vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness, shall be found by them, in their opinion, unfit for public use,

notice, in the form or to the effect contained in the schedule annexed marked E, shall be given to the owner of such vehicle; and if, after such notice, he shall use, or let for hire, or suffer to be used or let for hire such vehicle, horse, horses, or harness, as the case may be, before the same shall be, in their opinion, in condition fit for public use, the Commissioners may suspend for such time as they may deem proper the license of such vehicle; and in case the owner shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle, horse, or horses and harness, before the Commissioners when he shall be called upon for that purpose, the Commissioners may suspend the license of such vehicle.

*Lamps to be lighted.*

17. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and the driver of the same when plying for hire between sunset and sunrise shall light and keep such lamps lighted; and the conductor of an omnibus shall also, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, light and keep lighted the lamp inside such omnibus.

*Stands in Schedule.*

20. The places specified in schedules G and H hereunto annexed are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles.

*Space to be left between every fourth vehicle.*

22. At every fourth vehicle on every stand there shall be left a space of at least eight feet for passengers to pass through.

*Taking up or setting down passengers.*

24. The driver of any vehicle taking up or setting down passengers at any place of public worship or public amusement, or at any public meeting within the City or Police District of Sydney, or who is waiting for any of those purposes, shall obey the direction of the Inspector, or other Officer of the Commissioners, who may be on duty at such place or places, as to the taking up or setting down, or waiting for any passengers, and as to the order and place in which any vehicle shall stand; and every driver shall perform his duty in a careful and quiet manner, and shall not push into or get out of the line or position fixed for the vehicles, so as to endeavour to arrive at his place of destination before any other vehicle, the driver thereof from its position would have a prior right to take up or set down passengers.

*Mode of feeding horses.*

25. The driver of every licensed vehicle shall place a muzzle upon the head of any vicious horse whilst on the stand; and whilst feeding his horse or horses shall use nose-bags to contain the forage, and shall not remove his horse's winkers during the time of feeding.

*No loitering.*

26. No driver of any vehicle shall suffer the same to stand or loiter in any street or alongside any other vehicle in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other vehicle from taking a fare.

*No negligence, &c.*

27. No driver or conductor shall, whilst driving, loading or unloading, or attending any vehicle, or whilst on any public stand, wilfully or negligently do or cause or suffer to be done, any damage to the person or property of any one, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or shall be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, obscene, blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation, but shall at all times be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties. No person using a licensed vehicle shall wilfully injure the same or damage the person or property of any person, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or shall be intoxicated, or make use of any blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

*Not to stand longer than necessary for loading, &c.*

28. No driver shall, except whilst standing on an appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without a horse or horses, to stand in any part of the City longer than may be absolutely necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, nor shall he cause any obstruction in any part of the City or Police District of Sydney.

*Drivers to keep the near side of the road.*

29. Every driver of any vehicle shall keep the same on the left or near side of the road, except in case of actual necessity, and shall permit any other vehicle to pass having the right so to do, and when about to stop shall raise his whip straight up, so as to warn the driver of any vehicle that may be behind.

*Driver to turn vehicle at a walk, &c.*

30. The driver of every vehicle requiring to turn for the purpose of proceeding in an opposite direction, on any street, road, or lane, in the City and Police District of Sydney, shall bring the horse or horses to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also go at the same pace in turning the corner of any street.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Condition of vehicle.*

32. The owner of every vehicle shall at all times, when the same is plying for hire, make and keep it clean, strong, and in good order in all respects, and if with windows, they shall be sound and unbroken, with the leathers or lifts suitably attached to the frames. The horse or horses shall be able and sufficient for their work, free from disease, and properly broken in to harness; the harness for each horse shall be perfect, good, and sufficient for the purpose, and every driver or conductor shall be clean in his person, and wear a good hat, and other good, clean, and respectable clothes, and conduct himself in a proper and decorous manner.

\* \* \* \* \*

*No smoking allowed.*

34. No driver or conductor shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke on any vehicle without the consent of the driver or against the wish of any other passenger, and in no case shall any smoking be allowed inside any omnibus. No conductor shall enter any omnibus nor mount on the top of it whilst performing his journeys for the purpose of collecting any fares, or for any other purpose, or permit any person to stand on the steps or monkey-board whilst he shall be conducting.

*No person to drive without consent of Owner.*

35. No person except the driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle (authorized by the owner of such vehicle) shall drive or conduct the same. No driver or conductor shall suffer or permit any other person to act as driver or conductor of such vehicle without the consent of the owner; neither shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle leave the same when plying for hire without sufficient cause shown, and no person shall tout or solicit passengers for him.

*Not to neglect to take a fare agreed for.*

36. No owner or driver of any licensed vehicle having agreed to take a fare from any place at any time shall delay, neglect, or refuse to do so.

*Vehicle whilst loading to be placed near side of street.*

37. Every driver whilst engaged in loading or unloading his vehicle shall place it as near as conveniently may be to the side of the street parallel to the footway.

\* \* \* \* \*

*By-laws to be given to licensed persons.*

40. Every person obtaining a license under these By-laws shall, at the time of registering his license, have given to him, without charge, a copy of these By-laws, each such copy to be signed by the Registrar, and to have the name of the owner, driver, or conductor to whom the same shall be delivered, with the number of the license written distinctly thereupon; and such owners, drivers, and conductors respectively, shall at all times have such copy of By-laws ready for production, and shall upon request produce the same for any person using or hiring any vehicle; and every driver and conductor shall at all times have his original license and produce the same when required by any person as aforesaid, or to the Inspector or his assistants, or to any Justice of the Peace, or Inspector of Police requiring the same.

*The register of license.*

41. Every owner, driver, and conductor, on receiving his license shall sign a copy purporting to be such and acknowledging the receipt of the original license, which copy shall be kept by the Inspector, and the production of which on any proceeding for breach of these By-laws shall be sufficient evidence that the person so signing is in fact the person to whom such original license was issued.

**OMNIBUS REGULATIONS.**

*Construction of omnibus. Furnishing necessary.*

*Particulars to be painted.*

42. Every omnibus for which a license shall hereafter be applied for shall be of the dimensions herein directed, and shall be provided with the fittings and furniture, and have painted on it the words, figures, and notices detailed and described as follows:—

\* \* \* \* \*

*Fittings and furniture.*

The outside seats, when not of the rustic pattern, and all inside seats, shall be furnished with good cushions.

Springs shall be provided to all window-frames of an approved pattern, effective to prevent noise.

Waterproof aprons shall be provided, sufficient to cover the legs of all outside passengers.

A bell or check-string to warn the driver to stop when required.

Two lamps outside, one on each side of the omnibus, of the colour prescribed for the line of road on which it shall ply; one lamp inside.

A sliding panel or flag with the words "full inside" painted thereon on both sides, which the conductor shall hoist into position at the rear, near the top of the omnibus, and keep hoisted so long and so often as the omnibus shall contain its licensed number of passengers.

*Words, &c., to be painted.*

The body of the omnibus shall be painted of the colour prescribed for each particular line of road, and shown in schedule K.

*There shall also be painted on each omnibus*

The number of the license in black on the outside lamps.

The number of the license four inches long and of proportionate width upon or near the driver's seat, and upon the panel of the door on the outer side.

The fare and name of the owner on the outside of the door.

The name of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, on each external side, clear of the wheels also.

On the end panel inside, in a conspicuous place, the names of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, the licensed number of passengers, the time of journey, the fare and the name of the owner, except where otherwise directed. All the above words and figures to be not less than two inches in length, free from flourishes or intricate designs, and of a colour opposite to and contrasting with the ground on which they shall be painted. No alteration shall be made in any of the above without notice to the Inspector and the approval of the Commissioners: Provided that no alteration in the colour of the body of any omnibus shall be enforced until it shall require to be painted: Provided also that it shall not be lawful for the owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus to suffer any notice, advertisement, or printed bill, or any names, letters, or numbers to appear upon the outside or inside thereof, without the consent of the Commissioners previously obtained.

*Not to carry a greater number than licensed for.*

43. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any omnibus at any one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside, as the case may be, and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

*Omnibuses to start in rotation.*

44. The time of starting shall be according to the tables in schedule J. The first omnibus to start on one day shall be last on the next, and the others in their order starting earlier by the interval appointed between any two omnibuses on such stand; and each owner shall furnish an omnibus to perform the journeys in every turn that falls to him, so as to keep a continuous rotation daily: Provided that at such stands as do not appear under schedule J, there shall be an interval of ten minutes between the starting of every two omnibuses plying from any stand to the same place, except on the railway stand or such other special cases as the Commissioners may see fit by resolution to direct.

*Line of road and time to be kept.*

45. Every omnibus shall on each line of road start from its stand, and complete its journey and the parts thereof, to its other stand, if any, for such road in the times shown in said schedule J, without turning round or leaving the proper line of road from one stand to the other, as shown in the license for such omnibus.

*Extraordinary occasions.*

46. The Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, for the time being, shall be at liberty to grant permission to the owner or driver of any licensed omnibus to leave the line of road for which such vehicle is licensed, and ply the same from any place not being the appointed stand.

*Not to blow horns, &c.*

47. No driver or conductor of any omnibus whilst standing at a public stand, or in any part of the City or Police District of Sydney, shall endeavour to attract notice by ringing of bells, blowing of horns or other instruments, nor deceive any person in respect of the route or destination thereof by word or sign, nor shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle endeavour to attract notice by shouting on Sunday whilst standing at a public stand, or in any part of the City or District of Sydney: Provided that the driver or conductor licensed by the Commissioners of Railways, and no other shall be permitted the use of a whistle whilst such omnibus shall be performing its journey to or from the Railway Station.

*Passing.*

48. No omnibus shall pass any other in the City or Police District of Sydney, proceeding in the same direction, from or to the same stand, if the latter be proceeding on its journey at a pace faster than a walk.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Fare to be paid on demand, &c.*

50. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus, shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

**CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.**

*Carrying capacity of hackney carriages, &c.*

51. The number of the license granted for every hackney carriage or cab shall be painted in figures not less than two inches in height, and of proportionate breadth, of a colour to contrast with the colour of the ground on which it shall be painted, outside on the panel of each door on any hackney carriage, and on the sides of the boot of any cab, and upon each lamp on any of the aforesaid vehicles the same number of the same size shall be painted black, and all the aforesaid numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire. The drivers of such vehicles respectively shall be bound to take, if required, exclusive of the driver, four persons inside and one outside a hackney carriage, or two persons inside a Hansom cab. The driver shall not be obliged to take any luggage, except carpet bags, parcels, or packages, to be carried in the hand or between the feet of the passengers, such luggage not to exceed fifty pounds in weight, being clean and of such a description as might be placed inside or outside the vehicle without injuring the same; and the driver shall be entitled to claim one shilling for every additional fifty pounds weight or portion thereof so carried; but the person hiring such vehicle shall be allowed to have a reasonable quantity of luggage, not exceeding eighty-four pounds in weight for each person short of the aforesaid number. Whenever the number of persons carried shall exceed that named for such vehicle respectively, the driver shall be entitled to charge by time or distance, as the hiring may be, one-third more of fare for each adult or two children over five and under fifteen years of age. Further, the driver shall not allow any person to ride, drive, or be carried in or upon such vehicle without the consent of the hirer.

*Number of carriage and table of fares to be affixed inside.*

52. The number of the license of every carriage on a card six inches by three, printed in clear, plain, legible figures, and the table of fares to be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be affixed at the back part of the panel of such carriage, or in such other place as the Commissioners may direct, and such card shall be kept so affixed, legible and undefaced, during all the time the carriage shall ply or be used for hire, and also the following notice, viz. :—"Driver is required in all cases to give the hirer on entering the vehicle a ticket, and to produce the By-laws and Table of Fares on demand."

The owner of every such carriage shall provide, and the driver shall deliver when demanded to every person hiring a carriage on entering the same, a printed ticket in the following form, or such other as the Commissioners may from time to time order and direct, and on such ticket the table of fares fixed by the Commissioners, at which the carriage plies for hire shall be printed :—

*Owner's name.*

Sydney, No. Carriage (or Cab).

Preserve this ticket, and see that No. corresponds with that on the vehicle. In case of complaint apply at the Commissioner's Office.

*Table of Fares.*

(As in Schedule F.)

Tolls in all cases to be paid by the hirer.

No owner or driver of a licensed hackney carriage or cab shall demand, receive, or take, more than the several fares set forth in the schedule hereto annexed marked F.

*Drivers to draw to near side to put down, &c.*

53. Every driver of a carriage, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passenger, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street, and in a line parallel with the kerbstone at which the taking up or setting down is required: Provided that he shall put down or take up on his near side.

*Detention.*

54. If the driver of any carriage hired by distance be kept waiting in the course of the drive or journey above fifteen minutes for the purpose of returning, he shall receive for every fifteen minutes of such detention after the first, if driving a carriage one shilling; if a cab, eightpence.

*Fare to be paid for vehicle sent for but not used.*

55. Any person calling or sending for a carriage and not further employing the same, shall pay as follows:—For a hackney carriage, one shilling; for a cab, ninepence, or the fare from the stand or place from which the carriage was engaged, at the driver's option. And if the person calling the carriage shall detain the same more than five minutes, he shall pay for

any time it may be detained not exceeding a quarter of an hour if a hackney carriage, ninepence; if a cab, sixpence, and any further time in the same proportion.

*Distance how computed.*

56. The distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the carriage was hired, and not from the stand where such carriage may usually ply. In case of disputes as to the fare to be calculated by distance, any table or book signed by the Commissioners shall, on proof of such signatures, be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence as to all the distances therein stated to have been measured by the authority of the Commissioners.

*Legal fare to be paid when demanded.*

57. Any person having hired a licensed carriage shall pay the legal fare when demanded.

**DRAY REGULATIONS.**

*No person to ride upon dray without reins.*

58. No owner, driver, or other person having the care and charge of any dray, drawn by one or more horses, or other animals, shall ride thereon unless he shall be provided with sufficient reins, or if such dray shall be loaded; and no block dray shall be allowed to proceed out of a walking pace.

*Property left on dray.*

59. In every case of goods or merchandise being left on any licensed dray or with the driver thereof by any person having hired or used the same, such property shall be delivered up to such person, or shall within eighteen hours be taken in the state in which it shall have been found to the Commissioners' Office, and there deposited with the Registrar.

*Not carry more than one ton on dray.*

60. No owner or driver shall at any one time carry on any licensed dray having only two wheels and drawn by one horse a greater weight than one ton.

*Detention.*

61. Whenever any dray hired by the load or distance having taken up a load shall be detained with the same more than fifteen minutes, the hirer shall pay for every fifteen after the first sixpence, and so in proportion for any longer period.

*How numbers placed on dray.*

62. The number of the license granted for every dray shall be painted white on a ground of black, or the reverse, on the sides thereof in a conspicuous place, in figures not less than three inches in height and of proportionate breadth, with the letters "M. T. C." of the same colour immediately above the figures, and the driver or owner of such dray shall at all times keep the same legible and undefaced.

*Not to demand more than legal fare.*

63. No owner or driver of any dray shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or amounts fixed by the Commissioners by these By-laws.

*Fare for sending for but not employing dray.*

64. Any person calling or sending for any licensed dray, and not further employing the same, shall pay the sum of two shillings or the fare or hire from the stand where the dray was engaged, at the driver's option; he shall further pay for any time that the dray may be detained not exceeding a quarter of an hour the sum of one shilling, and for any time not exceeding a second quarter of an hour the sum of sixpence, and for any further time at the rate of sixpence for every quarter of an hour.

*Distance how computed.*

65. The distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the dray was hired.

*To pay legal fare.*

66. Any person having hired a dray shall pay the legal fare when demanded.

*Commissioners appoint stands.*

67. The places enumerated in the schedule hereto marked E are hereby appointed public stands for drays.

*Drays not to stand across street.*

68. No driver of any licensed dray shall suffer the same to stand for hire across any street, except so directed by the Inspector, or alongside any other vehicle, or refuse to give way, if he conveniently can, to any other vehicle, nor obstruct the driver of any other dray in loading or unloading any goods or merchandise, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any vehicle from taking a fare or hiring.

**MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.**

*Properly found in vehicles.*

69. The driver of every carriage and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same,

such property, if found by another passenger or other person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other such property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Registrar at the Commissioners' Office, and there deposit it.

*Additional fare after 9 p.m. and before 5 a.m.*

70. For so much of every drive by time or distance, as may be performed by any vehicle not an omnibus, after nine o'clock at night and before five o'clock in the morning, an addition of one-half the ordinary fare shall be paid with such ordinary fare; and in case of an omnibus the charge shall be double the ordinary fare between the above-mentioned hours.

*Information may be laid on behalf of complainants.*

71. It shall be lawful for the Inspector, on receiving a complaint from the owner, driver, or conductor of any licensed vehicle, or from any person using or intending to use, or hiring or intending to hire any such vehicle, that any of these By-laws have been disobeyed, to cause the person against whom the said complaint shall have been made to be summoned to appear before the Justices.

*Vehicles on a stand bound to take a fare.*

72. Every owner or driver of any vehicle, except an omnibus plying for hire at any public stand appointed by the authority of the Commissioners, or at any other place, when soliciting engagement by word or sign shall be deemed disengaged, and bound accordingly to take immediately any fare, notwithstanding any pre-engagement: Provided, however, that no person shall be bound to take such fare unless the person requiring the same shall, upon demand, tender and pay the legal fare for the required hiring there and then.

*Inspector may be appointed.*

73. Such person or persons, as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Commissioners, shall be Inspector or Inspectors, during the pleasure of the Commissioners, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire in the City and Police District of Sydney; and such Inspector or Inspectors shall, every three months, examine all such vehicles, and report to the Commissioners on the same; and shall at all times see that as far as possible the By-laws are duly observed; and any such Inspector or Inspectors shall have power to order from any stand, or from being driven or used or hire any vehicle which, with horse or horses and harness attached thereto, upon examination, shall not be in a proper and cleanly state, and in all respects in accordance with the By-laws fit for work; and every owner, driver, or conductor shall comply with the orders and directions so given.

*No person to obstruct Inspector.*

74. No owner, driver, or conductor, or other person shall obstruct or hinder any such Inspector in the execution of his duties, or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction to be given by him in relation to these By-laws.

*Penalty.*

75. For any offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five shillings.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.

**SCHEDULE A.**

A REQUISITION for license to \_\_\_\_\_ to the Metropolitan Transit Board of the City and Police District of Sydney, I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing in \_\_\_\_\_ street, do hereby request that a license be granted to me to No. \_\_\_\_\_ within the said City, and within the Police District of Sydney.

**SCHEDULE B.**

THIS is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby licensed to \_\_\_\_\_ a certain No. \_\_\_\_\_, within the City and Police District of Sydney, from the date hereof to the thirty-first day of December next, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the Common Seal of the Metropolitan Transit Board of the City and Police District of Sydney, at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman.  
Registrar.

Build  
Colour  
Lining  
Name  
Stand  
Line of road

**SCHEDULE C.**

*License Fees.*

	On and after 1st January in each year.	On and after 1st April in each year.	On and after 1st July in each year.	On and after 1st October in each year.
Omnibuses .....each	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. 4 10 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0
Omnibus cars .....	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
Cars .....	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Hackney carriages ..	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Cabs .....	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Drays, carts, and vans .....	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0

Drivers of cabs, carriages and omnibuses...Yearly 10s. each  
Conductors.....Yearly 5s. each  
Drivers of drays.....Yearly 5s. each

**SCHEDULE D.**

*Dray Fares.*

	£ s. d.
From any wharf, stand, or place in the City or Police District of Sydney, to a distance not exceeding half a mile .....	0 3 0
For every additional half mile, or part of a half mile...	0 1 0
The above fares are for merchandise and goods delivered to the driver at his dray.	
The removal of household furniture shall be by the hour; for the first hour, or part thereof.....	0 2 6
For every additional half hour or part thereof .....	0 1 3

**SCHEDULE E.**

The following places are hereby appointed public dray stands:—

- Queen's Wharf, George-street, south of Government Stores for 16 drays.
- Circular Quay, Albert-street, north side, opposite Custom House, for 16 drays.
- Charlotte-place, south side, adjoining the reserve, for 15 drays.
- Bridge-street, north side, between Macquarie-place and Castle-reagh-street, for 15 drays.
- Barrack-street, south side, from York to Clarence street, for 10 drays.
- Margaret-street; end, north of Sussex-street, for 14 drays.
- Sussex-street, east side, at north of Market-street, for 15 drays.
- Wharf-street, opposite Charlton-street, on the west side, for 4 drays.
- Druitt-street, south side, at York-street, for 10 drays.
- Elizabeth-street, east side, between Park and Market Streets, for 20 drays.
- Hay-street, north side, between George and Pitt Streets, for 20 drays.
- Forbes-street, east side, from Cowper's Wharf south, for 15 drays.

**SCHEDULE F.**

RATES and Fares to be paid for any hackney carriage (not an omnibus), with the limits of this By-law.

*Fares by time.*

	£ s. d.
Carriage for any time not exceeding one half-hour ...	0 2 3
Cab for any time not exceeding one half-hour .....	0 1 6
And for every half-hour or part thereof, after any number of half-hours completed for a carriage...	0 2 3
For a cab, ditto.....	0 1 6

The above fares to be paid by time when the vehicle shall be used by the hirer within a radius of two miles from the Railway Station, Devonshire-street, only, except the following hiring, viz:—

From any public stand for any distance not exceeding one mile, for a carriage.....	0 1 6
Ditto for a cab .....	0 1 0

*Fares by distance.*

Fares shall be paid by distance whenever the vehicle shall be taken beyond a radius of two miles from the Railway Station, Devonshire-street.

Carriage for any distance not exceeding half-a-mile	0 1 2
Cab for any distance not exceeding half-a-mile.....	0 0 9
And for every half-mile or part thereof over and above any number of miles or half-miles completed, for a carriage .....	0 1 2
For a cab, ditto.....	0 0 9

*Hirer in all cases to pay tolls.*

Hirer returning to pay one-half fare under the distance table; if not returning in the vehicle, no return fare shall be charged.

## SCHEDULE G.

Showing the Omnibus Stands, with the lines of road to and from the same.

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
Lower Fort-street and east side of George-street.	George and Parramatta Streets .....	Parramatta Road, south side, 30 yards from Newtown Road.
George-street on the east side opposite "Bath's Hotel."	George-street .....	Sydney Railway Terminus.
Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street.	Pitt-street .....	Sydney Railway Terminus.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, College, Boomerang and William Streets ...	Victoria-street, east side from William-street northwards.
Macquarie-place, east side at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, and Liverpool Streets, South Head Road, Piper and Ocean Streets, and Point Piper Road.	Woollahra, Point Piper Road, from the Council Chambers gate to 'Trelawney-street.
Macquarie-place, east side at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, and Liverpool Streets, South Head Road, and Cowper-street.	Waverley, junction of Randwick and Coogee Roads, opposite "Robin Hood Inn."
Macquarie-place, east side at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, and Liverpool Streets, South Head Road, and Waverley-street.	Bondi, north side of Waverley-street, 20 yards from Denham-street.
Macquarie-place, east side at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, and Elizabeth Streets, South Head Road, and Crown-street.	Cleveland-street.
Macquarie-place, east side at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, and Elizabeth Streets, South Head Road and Bourke-street.	Cleveland-street.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, and Devonshire Streets .....	Devonshire-street, north side, west of Riley-street.
Gresham-street, east side, at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, and Liverpool Streets, South Head Road, Botany-street, Randwick and Coogee Bay Trust Road.	Coogee Bay Road, north side, 30 yards from Hordern-street.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets and Newtown Road.	Newtown, south side of Crescent-street, 30 yards from the Newtown Road.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets and Newtown, Enmore, and Stanmore Roads.	Stanmore Road, south side, 20 yards from Council Chamber.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, Newtown and Cook's River Road.	Cook's River Street and Cook's River Road, near the Dam.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, Newtown and Enmore Roads, Addison Road, and Illawarra Road.	Marrickville, Illawarra Road at Marrickville Road.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, and Newtown and Cook's River Road.	Arncliffe Road, south side, 20 yards from Cook's River Road.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Regent Streets, and Botany Road.	Botany Road, south side, 10 yards east of east gate at "Sir Joseph Banks Hotel."
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, George, Parramatta Streets, and Parramatta Road.	Petersham, north side of Parramatta Road, at "Bald-faced Stag Inn."
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, George, Parramatta Streets, and Parramatta Road.	Burwood, Five Dock, Parramatta Road, south side, opposite the watchhouse.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, George, Parramatta Streets, Parramatta and Liverpool Roads.	Liverpool Road, on the south side, east of the Punch Bowl Road.
Erskine-street .....	York, King, George, Devonshire, Elizabeth Streets	Elizabeth-street Redfern, west side, opposite Albert Ground.
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street.	Argyle, George, Regent, Cleveland, Pitt, Cleveland, Regent, George, Wynyard, York, Crescent, Kent Streets.	Redfern, Pitt-street at Wellington-street.
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street.	Kent, Crescent, York, Wynyard, George, Regent Streets, Botany Road, Regent, George, Argyle Streets.	Waterloo, east side of Botany Road, 20 yards south of old Toll-bar.
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street.	Argyle, George Streets, Queen's Wharf, Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool Streets, South Head Road, Forbes, Burton Streets.	Darlinghurst, Upper Dowling-street, at Liverpool-street.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, Parramatta Streets, Parramatta Road, and Glebe Point Road.	Glebe Point Road, 100 yards from Bay.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, Parramatta Streets, Derwent, Catherine, Ross Streets, Pyrmont Bridge Road.	Camperdown, at Pyrmont Bridge Road, and Parramatta Road.
Cross-street, Double Bay .....	Bay-street, South Head Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Hunter, Pitt Streets.	Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street.
Darling Point Road .....	Ditto, from Darling Point Road .....	Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street.
Burton-street and Darlinghurst Road	Darlinghurst Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Hunter, Pitt Streets, Circular Quay, Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool Streets, South Head Road, and Darlinghurst Road.	Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street.
Randwick Road, east of Racecourse ...	Randwick and South Head Roads, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Bathurst, Pitt Streets.	Macquarie Place, at Bridge-street.

SCHEDULE H.

The following places are appointed Stands for Carriages, and no more than the following numbers of Carriages shall be allowed at one time on any of the Stands, that is to say:—

Stands.	No. Carriages allowed at each.	Stands.	No. Carriages allowed at each.
In Elizabeth-street, east side, between Market and King Streets	12	Pitt-street, west side, from Bridge-street, South	10
Castlereagh-street North, west side, at Bridge-street	10	Randwick Road, north side, at Raccoourse gate, to rank thence east	20
Castlereagh-street North, west side, at Albert-street	10	Bridge-street, centre of street, 20 yards from George-street, ranking eastward	12
College-street, west side, north of Stanley-street, first carriage at Liverpool-street	10	Commissariat Stores, from Queen's Wharf to George-street	10
Court House, Darlinghurst, South Head Road, north side, at west gate	8	Phillip-street, west side, at Albert-street	12
Sussex-street, west side, south of Erskine-street	6	Spring-street, west side, at Pitt-street; first cab to stand at south side of Hunter-street at George-street, second cab at west side of Pitt-street, at Hunter-street	10
Sussex-street, west side, south of Margaret-street	8	Castlereagh-street, east side, 10 yards north of Bedford-street	20
Haymarket, south side, at Pitt-street	6	Wharf-street, east side, south of Charlton-street; first and second cab 6 yards from New Hunter River Company's Wharf entrance	12
Elizabeth-street, east side, at Bathurst-street	16	Castlereagh-street (opposite St. James's School) east side; first cab at north-west corner of Pitt and King Streets, second cab at south-east corner of King and Castle-reagh Streets	8
Parramatta Road, middle, at Glebe Point Road	8	Bathurst-street, north-west corner at George-street	8
York-street, east side, at Markets, for night only	6	Shelly-street, east side at Phoenix Wharf	4
Elizabeth-street, east side, at Market-street (to rank alongside Hyde Park Road, first carriage to supply Market-street, at Pitt-street)	20	Elizabeth-street (Redfern), east side 10 feet north of north entrance to Albert Ground, to rank thence north	20
Market-street, south side, from George to Pitt-street	8		
Fort-street, east side, near Holy Trinity Church	4		
Princes-street, opposite National School, east side	4		
Victoria-street, east side, at Upper William-street	10		
Dowling-street, at Woolloomooloo-street	6		
Druitt-street, south side, at George-street	10		
Argyle-street, north side, at George-street	6		
Pitt-street, east side, north of Devonshire-street	15		
York-street, east side, 50 feet from Erskine-street, first cab to stand in Wynyard-street at Wynyard-lane, and at Margaret-street in York-street, east side	15		

SCHEDULE I.

OMNIBUSES to be withdrawn, one-half off each line of road in the following order:—

Line of Road.	Withdrawn on	
	First Sunday.	Second Sunday.
Queen's Wharf	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.
Glebe Point	21, 22, 23, 24	25, 26, 27, 28.
Forest Lodge	20, 30	31.
Railway	49, 50	51.
Strawberry Hills	52	18.
Redfern	58, 60, 62, 65	67, 70, 71, 162.
Waterloo	60, 61, 63, 64	66, 68, 69, 72.
Petersham	74, 75	76, 77.
Double Bay	14, 15	16, 17.
Woolloomooloo	163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170	171, 180, 181, 183, 184, 187.
Coogee	185, 186	188.
Surry Hills	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Cook's River	81, 82, 84, 86	87, 88, 94, 103.
Newtown	83, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95	97, 100, 101, 102, 104, 106, 109.
Arncliffe	98	105.
Marrickville	107	108.
Botany	111, 112	113, 114.
Enfield	117, 118	119.
Burwood	121, 122	123, 124.
Bondi	127	129.
Waverley	128, 133, 134, 137, 138, 143	147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153.
Woollahra	130, 131, 132, 136, 169	140, 141, 142, 144, 159.
Hackney-carriages and cabs.	All odd numbers.	All even numbers.

SCHEDULE J.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from the Glebe and Fort-street.

In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Parramatta Road	7:40	7:44	7:48	7:52	7:56	8:0	8:4	8:8	8:12	8:16	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40
Railway	7:45	7:49	7:53	7:57	8:1	8:5	8:9	8:13	8:17	8:21	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45
Liverpool-street	7:50	7:54	7:58	8:2	8:6	8:10	8:14	8:18	8:22	8:26	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50
Royal Hotel	7:55	7:59	8:3	8:7	8:11	8:15	8:19	8:23	8:27	8:31	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55
Essex-street	8:0	8:4	8:8	8:12	8:16	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0
Fort-street	8:5	8:9	8:13	8:17	8:21	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1	9:5

Out.

Fort-street	8:5	8:9	8:13	8:17	8:21	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1	9:5
Essex-street	8:10	8:14	8:18	8:22	8:26	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:2	9:6	9:10
Royal Hotel	8:15	8:19	8:23	8:27	8:31	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55	8:59	9:3	9:7	9:11	9:15
Liverpool-street	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0	9:4	9:8	9:12	9:16	9:20
Railway	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1	9:5	9:9	9:13	9:17	9:21	9:25
Parramatta Road	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:2	9:6	9:10	9:14	9:18	9:22	9:26	9:30

This will give fifteen omnibuses on the road with 10 minutes for changing horses at the Glebe.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Woolloomooloo and Clarence-street.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Victoria-street .....	8:5	8:9	8:13	8:17	8:21	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:47	8:53	9:0	9:1	9:5
Yurong-street .....	8:10	8:14	8:18	8:22	8:26	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:3	9:6	9:10
Elizabeth-street.....	8:15	8:19	8:23	8:27	8:31	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55	8:59	9:3	9:7	9:11	9:15
Clarence-street .....	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0	9:4	9:8	9:12	9:16	9:20

## Out.

Clarence-street .....	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0	9:4	9:8	9:12	9:16	9:20
Elizabeth-street.....	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1	9:5	9:9	9:13	9:17	9:21	9:25
Yurong-street .....	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:2	9:6	9:10	9:14	9:18	9:22	9:26	9:30
Victoria-street .....	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55	8:59	9:3	9:7	9:11	9:15	9:19	9:23	9:27	9:31	9:35

An Omnibus to be at the same places in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M. In, and 9:20 P.M. Out.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses to and from Woollahra and Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.											
Woollahra Stand .....	8:0	8:8	8:16	8:24	8:32	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12		
Piper-street, South Head Road .....	8:15	8:23	8:31	8:39	8:47	8:55	9:3	9:11	9:19	9:27		
Crown-street .....	8:25	8:33	8:41	8:49	8:57	9:5	9:13	9:21	9:29	9:37		
Market-street.....	8:30	8:38	8:46	8:54	9:2	9:10	9:18	9:26	9:34	9:42		
Macquarie-place.....	8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:7	9:15	9:23	9:31	9:39	9:47		

Every 8 minutes up to 8:20 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 9 P.M.; Saturday till 9:30 P.M.

## Out.

Macquarie-place.....	8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:7	9:15	9:23	9:31	9:39	9:47		
Market-street .....	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:6	9:14	9:22	9:30	9:38	9:46	9:54		
Crown-street .....	8:50	8:58	9:6	9:14	9:22	9:30	9:38	9:46	9:54	10:2		
Piper-street.....	9:0	9:8	9:16	9:24	9:32	9:40	9:48	9:56	10:4	10:12		
Woollahra Stand .....	9:10	9:18	9:26	9:34	9:42	9:50	9:58	10:6	10:14	10:22		

Every 8 minutes up to 9 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 10 P.M.; Saturday till 10:30 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Waverley and Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.											
Charing Cross, Waverley .....	8:0	8:8	8:16	8:24	8:32	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12		
Tea Gardens .....	8:7	8:15	8:23	8:31	8:39	8:47	8:55	9:3	9:11	9:19		
Piper-street, Woollahra .....	8:18	8:26	8:34	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:6	9:14	9:22	9:30		
Crown-street, Sydney .....	8:30	8:38	8:46	8:53	9:1	9:9	9:17	9:25	9:33	9:41		
Market-street.....	8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:7	9:15	9:23	9:31	9:39	9:47		
Macquarie-place.....	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12	9:20	9:28	9:36	9:44	9:52		

Every 8 minutes up to 8:20 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 9 P.M.; Saturday till 9:30 P.M.

## Out.

Macquarie-place.....	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12	9:20	9:28	9:36	9:44	9:52		
Market-street .....	8:47	8:55	9:3	9:11	9:19	9:27	9:35	9:43	9:51	9:59		
Crown-street .....	8:54	9:2	9:10	9:18	9:27	9:34	9:42	9:50	9:58	10:6		
Piper-street, Woollahra .....	9:5	9:13	9:21	9:29	9:37	9:45	9:53	10:1	10:9	10:17		
Tea Gardens, Waverley .....	9:16	9:24	9:32	9:40	9:48	9:56	10:4	10:12	10:20	10:28		
Charing Cross.....	9:20	9:28	9:36	9:44	9:52	10:0	10:8	10:16	10:24	10:32		

Every 8 minutes up to 9 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 10 P.M.; Saturday till 10:30 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Bondi and Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bondi.....	8:0	9:0	10:0	11:0	12:0	1:0	2:0	3:0	4:0	5:0	6:0	7:0
Tea Gardens, Waverley .....	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20
Piper-street, Woollahra .....	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30
Crown-street, Sydney .....	8:42	9:42	10:42	11:42	12:42	1:42	2:42	3:42	4:42	5:42	6:42	7:42
Market-street.....	8:50	9:50	10:50	11:50	12:50	1:50	2:50	3:50	4:50	5:50	6:50	7:50
Macquarie-place .....	8:56	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56

## Out.

Macquarie-place .....	9:0	10:0	11:0	12:0	1:0	2:0	3:0	4:0	5:0	6:0	7:0	8:0
Market-street .....	9:8	10:8	11:8	12:8	1:8	2:8	3:8	4:8	5:8	6:8	7:8	8:8
Crown-street .....	9:18	10:18	11:18	12:18	1:18	2:18	3:18	4:18	5:18	6:18	7:18	8:18
Piper-street .....	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30
Tea Gardens, Waverley .....	9:40	10:40	11:40	12:40	1:40	2:40	3:40	4:40	5:40	6:40	7:40	8:40
Bondi.....	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56

Bondi Omnibuses attend Theatre on Saturday and Monday nights.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Redfern and Kent-street North.

In.								Out.							
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Wellington-st. Waterloo	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:0	9:10	9:20	9:30	Kent-street North, at	9:5	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55	10:5
Cleveland-street	8:40	8:50	9:0	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40	Crescent-street*	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40	9:50	10:0	10:10
Railway Station	8:45	8:55	9:5	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	Royal Hotel	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55	10:5	10:15
Liverpool-street	8:50	9:0	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40	9:50	Liverpool-street	9:20	9:30	9:40	9:50	10:0	10:10	10:20
Royal Hotel	8:55	9:5	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55	Railway Station	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55	10:5	10:15	10:25
Crescent-street,* at Kent-street North	9:0	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40	9:50	10:0	Cleveland-street	9:30	9:40	9:50	10:0	10:10	10:20	10:30
	9:5	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55	10:5	1st-street, at Wellington-street	9:40	9:50	10:0	10:10	10:20	10:30	10:40

\* Each alternate Omnibus to go in and out by way of Argyle-street and George-street.

The Omnibuses on this route to be at the above-named places at a similar minute in each succeeding hour of the day until 9 p.m.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Crown-street, Surry Hills, and Macquarie-place.

In.								Out.							
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Crown and Cleveland Streets	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:0	9:10	9:20	9:30	Macquarie-place	8:56	9:6	9:16	9:26	9:36	9:46	9:56
South Head Road	8:40	8:50	9:0	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40	Market-street	9:4	9:14	9:24	9:34	9:44	9:54	10:4
Market-street	8:48	8:58	9:8	9:18	9:28	9:38	9:48	South Head Road	9:12	9:22	9:32	9:42	9:52	10:2	10:12
Macquarie-place	8:56	9:6	9:16	9:26	9:36	9:46	9:56	Crown and Cleveland Streets	9:22	9:32	9:42	9:52	10:2	10:12	10:22

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Bourke-street, Surry Hills, to Macquarie-place.

In.								Out.							
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Bourke-st., at Cleveland-st.	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:5	9:15	9:25	Macquarie-place	8:51	9:1	9:11	9:21	9:31	9:41	9:51
Crown-st., at South H. Road	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:5	9:15	9:25	9:35	Market-street	8:59	9:9	9:19	9:29	9:39	9:49	9:59
Market-street	8:43	8:53	9:3	9:13	9:23	9:33	9:43	Crown-street	9:7	9:17	9:27	9:37	9:47	9:57	10:7
Macquarie-place	8:51	9:1	9:11	9:21	9:31	9:41	9:51	Bourke-street	9:17	9:27	9:37	9:47	9:57	10:7	10:17

An omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour until 8 p.m. from Bourke-street, and 8:37 p.m. from Macquarie-place.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Strawberry Hills and Wynyard-square.

In.				Out.			
Places.	A.M.	A.M.		Places.	A.M.	A.M.	
Devonshire-street	8:30	9:0	} And every half-hour up to 7:0 p.m.	Erskine-street	9:0	9:30	} And every half-hour up to 7:30 p.m.
Railway Station	8:35	9:5		Royal Hotel	9:3	9:33	
Liverpool-street	8:40	9:10		Liverpool-street	9:8	9:38	
Royal Hotel	8:45	9:15		Railway Station	9:13	9:43	
Erskine-street	8:48	9:18		Devonshire-street	9:18	9:48	

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Elizabeth-street, Redfern, and Wynyard-square, York-street.

In.				Out.			
Places.	A.M.	A.M.		Places.	A.M.	A.M.	
Elizabeth-street	8:0	9:0	} And every hour up to 7:0 p.m.	York, at Erskine-street	8:30	9:30	} And every hour up to 7:30 p.m.
Railway Station	8:12	9:12		Royal Hotel	8:33	9:33	
Liverpool-street	8:17	9:17		Liverpool-street	8:38	9:38	
Royal Hotel	8:22	9:22		Railway Station	8:43	9:43	
York, at Erskine-street	8:25	9:25		Elizabeth-street	8:45	9:45	

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Newtown and Erskine-street.

In.													
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Crescent-street	8:0	8:5	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0
Newtown Toll-bar	8:3	8:8	8:13	8:18	8:23	8:28	8:33	8:38	8:43	8:48	8:53	8:58	9:3
Parramatta Road	8:7	8:12	8:17	8:22	8:27	8:32	8:37	8:42	8:47	8:52	8:57	9:2	9:7
Railway	8:17	8:22	8:27	8:32	8:38	8:43	8:48	8:53	8:58	9:3	9:8	9:13	9:18
Liverpool-street	8:22	8:27	8:32	8:37	8:42	8:47	8:52	8:57	9:2	9:7	9:12	9:17	9:22
Royal Hotel	8:27	8:32	8:37	8:42	8:47	8:52	8:57	9:2	9:7	9:12	9:17	9:22	9:27
Erskine-street	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30
Out.													
Erskine-street	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30
Royal Hotel	8:33	8:38	8:43	8:48	8:53	8:58	9:3	9:8	9:13	9:18	9:23	9:28	9:33
Liverpool-street	8:38	8:43	8:48	8:53	8:58	9:3	9:8	9:13	9:18	9:23	9:28	9:33	9:38
Railway	8:43	8:48	8:53	8:58	9:3	9:8	9:13	9:18	9:23	9:28	9:33	9:38	9:43
Parramatta Road	8:53	9:58	9:3	9:8	9:13	9:18	9:23	9:28	9:33	9:38	9:43	9:48	9:53
Newtown Toll-bar	8:57	9:2	9:7	9:12	9:17	9:22	9:27	9:32	9:37	9:42	9:47	9:52	9:57
Crescent-street	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30	9:35	9:40	9:45	9:50	9:55	10:0
Enmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

To be at the same places at the like minute in each hour throughout the day until 9 p.m. from Enmore and 9:30 p.m. from Erskine-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Stanmore and Erskine-street.

Places.	In.							
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M. and P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Stanmore Road.....	8-20	9-30	10-30	11-30	12-30	1-30	2-30	3-30
Crescent-street.....	8-35	8-45	10-45	11-45	12-45	1-45	2-45	3-45
Toll-bar, Newtown.....	8-38	9-48	10-48	11-48	12-48	1-48	2-48	3-48
Parramatta-street.....	8-42	9-52	10-52	11-52	12-52	1-52	2-52	3-52
Railway.....	8-52	10-2	11-2	12-2	1-2	2-2	3-2	4-2
Liverpool-street.....	8-57	10-7	11-7	12-7	1-7	2-7	3-7	4-7
Royal Hotel.....	9-2	10-12	11-12	12-12	1-12	2-12	3-12	4-12
Erskine-street.....	9-5	10-15	11-15	12-15	1-15	2-15	3-15	4-15
	Out.							
Erskine-street.....	9-15	10-25	11-25	12-25	1-25	2-25	3-25	4-25
Royal Hotel.....	9-18	10-28	11-28	12-28	1-28	2-28	3-28	4-28
Liverpool-street.....	9-23	10-33	11-33	12-33	1-33	2-33	3-33	4-33
Railway.....	9-28	10-38	11-38	12-38	1-38	2-38	3-38	4-38
Parramatta-street, Newtown Road.....	9-38	10-48	11-48	12-48	1-48	2-48	3-48	4-48
Newtown Toll-bar.....	9-42	10-52	11-52	12-52	1-52	2-52	3-52	4-52
Newtown Bridge.....	9-45	10-55	11-55	12-55	1-55	2-55	3-55	4-55
Stanmore Road.....	10-0	11-10	12-10	1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10

The Omnibuses on this route shall be at the abovenamed places at the like minute, in each hour throughout the day, as shown in column No. 2 until 7 P.M. from Stanmore, and 8-15 P.M. from Sydney.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Cook's River and Erskine-street.

Places.	In.				Places.	Out.			
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Cook's River Dam.....	7-30	7-50	8-10	8-30	Erskine-street.....	8-39	8-59	9-19	9-39
St. Peter's Church.....	7-45	8-5	8-25	8-45	Royal Hotel.....	8-42	9-2	9-22	9-42
Newtown Bridge.....	7-57	8-17	8-37	8-57	Liverpool-street.....	8-47	9-7	9-27	9-47
Parramatta Road.....	8-6	8-26	8-46	9-6	Railway.....	8-52	9-12	9-32	9-52
Railway.....	8-16	8-36	8-56	9-16	Parramatta Road.....	9-2	9-22	9-42	10-2
Liverpool-street.....	8-21	8-41	9-1	9-21	Newtown Toll-bar.....	9-7	9-27	9-47	10-7
Royal Hotel.....	8-26	8-46	9-6	9-26	Newtown Bridge.....	9-11	9-31	9-51	10-11
Erskine-street.....	8-29	8-49	9-9	9-29	St. Peter's Church.....	9-23	9-43	10-3	10-23

And the same time at each place throughout each day until 7-50 from Cook's River, and 8-50 from Erskine-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Marrickville and Erskine-street.

Places.	In.							
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Illawarra Road.....	8-15	9-0	10-30	11-30	1-45	3-0	4-30	5-30
Stanmore Road.....	8-25	9-10	10-35	11-40	1-55	3-10	4-40	5-40
Railway Bridge.....	8-30	9-15	10-45	11-45	2-0	3-15	4-45	5-45
Newtown Toll-bar.....	8-34	9-19	10-49	11-49	2-4	3-19	4-49	5-49
Parramatta Road.....	8-38	9-23	10-53	11-53	2-8	3-23	4-53	5-53
Railway.....	8-48	9-33	11-3	12-3	2-18	3-33	5-3	6-3
Liverpool-street.....	8-53	9-38	11-8	12-8	2-23	3-38	5-8	6-8
Royal Hotel.....	8-58	9-43	11-13	12-13	2-28	3-43	5-13	6-13
Erskine-street.....	9-0	9-45	11-15	12-15	2-30	3-45	5-15	6-15
	Out.							
Erskine-street.....	9-10	9-55	11-25	12-25	2-40	3-55	5-25	6-25
Royal Hotel.....	9-13	9-58	11-28	12-28	2-43	3-58	5-28	6-28
Liverpool-street.....	9-18	10-3	11-33	12-33	2-48	4-3	5-33	6-33
Railway.....	9-23	10-8	11-38	12-38	2-53	4-8	5-38	6-38
Parramatta Road.....	9-32	10-17	11-47	12-47	3-2	4-17	5-47	6-47
Newtown Toll-bar.....	9-36	10-21	11-51	12-51	3-6	4-21	5-51	6-51
Stanmore Road.....	9-45	10-30	12-0	1-0	3-15	4-30	6-0	7-0
Illawarra Road.....	9-55	10-40	12-10	1-10	3-25	4-40	6-10	7-10

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Arncliffe and Erskine-street.

Places.	In.				Places.	Out.			
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Arncliffe, Cook's River.....	7-50	8-30	9-10	9-50	Erskine-street.....	9-0	9-40	10-20	11-0
St. Peter's Church.....	8-0	8-46	9-26	10-6	Royal Hotel.....	9-3	9-43	10-23	11-3
Newtown Bridge.....	8-18	8-58	9-38	10-18	Liverpool-street.....	9-8	9-48	10-28	11-8
Newtown Toll-bar.....	8-22	9-2	9-42	10-22	Railway.....	9-13	9-53	10-33	11-13
Parramatta Road.....	8-27	9-7	9-47	10-27	Parramatta Road.....	9-23	10-3	10-43	11-23
Railway.....	8-37	9-17	9-57	10-37	Newtown Bridge.....	9-32	10-12	10-52	11-32
Liverpool-street.....	8-42	9-22	10-2	10-42	St. Peter's Church.....	9-44	10-24	11-4	11-44
Royal Hotel.....	8-47	9-27	10-7	10-47	Arncliffe, Cook's River.....	10-0	10-40	11-20	12-0
Erskine-street.....	8-50	9-30	10-10	10-50					

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Botany Bay and Erskine-street.

In.											
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany .....	8.0	8.30	9.30	11.15	12.0	12.45	2.15	3.30	5.0	6.30	6.30
Raglan-street, Waterloo.....	8.32	9.2	10.2	11.47	12.32	1.17	2.47	4.2	5.32	7.2	7.2
Cleveland-street .....	8.42	9.12	10.12	11.57	12.42	1.27	2.57	4.12	5.42	7.12	7.12
				P.M.							
Railway Station .....	8.47	9.17	10.17	12.2	12.47	1.32	3.2	4.17	5.47	7.17	7.17
Liverpool-street .....	8.52	9.22	10.22	12.7	12.52	1.37	3.7	4.22	5.52	7.22	7.22
Royal Hotel.....	8.57	9.27	10.27	12.12	12.57	1.42	3.12	4.27	5.57	7.27	7.27
Erskine-street .....	9.0	9.30	10.30	12.15	1.0	1.45	3.15	4.30	6.0	7.30	7.30
Out.											
Erskine-street .....	9.40	10.5	11.15	12.45	1.30	2.15	4.15	5.0	6.15	9.15	9.15
Royal Hotel.....	9.43	10.8	11.18	12.48	1.33	2.18	4.18	5.3	6.18	9.18	9.18
Liverpool-street .....	9.48	10.13	11.23	12.53	1.38	2.23	4.23	5.8	6.23	9.23	9.23
Railway Station .....	9.53	10.18	11.28	12.58	1.43	2.28	4.28	5.13	6.28	9.28	9.28
Cleveland-street .....	9.58	10.23	11.33	1.3	1.48	2.33	4.33	5.18	6.33	9.33	9.33
Raglan-street, Waterloo.....	10.8	10.33	11.43	1.13	1.58	2.43	4.43	5.28	6.43	9.43	9.43
				P.M.							
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany .....	10.40	11.5	12.15	1.45	2.30	3.15	5.15	6.0	7.15	10.15	10.15

An Omnibus shall be at the places and time above-mentioned each day, excepting Saturday and Sunday, when they shall be as shown in the following Tables:—

## Saturday.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.....	8.0	8.30	9.30	11.15	12.0	1.0	2.30	3.20	5.30	6.0	6.30	7.0
Raglan-street, Waterloo.....	8.32	9.2	10.2	11.47	12.32	1.32	3.2	4.2	6.2	6.32	7.2	7.32
Cleveland-street .....	8.42	9.12	10.12	11.57	12.42	1.42	3.12	4.12	6.12	6.42	7.12	7.42
				P.M.								
Railway Station .....	8.47	9.17	10.17	12.2	12.47	1.47	3.17	4.17	6.17	6.47	7.17	7.47
Liverpool-street .....	8.52	9.22	10.22	12.7	12.52	1.52	3.22	4.22	6.22	6.52	7.22	7.52
Royal Hotel.....	8.57	9.27	10.27	12.12	12.57	1.57	3.27	4.27	6.27	6.57	7.27	7.57
Erskine-street .....	9.0	9.30	10.30	12.15	1.0	2.0	3.30	4.30	6.30	7.0	7.30	8.0
Out.												
Erskine-street .....	...	9.40	10.0	11.15	1.0	1.30	2.15	4.30	5.5	8.0	9.0	10.0
Royal Hotel .....	...	9.43	10.3	11.18	1.3	1.33	2.18	4.33	5.8	8.3	9.3	10.3
Liverpool-street .....	...	9.48	10.8	11.23	1.8	1.38	2.23	4.38	5.13	8.8	9.8	10.8
Railway Station .....	...	9.53	10.13	11.28	1.13	1.43	2.8	4.43	5.18	8.13	9.13	10.13
Cleveland-street .....	...	9.58	10.18	11.33	1.18	1.48	2.33	4.48	5.23	8.18	9.18	10.18
Raglan-street, Waterloo .....	...	10.8	10.28	11.43	1.28	1.58	2.43	4.58	5.33	8.28	9.28	10.28
				P.M.								
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany .....	...	10.40	11.0	12.15	2.0	2.30	3.15	5.30	6.6	9.0	10.0	11.0

## Sunday.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel .....	...	8.0	8.30	9.30	12.30	1.0	1.30	5.0	5.30	6.0	6.30	6.30
Raglan-street, Waterloo .....	...	8.32	9.2	10.2	1.2	1.32	2.2	5.32	6.2	6.32	7.2	7.2
Cleveland-street .....	...	8.42	9.12	10.12	1.12	1.42	2.12	5.42	6.12	6.42	7.12	7.12
Railway Station .....	...	8.47	9.17	10.17	1.17	1.47	2.17	5.47	6.17	6.47	7.17	7.17
Liverpool-street .....	...	8.52	9.22	10.22	1.22	1.52	2.22	5.52	6.22	6.52	7.22	7.22
Royal Hotel .....	...	8.57	9.27	10.27	1.27	1.57	2.27	5.57	6.27	6.57	7.27	7.27
Erskine-street .....	...	9.0	9.30	10.30	1.30	2.0	2.30	6.0	6.30	7.0	7.30	7.30
Out.												
Erskine-street .....	9.0	9.40	10.10	11.15	2.0	2.20	2.40	6.10	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.0
Royal Hotel .....	9.3	9.43	10.13	11.18	2.3	2.23	2.43	6.13	7.3	8.3	9.3	9.3
Liverpool-street .....	9.8	9.48	10.18	11.23	2.8	2.28	2.48	6.18	7.8	8.8	9.8	9.8
Railway Station .....	9.13	9.53	10.23	11.28	2.13	2.33	2.53	6.23	7.13	8.13	9.13	9.13
Cleveland-street .....	9.18	9.58	10.28	11.33	2.18	2.38	2.58	6.28	7.18	8.18	9.18	9.18
Raglan-street, Waterloo .....	9.28	10.8	10.38	11.43	2.28	2.48	3.8	6.38	7.28	8.28	9.28	9.28
				P.M.								
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel .....	10.0	10.40	11.10	12.15	3.0	3.20	3.40	7.10	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Petersham and Clarence-street.

## In.

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Bald-faced Stag, Peter- sham .....	8.15	8.30	9.0	9.30	10.0	10.30	11.0	11.30	Clarence-street .....	9.0	9.30	10.0	10.30	11.0	11.30	12.0
Camperdown Toll-gate .....	8.23	8.38	9.6	9.38	10.8	10.38	11.8	11.38	Royal Hotel .....	9.5	9.35	10.5	10.35	11.5	11.35	12.5
Newtown Road .....	8.33	8.48	9.18	9.48	10.18	10.48	11.18	11.48	Liverpool street.....	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
Railway Station.....	8.38	8.53	9.23	9.53	10.23	10.53	11.23	11.53	Railway Station .....	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
Liverpool-street .....	8.43	8.58	9.28	9.58	10.2	10.58	11.28	11.58	Newtown Road.....	9.29	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20
Royal Hotel .....	8.48	9.3	9.33	10.3	10.33	11.3	11.33	12.3	Camperdown Toll-gate	9.30	10.0	10.30	11.0	11.30	12.0	12.30
Clarence-street .....	8.53	9.8	9.38	10.8	10.38	11.8	11.38	12.8	Bald-faced Stag, Peter- sham .....	9.38	10.8	10.38	11.8	11.38	12.8	12.38

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Five Dock, Burwood, and Clarence-street.

In.										Out.									
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Concord Road	8-0	8-30	9-30	10-30	1-15	2-30	3-30	4-30	6-0	Clarence-street	9-45	11-0	12-15	1-15	2-45	4-15	5-0	6-0	8-0
Five Dock Road	8-15	8-45	9-45	10-45	1-30	2-45	3-45	4-45	6-15	Royal Hotel	9-50	11-5	12-20	1-20	2-50	4-20	5-5	6-5	8-5
Cross Roads	8-27	8-57	9-57	10-57	1-42	2-57	3-57	4-57	6-27	Liverpool-street	9-55	11-10	12-25	1-25	2-55	4-25	5-10	6-10	8-10
Bald-faced Stag Inn	8-34	9-4	10-4	11-4	1-49	3-4	4-4	5-4	6-34	Railway Station	10-0	11-15	12-30	1-30	3-0	4-30	5-15	6-15	8-15
Camperdown Toll-gate	8-42	9-12	10-12	11-12	1-57	3-12	4-12	5-12	6-42	Newtown Road	10-5	11-20	12-35	1-35	3-5	4-35	5-20	6-20	8-20
Newtown Road	8-52	9-22	10-22	11-22	2-7	3-22	4-22	5-22	6-52	Camperdown Toll-gate	10-15	11-30	12-45	1-45	3-15	4-45	5-30	6-30	8-30
Railway Station	8-57	9-27	10-27	11-27	2-12	3-27	4-27	5-27	6-57	Bald-faced Stag Inn	10-25	11-35	12-50	1-50	3-25	4-50	5-35	6-35	8-35
Liverpool-street	9-2	9-32	10-32	11-32	2-17	3-32	4-32	5-32	7-2	Cross Roads	10-30	11-45	1-0	2-0	3-30	5-0	5-40	6-40	8-45
Royal Hotel	9-7	9-37	10-37	11-37	2-22	3-37	4-37	5-37	7-7	Five Dock Road	10-42	11-57	1-12	2-12	3-42	5-12	5-57	6-57	8-57
Clarence-street	9-12	9-42	10-42	11-42	2-27	3-42	4-42	5-42	7-12	Concord Road	10-57	12-12	1-27	2-27	3-57	5-27	6-12	7-12	9-12

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Enfield (Burwood) and Clarence-street.

In.										Out.									
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Punch-bowl Road	8-0	8-20	9-50	10-30	12-0	1-45	4-0	5-0		Clarence-street	9-0	10-0	11-15	2-0	3-30	4-45	5-30	6-30	
Ashfield	8-12	8-32	9-42	10-42	12-12	1-57	4-12	5-12		Royal Hotel	9-5	10-5	11-20	2-5	3-35	4-50	5-35	6-35	
Cross Roads	8-19	8-39	9-49	10-49	12-19	2-4	4-19	5-19		Liverpool-street	9-10	10-10	11-25	2-10	3-40	4-55	5-40	6-40	
Bald-faced Stag Inn	8-34	8-54	10-4	11-4	12-34	2-19	4-34	5-34		Railway Station	9-15	10-15	11-30	2-15	3-45	5-0	5-45	6-45	
Camperdown Toll-gate	8-44	9-4	10-14	11-14	12-44	3-20	4-44	5-44		Newtown Road	9-20	10-20	11-35	2-20	3-50	5-5	6-50	6-50	
Newtown Road	8-59	9-19	10-29	11-29	12-59	2-44	4-59	5-59		Camperdown Toll-gate	9-35	10-35	11-50	2-35	4-5	5-20	6-5	7-5	
Railway Station	9-4	9-24	10-34	11-34	1-4	2-49	5-4	6-4		Bald-face Stag Inn	9-45	10-45	12-0	2-45	4-15	5-30	6-15	7-15	
Liverpool-street	9-9	9-29	10-39	11-39	1-9	2-54	5-9	6-9		Cross Roads	10-0	11-0	12-15	3-0	4-30	6-45	6-30	7-30	
Royal Hotel	9-14	9-34	10-44	11-44	1-14	2-59	5-14	6-14		Ashfield Station	10-7	11-7	12-22	3-7	4-37	6-52	6-37	7-37	
Clarence-street	9-19	9-39	10-49	11-49	1-19	2-4	5-19	6-19		Punch-bowl Road	10-19	11-19	12-34	3-19	4-49	6-4	6-49	7-49	

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Waterloo Retreat and Kent-street North.

In.								Out.								
Places.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.						
Waterloo	8-5	8-15	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	Kent-street at Argyle-street	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	
Cleveland-street	8-15	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	Crescent-street	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	
Railway Station	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	Royal Hotel	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	
Liverpool-street	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	Liverpool-street	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55	
Royal Hotel	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	Railway Station	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10-0	
Crescent-street	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	Cleveland-street	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	10-5	10-15	
Kent-street at Argyle-street	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	Waterloo	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55	10-15	10-25	

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying from and to Darlinghurst and Miller's Point.

In.										Out.									
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Upper Dowling-street, at Liverpool-street	8-35	9-00	10-45	12-0	1-45	2-45	4-15	5-25	7-0	Kent-street, south of Argyle-street	9-0	10-15	11-20	12-40	2-20	3-30	4-55	6-0	7-40
Crown-street	8-38	9-33	10-48	12-3	1-48	2-48	4-18	5-28	7-3	Bridge-street	9-6	10-20	11-25	12-55	2-25	3-35	5-0	6-5	7-45
Market-street	8-46	9-41	10-56	12-11	1-56	2-56	4-26	5-36	7-11	Market-street	9-13	10-28	11-33	1-3	2-33	3-43	5-8	6-13	7-53
Bridge-street	8-54	9-49	11-4	12-19	2-4	3-4	4-34	5-44	7-19	Crown-street	9-21	10-36	11-41	1-11	2-41	3-51	5-16	6-21	8-1
Kent-street, east side south of Argyle-st.	8-59	9-54	11-9	12-24	2-9	3-9	4-39	5-49	7-24	Upper Dowling-st., at Liverpool-street	9-24	10-39	11-44	1-14	2-44	3-54	5-19	6-24	8-4

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Glebe Point and Wynyard-square.

In.										Out.									
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Glebe Point	7-40	8-0	8-10	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0											
Parramatta Road	7-52	8-12	8-22	8-32	8-42	8-52	9-2	9-12											
Railway Station	7-57	8-17	8-27	8-37	8-47	8-57	9-7	9-17											
Liverpool-street	8-1	8-21	8-31	8-41	8-51	9-1	9-11	9-21											
Royal Hotel	8-6	8-26	8-36	8-46	8-56	9-6	9-16	9-26											
Erskine-street	8-10	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30											
Erskine-street	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40											
Royal Hotel	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45											
Liverpool-street	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50											
Railway Station	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55											
Parramatta Road	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10-0											
Glebe Point	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10-0	10-10											

Every 10 minutes throughout the day until 8-20 P.M.; after, every 20 minutes until 9 P.M. Saturday till 9-15 P.M.

Every 10 minutes until 9 P.M., then every 20 minutes to 9-40 P.M. Saturday till 10 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Forest Lodge and Camperdown.

In.					Out.				
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Camperdown at Pyrmont					Erskine-street.....	8:45	9:0	9:30	10:0
Bridge Road, and Parramatta Road	8:15	8:30	9:0	9:30	Royal Hotel.....	8:50	9:5	9:35	10:5
Newtown Road	8:25	8:40	9:10	9:40	Liverpool-street.....	8:55	9:10	9:40	10:10
Railway Station	8:30	8:45	9:15	9:45	Railway Station.....	9:0	9:15	9:45	10:15
Liverpool-street	8:35	8:50	9:20	9:50	Newtown Road.....	9:5	9:20	9:50	10:20
Royal Hotel	8:45	9:0	9:30	10:0	Camperdown at Pyrmont				
					Bridge and Parramatta Road	9:15	9:30	10:0	10:30

Every 30 minutes till 8:30 p.m. Saturday 9:0 p.m.

Every 30 minutes to 9 p.m. Saturday 10 p.m.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Darling Point, Double Bay, and Circular Quay.

In.						Out.					
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Cross-street, Double Bay	8:30	9:0	9:30	10:0	10:30	Circular Quay	9:5	9:35	10:5	10:35	11:5
Darling Point Road	8:37	9:7	9:37	10:7	10:37	Elizabeth-street	9:13	9:43	10:13	10:43	11:13
Victoria-street	8:47	9:17	9:47	10:17	10:47	Yurong-street	9:18	9:48	10:18	10:48	11:18
Yurong-street	8:52	9:22	9:52	10:22	10:52	Victoria-street	9:23	9:53	10:23	10:53	11:23
Elizabeth-street	8:57	9:27	9:57	10:27	10:57	Darling Point Road	9:33	10:3	10:33	11:3	11:33
Circular Quay	9:3	9:35	10:5	10:35	11:5	Cross-street, Double Bay	9:40	10:10	10:40	11:10	11:40

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Darlinghurst (Circle Line) and Circular Quay.

In.				Out.			
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street	8:30	8:40	8:50	Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street	8:30	8:40	8:50
Crown-street	8:37	8:47	8:57	Yurong-street	8:35	8:45	8:55
Market-street	8:44	8:54	9:4	George-street, at King-street	8:41	8:51	9:1
Circular Quay	8:50	9:0	9:10	Circular Quay	8:47	8:57	9:7
King-street, at Elizabeth-street	8:58	9:8	9:18	Market-street	8:55	9:5	9:15
Yurong-street	9:2	9:12	9:22	Crown-street	9:3	9:13	9:23
Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street	9:10	9:20	9:30	Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street	9:10	9:20	9:30

Every 10 minutes till 9 p.m. from Darlinghurst till 9:30 p.m. Circular Quay.

Every 10 minutes till 9 p.m. from Darlinghurst till 9:30 p.m. Circular Quay.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Coogee, Randwick, and Macquarie Place.

In.				Out.			
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Coogee Bay	8:0	8:30	9:0	Gresham-st., at Bridge-st.	9:0	9:20	10:0
St. Jude's Well, Randwick	8:25	8:45	9:15	Market-street	9:8	9:38	10:8
Park Road, Sydney	8:35	9:5	9:35	Crown-street	9:16	9:46	10:16
Crown-street	8:41	9:14	9:44	Park Road, Sydney	9:26	9:56	10:26
Market-street	8:52	9:23	9:52	St. Jude's Well, Randwick	9:46	10:16	10:46
Gresham-st., at Bridge-st.	9:0	9:30	10:0	Coogee Bay	10:0	10:30	11:0

And every hour after from Coogee Bay.

And every hour after from Gresham-st.

Omnibuses to be at the places named at the same minute in each succeeding hour in each day until 6 p.m. from Coogee and 7 p.m. from Gresham-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point to Miller-street at Ridge-street.

In.				Out.			
Places.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Places.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Miller-street, at Ridge-street	A.M. 8:0	A.M. 8:30	A.M. 9:0	Milson's Point	A.M. 7:45	A.M. 8:15	A.M. 8:45
Mount-street	8:5	8:35	9:5	Mount-street	7:50	8:20	8:50
Milson's Point	8:10	8:40	9:10	Miller-street, at Ridge-street	8:0	8:25	8:55

An Omnibus to be at each of the abovenamed places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout each day until 9 p.m.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point to Lane Cove Road.

In.				Out.			
Places.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Places.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Lane Cove Road, at Berry's Gate	A.M. 8:15	A.M. 8:45	A.M. 9:15	Milson's Point	A.M. 8:0	A.M. 8:30	A.M. 9:0
Mount-street, at Miller-street	8:20	8:50	9:20	Mount-street at Miller-street	8:5	8:35	9:5
Milson's Point	8:25	8:55	9:25	Lane Cove Road, at Berry's Gate	8:10	8:40	9:10

An Omnibus to be at each of the abovenamed places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout each day until 9 p.m.

## SCHEDULE K.

OMNIBUSES plying through Pitt-street.

Lines of Road.	Colour of Omnibus— Body and Lamps.	Lines of Road.	Colour of Omnibus— Body and Lamps.
Surry Hills .....	Blue.	Waverley .....	Red and white.
Darlinghurst .....	Green.	Coogee .....	Brown.
Woollahra .....	Red.	Bondi .....	White.

OMNIBUSES plying through George-street.

Newtown .....	Blue (Marine).	Petersham .....	White.
Cook's River .....	Blue and white.	Five Dock, Burwood .....	Red and White.
Marrickville .....	White and brown.	Enfield, Burwood .....	Red.
Stammore .....	Brown.	Strawberry Hills .....	Green and black.
Glebe .....	Lake or purple.	Redfern .....	Light blue.
Glebe Point .....	Green.	Waterloo .....	Light blue and white.
Forest Lodge .....	Green and white.	Botany .....	Light blue and red.

OMNIBUSES plying through King-street.

Woolloomooloo .....	Blue.	South Head .....	Green.
Double Bay .....	Red.		

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS.  
JNO. McCLERIE, I.G.P.

1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

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Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

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Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 23 September, 1873.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, appointing a Carriage Stand at Campbell-street, St. Leonards, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

THE undermentioned place is hereby appointed a stand for Carriages, and no more than the specified number of Carriages shall be allowed at one time on such stand:—

Campbell-street, St. Leonards, south-west corner, thence to rank eastward,—for (8) eight carriages.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Witness to attachment of seal,—

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar. (L.S.)

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, Commissioner.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14 sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27th November, 1873.

The following By-Laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, appointing a Carriage Stand on the New South Head Road, and appointing the Stands and making the Time Table for the Omnibuses plying between Wynyard Square, Gannon's Forest, and Koggera, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

The undermentioned place is hereby appointed a Stand for Carriages, and no more than the following number of Carriages shall be allowed at one time on such Stand:—  
New South Head Road, south side, twenty (20) yards east of the Episcopal Denominational School enclosure, thence to rank east for five (5) Carriages.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.) JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.

TIME TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Wynyard Square to Gannon's Forest Road and Koggera:—

In.				Out.			
Places.	A.M.	P.M.	Saturdays. P.M.	Places.	A.M.	P.M.	Saturdays. P.M.
Koggera .....	7-0	2-0	7-0	Wynyard Square .....	9-0	5-0	10-0
Cook's River Post Office.....	7-30	2-30	7-30	Liverpool-street.....	9-10	5-10	10-10
Macdonald Town ditto .....	7-50	2-50	7-50	Parramatta-street .....	9-20	5-20	10-20
Parramatta-street .....	8-10	3-10	8-10	Macdonald Town Post Office ...	9-40	5-40	10-40
Liverpool-street .....	8-20	3-20	8-20	Cook's River ditto.....	10-0	6-0	11-0
Wynyard Square.....	8-30	3-30	8-30	Koggera .....	10-30	6-30	11-30
Stand.	Line of Road.			Stand.			
Koggera, west side of Rocky Point Road, ten yards south of the Gannon's Forest Road.	Rocky Point Road, Cook's River and Newtown Road, Parramatta-street, George-street and Wynyard-street.			York-street, at Wynyard-street.			

(L.S.) JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, }  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., } Commissioners.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 10th December, 1873.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, appointing a Carriage Stand in Macquarie-street, opposite the Old School of Industry, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

THE undermentioned place is hereby appointed a Stand for Carriages; and no more than the following number of Carriages shall be allowed at one time on such stand:—Macquarie-street, east side: Commencing at the south end of the wall of Old School of Industry, thence extending northwards for six (6) carriages.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5th January, 1874.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, in reference to the Time-table for Omnibuses plying between "Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany," and Erskine-street, Sydney, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAW UNDER PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

So much of Time-tables in Schedule J of By-laws, passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1873, as relates to Omnibuses plying to and from Botany and Erskine-street, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and instead thereof the Schedule hereto annexed shall be the Time-table for the Omnibuses plying to and from Botany Bay and Erskine-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from "Sir Joseph Banks Hotel," Botany Bay, and Erskine-street, Sydney.

In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Saturdays only.	P.M.	P.M.
"Sir Joseph Banks Hotel," Botany.	8 0	8 45	9 30	10 15	11 0	11 45	12 30	1 15	2 0	2 45	3 30	4 15	5 0	5 45	6 30		7 15	8 0
Raglan-street, Waterloo .....	8 30	9 17	10 2	10 47	11 32	12 17	1 2	1 47	2 32	3 17	4 2	4 47	5 32	6 17	7 2		7 47	8 32
Cleveland-street .....	8 42	9 27	10 12	10 57	11 42	12 27	1 12	1 57	2 42	3 27	4 12	4 57	5 42	6 27	7 12		7 57	8 42
Railway Station .....	8 47	9 32	10 17	11 2	11 47	12 32	1 17	2 2	2 47	3 32	4 17	5 2	5 47	6 32	7 17		8 2	8 47
Liverpool-street .....	8 52	9 37	10 22	11 7	11 52	12 37	1 22	2 7	2 52	3 37	4 22	5 7	5 52	6 37	7 22		8 7	8 52
"Royal Hotel" .....	8 57	9 42	10 27	11 12	11 57	12 42	1 27	2 12	2 57	3 42	4 27	5 12	5 57	6 42	7 27		8 12	8 57
Erskine-street, Sydney .....	9 0	9 45	10 30	11 15	12 0	12 45	1 30	2 15	3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15	6 0	6 45	7 30		8 15	9 0

Out.

Erskine-street, Sydney .....	9 15	10 0	10 45	11 30	P.M. 12 15	P.M. 1 0	1 45	2 30	3 15	4 0	4 45	5 30	6 15	7 0	7 45	8 30	9 15	
"Royal Hotel" .....	9 18	10 3	10 48	11 33	12 18	1 3	1 48	2 33	3 18	4 3	4 48	5 33	6 18	7 3	7 48	8 33	9 18	
Liverpool-street .....	9 23	10 8	10 53	11 38	12 23	1 8	1 53	2 38	3 23	4 8	4 53	5 38	6 23	7 8	7 53	8 38	9 23	
Railway Station .....	9 28	10 13	10 58	11 43	12 28	1 13	1 58	2 43	3 28	4 13	4 58	5 43	6 28	7 13	7 58	8 43	9 28	
Cleveland-street .....	9 33	10 18	11 3	11 48	12 33	1 18	2 3	2 48	3 33	4 18	5 3	5 48	6 33	7 18	8 3	8 48	9 33	
Raglan-street, Waterloo .....	9 43	10 28	11 13	11 58	12 43	1 28	2 13	2 58	3 43	4 28	5 13	5 58	6 43	7 28	8 13	8 58	9 43	
"Sir Joseph Banks Hotel," Botany.	10 15	11 0	11 45		P.M. 12 30	P.M. 1 15	2 0	2 45	3 30	4 15	5 0	5 45	6 30	7 15	8 0	8 45	9 30	10 15

## 2

## Sundays.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
"Sir Joseph Banks Hotel," Botany .....	8:0	9:0	10:0	11:0	12:30	1:0	1:30	4:0	5:0	5:30	6:0	6:30	7:15
Erskine-street .....	9:0	10:0	11:0	12:0	1:30	2:0	2:30	5:0	6:0	6:30	7:0	7:30	8:15

## Out.

Erskine-street .....	9:15	10:0	11:15 P.M.	1:45 P.M.	2:0	2:30	3:0	5:30	6:30	7:15	8:0	9:0	10:0
"Sir Joseph Banks Hotel," Botany .....	10:15	11:0	12:15 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	3:0	3:30	4:0	6:30	7:30	8:15	9:0	10:0	11:0

On Saturdays the last Omnibus will leave Erskine-street at 11:30 p.m.; the Omnibus preceding will attend the Theatre when required.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, at 160, Phillip-street, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three,—

(L.S.)

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, Commissioner.

1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20th March, 1874.

The following By-laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, amending the existing Schedule of Fares for Licensed Carriages and Cabs, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 18th February, 1874.

THE Metropolitan Transit Commissioners hereby declare that the By-laws of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, and the sums now payable as fares or for charges for the carriage of luggage to the owners or drivers of licensed vehicles, as provided for and set forth in the said By-laws and Schedules thereto as the same are now in force, are hereby varied and repealed in so far as the same may be affected by the following By-laws and scales of charges; and the By-laws and scales of charges hereunder are hereby substituted in the place and stead of so much of the present By-laws, fares, and charges as shall be affected thereby.

## SCHEDULE F. SECTION 51.

RATES and Fares to be paid for any hackney carriage (not an omnibus), within the limits of this By-law:—

*Fares by Time.*

	£	s.	d.
Carriage for any time not exceeding one half-hour..	0	2	3
Cab for any time not exceeding one half-hour .....	0	1	6
And for every half-hour or part thereof, after any number of half-hours completed—			
For a carriage .....	0	2	3
For a cab .....	0	1	6

The fares to be paid by time when the vehicle shall be used within the corporate limits of the City of Sydney only, except the following hiring, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
From any public stand for any distance not exceeding one mile, for one passenger, including fifty pounds weight of luggage, for a cab (not a carriage) .....	0	1	0
For every additional passenger in a cab .....	0	0	6
For every additional fifty pounds weight of luggage, or portion thereof, carried in a cab .....	0	1	0

*Fares by Distance.*

Fares to be paid by distance whenever the vehicle shall be taken beyond the City boundaries.

	£	s.	d.
Carriage for any distance not exceeding half-a-mile	0	0	9
Cab for any distance not exceeding half-a-mile .....	0	0	6
For every additional half-mile or part thereof, over and above any number of miles or half-miles completed—			
For a carriage .....	0	0	9
For a cab .....	0	0	6

Hirer in all cases to pay Tolls.

Under the distance table of fares, whenever the vehicle shall be taken over one mile from the boundaries of the City of Sydney and discharged, the hirer shall pay a half fare (in addition to the charge for the distance of the drive) for the return journey to the place of hiring.

After 9 p.m. and before 5 a.m. there shall be paid by the hirer one half the ordinary fare in addition to the ordinary fare.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.

(L.S.) WILLIAM TUNKS, }  
JNO. McLERIE, } Commissioners.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.  
(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30th April, 1874.

The following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, appointing a Stand and Time-table for Omnibuses plying to and from the Cosmopolitan Wharf and Devonshire-street, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Cosmopolitan Wharf and Devonshire-street.

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cosmopolitan Wharf .....	9'30	10'30	11'30	12'30	2'30	3'30	4'30	5'30
Essex-street .....	9'38	10'38	11'38	12'38	2'38	3'38	4'38	5'38
Royal Hotel .....	9'43	10'43	11'43	12'43	2'43	3'43	4'43	5'43
Liverpool-street .....	9'48	10'48	11'48	12'48	2'48	3'48	4'48	5'48
Devonshire-street Stand .....	9'53	10'53	11'53	12'53	2'53	3'53	4'53	5'53

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Devonshire-street Stand .....	10' 0	11' 0	12' 0	1' 0	3' 0	4' 0	5' 0	6' 0
Liverpool-street .....	10' 5	11' 5	12' 5	1' 5	3' 5	4' 5	5' 5	6' 5
Royal Hotel .....	10'10	11'10	12'10	1'10	3'10	4'10	5'10	6'10
Essex-street .....	10'15	11'15	12'15	1'15	3'15	4'15	5'15	6'15
Cosmopolitan Wharf .....	10'23	11'23	12'23	1'23	3'23	4'23	5'23	6'23

Stand	Line of Road.	Stand.
Windmill-street, north side, at Pottinger-street...	Windmill, Fort, George, and Devonshire Streets.	Devonshire-street, south side, at Railway Steps.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.)

STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.  
WILLIAM TUNKS, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6th May, 1874.

THE following By-laws made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, for the regulation of Public Vehicles within the City and Police District of Sydney, and generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the said Act.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAWS UNDER PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the Regulation of Public Vehicles within the City and Police District of Sydney, and generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the said Act; and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of all By-laws heretofore in force, which By-laws heretofore made are hereby repealed.

*Interpretation.*

1. In the construction of these By-laws, unless the context shall otherwise indicate, the following terms, in inverted commas, shall bear the meanings and include the things hereinafter severally assigned or set against them.

"Commissioners"—The Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

"Registrar"—The Registrar appointed by the said Commissioners.

"Inspector"—The Inspector appointed by the said Commissioners.

"Vehicle"—shall include all vehicles of any description hereafter defined in this By-law.

"Omnibus"—A vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for passengers to be carried for hire at separate fares in any public street or place, and including the following description:—Vehicle on four wheels drawn by two or more horses.

"Carriage"—Any vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for hire in any public street or place, and including the following descriptions:—Hackney carriages or vehicles on four wheels drawn by two horses, cab or vehicle on two wheels drawn by one horse.

"Dray"—Dray, wain, waggon, cart, van, or vehicle of any construction standing or plying for hire, and drawn by one or more horses.

"Owner"—Every person who alone or in partnership with any other person shall keep any vehicle for which a license shall or may be obtained by or transferred to him under these By-laws.

"Driver"—Every person engaged or employed in driving any vehicle.

"Conductor"—Every person other than the driver engaged or employed in attending upon passengers in or upon any omnibus.

"Passenger"—Every person carried in or upon any omnibus or carriage other than the driver or conductor.

"Horse"—Horse, mare, gelding.

And, in the construction of these By-laws, any word importing the singular number shall be understood to include several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and any word importing the plural number shall be applied to one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES GENERALLY.

*No vehicle to ply or person to drive or conduct without a license.*

2. No vehicle shall ply for hire until its owner shall have obtained a license for it, nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the City and Police District of Sydney unless licensed in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

*A requisition must be sent for licenses.*

3. Before any license shall be granted to the owner, driver, or conductor of any vehicle, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Registrar, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it, with a certificate from two respectable persons, stating that he is of good character, of the required age, and competent for the position under license applied for, to the Inspector, at least twenty-four hours before the day for granting licenses by the Commissioners, next following the date of such requisition as hereinafter provided. Meetings for the granting of licenses shall be held by the Commissioners on Wednesday in each week, at two o'clock in the afternoon, or at such other time as they may notify in a daily paper, twenty-four hours previously.

*No license to be granted for vehicle in bad condition.*

4. No license for any vehicle shall be granted or renewed unless the vehicle, horse or horses and harness shall have been examined by the Inspector or other person appointed by the Commissioners, and reported by him in writing to be in a fit state to be licensed; and no license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, shall be unsafe, in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers, or for the conveyance of goods or merchandise.

*Form of license.*

5. Licenses for owners, drivers, or conductors, shall be in form provided in Schedule B for each such license respectively, or to the like effect.

*Licenses to continue in force until 31st December.*

6. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Commissioners, signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which such license shall have been granted, and countersigned by the Registrar; and shall be in force from the date of such license up to and including the 31st day of December then next ensuing; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that if by accident any vehicle shall become unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the owner thereof, during such reasonable time as it shall be undergoing repair, to use another vehicle as a substitute; but the substitute shall, in all respects except as to a license, be subject to these By-laws in the same manner as if a license had been granted for it, and the owner using it shall be liable for any non-compliance with these By-laws in respect thereof as if it had been licensed. In order to entitle an owner to the benefit of the above provision, he shall, before using such substitute, give notice of his intention to do so in writing to the Inspector, stating the true cause of his being compelled to use such substitute, and the period during which it will be necessary to do so; and no such substitute shall be used until it shall have been inspected and approved of by the Inspector, or for a longer period than fixed by a certificate to be signed by the Inspector and delivered to the owner.

*Licenses by whom made out.*

7. Licenses shall be made out in duplicate by the Registrar, or his assistant, and numbered in such order as the Commissioners shall from time to time direct.

*Fee for licenses.*

8. For every such license or annual renewal thereof, there shall be paid to the Registrar the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

*Renewal of licenses.*

9. Licenses may be renewed at the end of every year, by indorsement under the hand of the Registrar: Provided that the applicant for such renewal shall have been reported by the Inspector as having conducted his business creditably and satisfactorily.

*Owner not to part with license or licensed vehicle without the approval of the Commissioners.*

10. No owner shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license. Any owner transferring or selling his licensed vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Registrar, and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the Registrar and on the license; and until this By-law shall have been complied with, the transferrer or seller shall remain liable as owner for the breach of any of these By-laws, and the transferee or purchaser using the vehicle or allowing it to be used to ply for hire shall be subject to the penalty imposed on persons plying without a license.

*Who deemed Owner.*

11. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear on the books of the Registrar shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which such license shall have been issued.

*Change of residence to be notified.*

12. Whenever any person named as the owner, or one of the owners, driver, or conductor of a licensed vehicle, shall change his place of abode, he shall, within two days next after any such change, give notice thereof in writing signed by him to the Registrar, specifying his new place of abode, and the same shall be indorsed upon the license granted to such owner, driver, or conductor, and entered in the Registrar's book.

*Licenses may be suspended.*

13. Any holder of a license who, since the license shall have been issued to him, shall have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour, or of having been intoxicated while in charge of a licensed vehicle, or of any two breaches of these By-laws within a period of six months, shall be liable to have his license suspended by the Commissioners.

*Conductors.*

14. The Commissioners shall have power to suspend the license of any conductor who shall have been guilty of any breach of these By-laws, notwithstanding the provisions of the next preceding By-law.

*Driver and conductor not to part with license.*

15. Every driver or conductor shall deliver to the owner employing him the duplicate of his license; but he shall not lend or otherwise part with his original license on any pretence whatsoever. No owner of any such vehicle shall employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof, or without receiving from such licensed driver or conductor the duplicate of the license held by him, which duplicate the said owner shall hold during the time of such person's employment by him, and on discharging any such person he shall return to him the said duplicate.

*Commissioners may order inspection.*

16. The Commissioners may, as often as they shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same; and if any vehicle, horse or horses or harness shall be found by them in their opinion unfit for public use, notice in the form or to the effect contained in the Schedule annexed, marked L, shall be given to the owner of such vehicle; and if, after such notice, he shall use or let for hire, or suffer to be used or let for hire such vehicle, horse or horses or harness, as the case may be, before the same shall be in their opinion in condition fit for public use, the Commissioners may suspend, for such time as they may deem proper, the license of such vehicle; and in case the owner shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle, horse or horses and harness, before the Commissioners, when he shall be called upon for that purpose, the Commissioners may suspend the license of such vehicle.

*Lamps to be lighted.*

17. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and the driver of same when plying for hire between sunset and sunrise shall light and keep such lamps lighted; and the conductor of an omnibus shall also, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, light and keep lighted the lamp inside such omnibus.

*No vehicle to be withdrawn without notice.*

18. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall withdraw the same from hire for two consecutive days, or for any two days in one week, without leave from the Commissioners *except in case of accident*: Provided that any owner may obtain such leave to withdraw his vehicle on giving five days' notice in writing to the Registrar of his desire to do so.

*To ply from stands.*

19. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire except at or from an appointed stand.

*Stands in Schedule.*

20. The places specified in Schedules G and H, hereunto annexed, are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles.

*Mode of driving on stands.*

21. Every vehicle on its arrival at any public stand shall be drawn to the end of and be the last of the rank of any vehicles that may be on such stand, and at every public stand all vehicles shall be arranged in single rank only.

*Space to be left between every fourth vehicle.*

22. At every fourth vehicle on every stand there shall be left a space of at least eight feet for passengers to pass through.

*Driver and conductor to be in attendance.*

23. The driver and conductor of every vehicle shall be constantly attendant on the same when standing on a public stand, or whilst plying for hire; nor shall the driver be at such a distance from the horse or horses attached thereto as to prevent his having control over the same; nor shall the driver or conductor at any time stand by or remain on the footway or pavement of any of the streets, lanes, or public places, next adjoining any public stand; but every driver and conductor, when not actually employed in or about his vehicle, or in feeding or watering his horses, shall remain on the driving box or step of his vehicle and not elsewhere.

*Taking up or setting down passengers.*

24. The driver of any vehicle taking up or setting down passengers at any place of public worship or public amusement, or at any public meeting within the City or Police District of Sydney, or who is waiting for any of those purposes, shall obey the direction of the Inspector, or other officer of the Commissioners who may be on duty at such place or places, as to the taking up or setting down or waiting for passengers, and as to the order and place in which any vehicle shall stand; and every driver shall perform his duty in a careful and quiet manner, and shall not push into or get out of the line or position fixed for the vehicles so as to endeavour to arrive at his place of destination before any other vehicle, the driver whereof from its position would have a prior right to take up or set down passengers.

*Mode of feeding horses.*

25. The driver of every vehicle shall place a muzzle upon the head of any vicious horse whilst on the stand; and whilst feeding his horse or horses, shall use nose-bags to contain the forage, and shall not remove his horse's winkers during the time of feeding.

*No loitering.*

26. No driver of any vehicle shall suffer the same to stand or loiter in any street or alongside any other vehicle in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other vehicle from taking a fare.

*No negligence, &c.*

27. No driver or conductor shall, whilst driving, loading, or unloading, or attending any vehicle, or whilst on any public stand, wilfully or negligently do or cause, or suffer to be done, any damage to the person or property of any one, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or shall be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, obscene, blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation, but shall, at all times, be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties. No person using a licensed vehicle shall wilfully or negligently injure the same, or damage the person or property of any person, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or shall be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, abusive, obscene, blasphemous, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

*Not to stand longer than necessary for loading, &c.*

28. No driver shall, except whilst standing on an appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without a horse or horses, to stand in any part of the City longer than may be absolutely necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, nor shall he cause any obstruction in any part of the City or Police District of Sydney.

*Driver to keep on the near side of the road.*

29. Every driver of any vehicle shall keep the same on the left or near side of the road, except in case of actual necessity, and shall permit any other vehicle to pass having the right so to do, and when about to stop shall raise his whip straight up, so as to warn the driver of any vehicle that may be behind.

*Driver to turn vehicle at a walk, &c.*

30. The driver of every vehicle requiring to turn for the purpose of proceeding in an opposite direction, on any street, road, or lane, in the City or Police District of Sydney, shall bring the horses or horses to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also go at the same pace in turning the corner of any street.

*Pace for omnibuses and carriages, &c.*

31. No vehicle, except a dray, shall be drawn through any part of the City or Police District of Sydney at a walking pace, except as before provided, or on Sunday, when all shall be so drawn when passing places of public worship during Divine Service, nor at a pace faster than that of a trot, which shall not be at a less rate than six miles an hour, at which rate all carriages shall be drawn, except when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

*Condition of vehicle.*

32. The owner of every vehicle shall at all times, when the same is plying for hire, make and keep it clean, strong, and in good order in all respects, and if with windows, they shall be sound and unbroken, with the leathers or lifts suitably attached to the frames. The horse or horses shall be able and sufficient for their work, free from disease, and properly broken in to harness; the harness for each horse shall be perfect, good and sufficient for the purpose, and every driver or conductor shall be clean in his person, and wear a good hat, and other clean and respectable clothes, and conduct himself in a proper and decorous manner.

*Who shall be carried.*

33. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police office or watchhouse) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace, and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal, or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle, or the apparel of other passengers, and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

*No smoking allowed.*

34. No driver or conductor shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle, engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke on any vehicle without the consent of the driver, or against the wish of any other passenger, and in no case shall any smoking be allowed inside any omnibus. No conductor shall enter any omnibus, nor mount on the top of it whilst performing his journeys for the purpose of collecting any fares, or for any other purpose, or permit any person to stand on the steps or monkey-board, whilst he shall be conducting.

*No person to drive without consent of owner.*

35. No person except the driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle (authorized by the owner of such vehicle) shall drive or conduct the same. No driver or conductor shall suffer or permit any other person to act as driver or conductor of such vehicle without the consent of the owner, neither shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle leave the same when plying for hire without sufficient cause shown, and no person shall tout or solicit passengers for him.

*Not to neglect to take a fare agreed for.*

36. No owner or driver of any licensed vehicle, having agreed to take a fare from any place at any time, shall delay, neglect, or refuse to do so.

*Vehicle whilst loading to be placed near side of street.*

37. Every driver, whilst engaged in loading or unloading his vehicle, shall place it as near as conveniently may be to the side of the street, parallel to the footway.

*By-laws to be given to licensed persons.*

38. Every person obtaining a license under these by-laws shall at the time of registering his license have given to him without charge a copy of these by-laws, each such copy to be signed by the Registrar and to have the name of the owner, driver, or conductor to whom the same shall be delivered, with the number of the license written distinctly thereupon; and such owners, drivers, and conductors respectively shall at all times have such copy by-laws ready for production, and shall upon request produce the same for any person using or hiring any vehicle, and every driver and conductor shall at all times have his original license, and produce the same when required by any person as aforesaid, or to the Inspector, or his assistants, or to any Justice of the Peace, or Inspector of Police requiring the same.

*The register of license.*

39. Every owner, driver, and conductor, on receiving his license, shall sign a copy purporting to be such, and acknowledging the receipt of the original license, which copy shall be kept by the Inspector, and the production of which, on any proceeding for breach of the by-laws, shall be sufficient evidence that the person so signing is in fact the person to whom such original license was issued.

**OMNIBUS REGULATIONS.**

*Construction of omnibus. Furnishing necessary. Particulars to be painted.*

40. Every omnibus for which a license shall hereafter be applied for shall be of the dimensions herein directed, and shall be provided with the fittings and furniture, and have painted on it the words, figures, and notices detailed and described as follows:—

*Dimensions.*

From floor to roof, in line with front of each seat, not less than 5 feet.

From top of seat cushion to roof, not less than 3 feet 6 inches.

Each seat shall be not less than 14 inches wide.

Space from seat to seat between the inside seats, not less than 2 feet.

*Fittings and furniture.*

The outside seats, when not of the rustic pattern, and all inside seats, shall be furnished with good cushions.

Springs shall be provided to all window frames of an approved pattern, effective to prevent noise.

Waterproof aprons shall be provided, sufficient to cover the legs of all outside passengers, which aprons the driver shall offer for use.

A bell or check-string, to warn the driver to stop when required.

Two lamps outside, one on each side of the omnibus, of the colour prescribed for the line of road on which it shall ply; one lamp inside.

A sliding panel or flag with the words "full inside" painted thereon on both sides, which the conductor shall hoist into position at the rear near the top of the omnibus, and keep hoisted so long and so often as the omnibus shall contain its licensed number of passengers.

*Words, &c., to be painted.*

The body of the omnibus shall be painted of the colour prescribed for each particular line of road and shown in Schedule K.

*There shall also be painted on each omnibus.*

The number of the license in black on the outside lamps.

The number of the license, 4 inches long and of proportionate width upon or near the driver's seat, and upon the panel of the door on the outer side.

The fare and name of the owner on the outside of the door.

The name of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply on each external side clear of the wheels; also

On the end panel inside, in a conspicuous place, the names of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, the licensed number of passengers, the time of journey, the fare, and the name of the owner except where otherwise directed. All the above words and figures to be not less than 2 inches in length, free from flourishes or intricate designs, and of a colour opposite to, contrasting with the ground on which they shall be painted. No alteration shall be made in any of the above without notice to the Inspector and the approval of the Commissioners: Provided that no alteration in the colour of the body of any omnibus shall be enforced until it shall require to be painted: Provided also that it shall not be lawful for the owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus to suffer any notice, advertisement, or printed bill, or any names, letters, or numbers to appear upon the outside or inside thereof without the consent of the Commissioners previously obtained.

*Not to carry a greater number than licensed for.*

41. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any omnibus at any one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside, as the case may be, and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these by-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

*Omnibuses to start in rotation.*

42. The time of starting shall be according to the tables in schedule J. The first omnibus to start on one day shall be the last on the next, and the others in their order starting earlier by the interval appointed between any two omnibuses on such stand; and each owner shall furnish an omnibus to perform the journeys in every turn that falls to him, so as to keep a continuous rotation daily: Provided that at such stands as do not appear under schedule J, there shall be an interval of ten minutes between the starting of every two omnibuses plying from any stand to the same place except on the railway stand or such other special cases as the Commissioners may see fit by resolution to direct.

*Line of road and time to be kept.*

43. Every omnibus shall on each line of road start from its stand, and complete its journey and the parts thereof, to its other stand, if any, for such road in the times shown in said schedule J, without turning round or leaving the proper line of road from one stand to the other as shown in the license of such omnibus.

*Extraordinary occasions.*

44. The Inspector of Licensed Vehicles for the time being shall be at liberty to grant permission to the owner or driver of any licensed omnibus to leave the line of road for which such vehicle is licensed, and ply the same from any place, not being an appointed stand.

*No blowing of horns, &c.*

45. No driver or conductor of any omnibus, whilst standing at a public stand, or plying for hire in any part of the city or police district of Sydney, shall endeavour to attract notice by ringing of bells, blowing of horns, or other instruments, nor deceive any person in respect of the route or destination thereof by word or sign, nor shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle endeavour to attract notice by shouting on Sunday whilst standing at a public stand, or in any part of the city or police district of Sydney: Provided that the driver or conductor, licensed by the Commissioners of Railways and no other, shall be permitted the use of a whistle, whilst such omnibus shall be performing its journey to or from the railway station.

*Passing.*

46. No omnibus shall pass any other in the city or police district of Sydney, proceeding in the same direction from or to the same stand if the latter be proceeding on its journey at a pace faster than a walk.

*Eligible passengers not to be refused.*

47. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicuous place both inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these by-laws; nor, except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

*Fares to be paid on demand, &c.*

48. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus, shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

**CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.***Carrying capacity of hackney carriages, &c.*

49. The number of the license granted for every hackney carriage or cab shall be painted in figures not less than 2 inches in height and of proportionate breadth, of a color to contrast with the color of the ground on which it shall be painted, outside on the panel of each door on any hackney carriage, and on the sides of the boot of any cab; and upon each lamp on any of the aforesaid vehicles the same number of the same size shall be painted black, and all the aforesaid numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire. The drivers of such vehicles respectively shall be bound to take, if required, exclusive of the driver, four persons inside and one outside a hackney carriage or two persons inside a hansom cab. The driver shall not be obliged to take any luggage exceeding fifty pounds in weight, being clean and of such a description as may be placed inside or outside the vehicle without injuring the same, and the driver shall be entitled to claim one shilling for every additional fifty pounds weight or portion thereof so carried; but the person hiring such vehicle shall be allowed *eighty-four pounds weight* of luggage when the number of persons is short of the number aforesaid. Whenever the number of persons carried shall exceed that named for each vehicle respectively, the driver shall be entitled to charge by time or distance as the hiring may be, one-third more for each adult or two children over five and under fifteen years of age. Further, the driver shall not allow any person to ride, drive, or be carried in or upon such vehicle without the consent of the hirer.

*Number of carriage and table of fares to be affixed inside.*

50. The number of the license of every carriage on a card six inches by three, printed in clear legible figures and the table of fares to be fixed by the Commissioners shall be affixed at the back of the panel of such carriage, or in such other place as the Commissioners may direct, and such card shall be kept so affixed, legible and undefaced, during all the time the carriage shall ply or be used for hire, and also the following notice, viz.: "Driver is required in all cases to give the hirer on entering the vehicle a ticket, and to produce the by-laws and table of fares on demand." The owner of every carriage shall provide, and the driver shall deliver, when demanded, to every person hiring a carriage on entering the same, a printed ticket in the following form, or such other as the Commissioners may from time to time direct; and on such ticket the table of fares fixed by the Commissioners at which the carriage plies for hire shall be printed.

*Owner's name and residence.**No. of Carriage (or cab).*

Preserve this ticket, and see that number corresponds with that on vehicle. In case of complaint, apply at the Commissioners' office. Table fares (as in Schedule F), tolls in all cases to be paid by the hirer. No owner or driver of a licensed hackney carriage or cab shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked F.

*Drivers to draw to near side to put down, &c.*

51. Every driver of a carriage, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street, and in a line parallel with the kerbstone at which the taking up or setting down is required: Provided that he shall put down or take up on his near side.

*Detention.*

52. If the driver of any carriage, hired by distance, be kept waiting in the course of the drive or journey above fifteen minutes, for the purpose of returning, he shall receive for every fifteen minutes of such detention, after the first, if driving a carriage, one shilling, if a cab, eightpence.

*Fares to be paid for vehicle sent for but not used.*

53. Any person calling or sending for a carriage and not further employing the same shall pay as follows: For a hackney carriage, one shilling; for a cab, ninepence, or the fare from the stand or place from which the carriage was engaged, at the driver's option. And if the person calling the carriage shall detain the same more than five minutes, he shall pay for any time it may be detained not exceeding a quarter of an hour, if a hackney carriage, ninepence, if a cab, sixpence, and any further time in the same proportion.

*Distance, how computed.*

54. The distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the carriage was hired, and not from the stand where such carriage may usually ply. In case of disputes as to the fare, to be calculated by distance, any table or book signed by the Commissioners shall, on proof of such signatures, be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence as to all the distance therein stated to have been measured by the authority of the Commissioners.

*Legal fare to be paid when demanded.*

55. Any person having hired a licensed carriage shall pay the legal fare when demanded.

**DRAY REGULATIONS.***No person to ride upon dray without reins.*

56. No owner, driver, or other person having the care and charge of any dray, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, shall ride thereon, unless he shall be provided with sufficient reins, or if such dray be loaded; and no block dray shall be allowed to proceed out of a walking pace.

*Property left on dray.*

57. In every case of goods or merchandise being left on any licensed dray, or with the driver thereof, by any person having hired or used the same, such property shall be delivered up to such person, or shall within eighteen hours be taken, in the state in which it shall have been found, to the Commissioners' office, and there deposited with the Registrar.

*Not to carry more than one ton on dray.*

58. No owner or driver shall at any one time carry on any licensed dray having only two wheels and drawn by one horse a greater weight than one ton.

*Detention.*

59. Whenever any dray, hired by the load or distance, having taken up a load, shall be detained with the same more than fifteen minutes, the hirer shall pay for every fifteen minutes after the first, sixpence, and so in proportion for any longer period.

*How numbers placed on dray.*

60. The number of the license granted for every dray shall be painted white on a ground of black, or the reverse, on the sides thereof, in a conspicuous place, in figures not less than three inches in height, and of proportionate breadth, with the letters "M.T.C." of the same colour immediately above the figures; and the driver or owner of such dray shall at all times keep the same legible and undefaced.

*Not to demand more than legal fare.*

61. No owner or driver of any dray shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or amounts fixed by the Commissioners by these By-laws.

*Fares for sending for but not using dray.*

62. Any person calling or sending for any licensed dray and not further employing the same shall pay the sum of two shillings, or the fare or hire from the stand or place where the dray was engaged, at the driver's option; he shall further pay for any time the dray may be detained, not exceeding a quarter of an hour, the sum of one shilling, and for any time not exceeding a second quarter of an hour the sum of sixpence, and for any further time at the rate of sixpence for every quarter of an hour.

*Distance, how computed.*

63. The distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the dray was hired.

*To pay legal fare.*

64. Any person having hired a dray shall pay the legal fare when demanded.

*Commissioners appoint stands.*

65. The places enumerated in the Schedule hereto, marked E, are hereby appointed public stands for drays.

*Drays not to stand across street.*

66. No driver of any licensed dray shall suffer the same to stand for hire across any street, except so directed by the Inspector, or alongside any other vehicle, nor obstruct the driver of any other dray in loading or unloading any goods or merchandise, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any vehicle from taking a fare or hiring.

**MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.**

*Property found in vehicles.*

67. The driver of every carriage, and conductor of every omnibus, shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or other person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Registrar at the Commissioners' Office and there deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the Commissioners' Office with the Registrar.

*Additional fare after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m.*

68. For as much of every drive by time or distance as may be performed by any vehicle, not an omnibus, after ten o'clock at night and before five o'clock in the morning, an addition of one-half the ordinary fare shall be paid with such ordinary fare, and in case of an omnibus, the charge shall be double the ordinary fare between the above-mentioned hours.

*Information may be laid on behalf of complainants.*

69. It shall be lawful for the Inspector, on receiving a complaint from the owner, driver, or conductor of any licensed vehicle, or from any person using or intending to use, or hiring or intending to hire any such vehicle, that any of these By-laws have been disobeyed, to cause the person against whom the said complaint shall have been made to be summoned to appear before the Justices.

*Vehicles on a stand bound to take a fare.*

70. Every owner or driver of any vehicle, except an omnibus, plying for hire at any public stand appointed by the authority of the Commissioners, shall be deemed disengaged, and bound accordingly to take immediately any fare, notwithstanding any pre-engagement: Provided, however, that no person shall be bound to take such fare, unless the person requiring the same shall upon demand tender and pay the legal fare for the required hiring there and then: Further, if at any other place than a public stand, the owner or driver shall solicit engagement by word or sign, he shall be bound to take a fare immediately, under the same conditions as before-mentioned as to the hirer.

*Inspector may be appointed.*

71. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Commissioners, shall be Inspector or Inspectors, during the pleasure of the Commissioners, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire in

the City and Police District of Sydney; and such Inspector or Inspectors shall, every three months, examine all such vehicles and report to the Commissioners on the same; and shall at all times see that, as far as possible, the By-laws are duly observed; and any such Inspector or Inspectors shall have power to order from any stand, or from being driven or used for hire, any vehicle which, with horse or horses and harness attached thereto, upon examination, shall not be in a proper and cleanly state, and in all respects in accordance with the By-laws, fit for work; and every owner, driver, or conductor shall comply with the orders and directions so given.

*No person to obstruct Inspector.*

72. No owner, driver, or conductor, or other person, shall obstruct or hinder any such Inspector in the execution of his duties, or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction to be given by him in relation to these By-laws.

*Penalty.*

73. For any offence against the provisions of these By-laws, the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.s.) STEPHEN S. GOOLD,  
Chairman.

WILLIAM TUNKS,  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.

**SCHEDULE A.**

A REQUISITION for license to  
To the Metropolitan Transit Board of the City and Police District of Sydney.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing in \_\_\_\_\_ street, do hereby request that a license be granted to me to No. \_\_\_\_\_ within the said City, and within the Police District of Sydney.

**SCHEDULE B.**

THIS is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby licensed to a certain No. \_\_\_\_\_ within the City and Police District of Sydney, from the date hereof to the thirty-first day of December next, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the Common Seal of the Metropolitan Transit Board of the City and Police District of Sydney, at this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman.  
Registrar.

Build  
Colour  
Lining  
Name  
Stand  
Line of road

**SCHEDULE C.**

*License Fees.*

	On and after 1st January in each year.	On and after 1st April in each year.	On and after 1st July in each year.	On and after 1st October in each year.
Omnibuses ..... each	£ 6 0 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 1 10 0
Omnibus cars ..... "	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
Cars ..... "	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Hackney carriages .. "	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Cabs..... "	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Drays, carts, and vans .....	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0

Drivers of cabs, carriages, and omnibuses... Yearly, 10s. each.  
Conductors..... Yearly, 5s. each.  
Drivers of drays ..... Yearly, 5s. each.

SCHEDULE D.

<i>Dray Fares.</i>	£ s. d.
From any wharf, stand, or place, in the City or Police District of Sydney, to a distance not exceeding half a mile .....	0 3 0
For every additional half-mile or part of half-mile ...	0 1 0
The above fares are for merchandise and goods delivered to the driver at his dray.	
The removal of household furniture shall be by the £ s. d.	
hour; for the first hour, or part thereof.....	0 2 6
For every additional half-hour or part thereof .....	0 1 3

SCHEDULE E.

*Dray Stands.*

The following places are hereby appointed Public Dray Stands:—

- Queen's Wharf, George-street, south of Government Stores, for 16 drays.
- Circular Quay, Albert-street, north side, opposite Custom House, for 16 drays.
- Charlotte-place, south side, adjoining reserve, for 15 drays.
- Bridge-street, north side, between Macquarie-place and Castle-reagh-street, for 15 drays.
- Barrack-street, south side, from York to Clarence-street, for 10 drays.
- Margaret-street, end, north of Sussex-street, for 14 drays.
- Sussex-street, east side, at north of Market-street, for 15 drays.
- Wharf-street, opposite Charlton-street, on the west side, for 4 drays.
- Druid-street, south side, at York-street, for 10 drays.
- Elizabeth-street, east side, between Park and Market Streets, for 20 drays.
- Hay-street, north side, between George and Pitt Streets, for 20 drays.
- Forbes-street, east side, from Cowper Wharf south, for 15 drays.

SCHEDULE F—SECTION 51.

RATES and Fares to be paid for any hackney carriage (not an omnibus), within the limits of this By-law.

*Fares by Time.*

	£ s. d.
Carriage for any time not exceeding one half-hour ...	0 2 3
Cab for any time not exceeding one half-hour .....	0 1 6
And for every half-hour or part thereof, after any number of half-hours completed for a carriage ...	0 2 3
For a cab, ditto .....	0 1 6

The fares to be paid by time when the vehicle shall be used within the corporate limits of the City of Sydney, only except the following hiring, viz. :—

From any public stand for any distance not exceeding one mile, for one passenger, including 50 pounds weight of luggage, for a cab (not a carriage) .....	£ s. d. 0 1 0
For every additional passenger in a cab .....	0 0 6
For every additional 50 pounds weight of luggage or portion thereof carried in a cab .....	0 1 0

*Fares by Distance.*

Fares to be paid by distance whenever the vehicle shall be taken beyond the City boundaries .

	£ s. d.
Carriage for any distance not exceeding half a mile ...	0 0 9
Cab for any distance not exceeding half a mile .....	0 0 6
For every additional half-mile or part thereof over and above any number of miles or half-miles completed, for a carriage .....	0 0 9
For a cab, ditto .....	0 0 6

*Hirer in all cases to pay tolls.*

Under the distance table of fares, whenever the vehicle shall be taken over one mile from the boundaries of the City of Sydney and discharged, the hirer shall pay a half-fare (in addition to the charge for the distance of the drive) for the return journey to the place of hiring.

After 10 p.m., and before 5 a.m., there shall be paid by the hirer one-half the ordinary fare in addition to the ordinary fare.

SCHEDULE G.

Showing the Omnibus Stands, with the Lines of Road to and from the same.

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
Lower Fort-street and east side of George-street.	George and Parramatta Streets.....	In the centre of the intersection of the Glebe and Parramatta Roads.
George-street, on the east side, opposite "Bath's Hotel."	George-street .....	Sydney Railway Terminus.
Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street	Pitt-street.....	Sydney Railway Terminus.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, College, Boomerang, and William Streets...	Victoria-street, east side, from William-street northwards.
Macquarie-place, east side, at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Oxford Streets, South Head Road, Piper and Ocean Streets, and Point Piper Road.	Woollahra, Point Piper Road, from the Council Chambers gate to Trelawney-street.
Macquarie-place, east side, at Bridge-street	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Oxford Streets, South Head Road, and Cowper-street.	Waverley, junction of Randwick and Coogee Roads, opposite "Robin Hood Inn."
Macquarie-place, east side, at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Oxford Streets, South Head Road, and Waverley-street (every alternate omnibus via Flood-street).	Bondi, north side of Waverley-street, 20 yards from Denham-street.
Macquarie-place, east side, at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Oxford Streets, and Crown-street.	Cleveland-street.
Macquarie-place, eastside, at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Oxford Streets, and Bourke-street.	Cleveland-street.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, Devcashire, Riley, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Bathurst, George, Wynyard, and York Streets.	Devonshire-street, north side, west of Riley-street.
Gresham-street, east side, at Bridge-street.	Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, Oxford, and Botany Streets, Randwick and Coogee Bay Trust Road.	Coogee Bay Road, north side, 30 yards from Hordern-street.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets and Newtown Road.	Newtown, south side of Crescent-street, 30 yards from the Newtown Road.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, and Newtown, Enmore, and Stanmore Roads.	Stanmore Road, south side, 20 yards from Council Chamber.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, Newtown and Cook's River Roads.	Cook's River Street and Cook's River Road near the Dam.

## SCHEDULE G.—continued.

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, Newtown, Enmore, Addison, and Illawarra Roads.	Marrickville, Illawarra Road, at Marrickville Road.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, College, Woolloomooloo, Forbes, and Stephen Streets.	Foot of Dowling-street, at Cowper Wharf.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, and Newtown and Cook's River Roads.	Arncliffe Road, south side, 20 yards from Cook's River Road.
Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.	York, King, George, and Regent Streets, and Botany Road.	Botany Road, south side, 10 yards east of east gate at "Sir Joseph Banks Hotel."
York-street, at Wynyard-street.....	Wynyard, George, and Parramatta Streets, and Newtown, Cook's River, and Rocky Point Roads	Koggerah, west side of Rocky Point Road, 10 yards south of the Gannon's Forest Road.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, George, and Parramatta Streets, Parramatta Road, and Crystal-street.	Petersham, west side of Crystal-street, opposite Council Chambers.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, George, and Parramatta Streets, and Parramatta Road.	Burwood, Five Dock, Parramatta Road, south side, opposite the watch-house.
Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street.	King, George, and Parramatta Streets, and Parramatta and Liverpool Roads.	Liverpool Road, on the south side, east of the Punch Bowl Road.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, Devonshire, and Elizabeth Streets.	Elizabeth-street, Redfern, west side, opposite Albert Ground.
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street.	Kent, Crescent, York, Wynyard, George, Regent, Cleveland, Pitt, Cleveland, Regent, George, and Argyle Streets.	Redfern, Pitt-street, at Wellington-street.
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street.	Argyle, George, and Regent Streets, Botany Road, Regent, George, Wynyard, York, Crescent, and Kent Streets.	Waterloo, east side of Botany Road, 20 yards south of old toll-bar.
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street.	Argyle and George Streets, Queen's Wharf, Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, Oxford, Forbes, and Burton Streets.	Darlinghurst, Upper Dowling-street, at Liverpool-street.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, and Parramatta Streets, Parramatta Road, and Glebe Point Road.	Glebe Point Road, 100 yards from Bay.
York-street, east side .....	York, King, George, Parramatta, Derwent, Catherine, and Ross Streets, Pymont Bridge Road	Camperdown, at Pymont Bridge Road and Parramatta Road.
William-street, Double Bay .....	Bay-street, South Head Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Hunter, and Pitt Streets.	Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street.
Darling Point Road.....	Ditto, from Darling Point Road .....	Circular Quay, east side of Pitt-street.
Burton-street and Darlinghurst Road	Darlinghurst Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Hunter, and Pitt Streets, Circular Quay, Pitt, Bathurst, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Oxford Streets, and Darlinghurst Road.	Circular Quay, east side of Phillip-street.
Randwick Road, east of Racecourse	Randwick Road, Botany, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Bathurst, and Pitt Streets.	Macquarie-place, at Bridge-street.

## SCHEDULE H.

THE following places are appointed Stands for Carriages, and no more than the following numbers of Carriages shall be allowed at one time on any of the Stands, that is to say:—

Stands.	No. of Carriages allowed at each.	Stands.	No. of Carriages allowed at each.
In Elizabeth-street, east side, between Market and King Streets; first cab at north-west corner of Pitt and King Streets; second cab at Wangenheim's Café, south side of King-street .....	12	York-street, east side, 50 feet from Erskine-street, first cab to stand in Wynyard-street at Wynyard-lane, and at Margaret-street in York-street, east side.....	15
Castlereagh-street North, west side, at Bridge-street.....	10	Pitt-street, west side, from Bridge-street South .....	10
Castlereagh-street North, west side, at Albert-street.....	10	Randwick Road, north side, at Racecourse gate, to rank thence east .....	20
College-street, west side, north of Stanley-street, first carriage at Liverpool-street .....	10	Bridge-street, centre of street, 20 yards from George-street, ranking eastward.....	12
Court House, Darlinghurst, Oxford-street, east side of west gate .....	8	Commissariat Stores, from Queen's Wharf to George-street .....	10
Sussex-street, west side, south of Erskine-street.....	6	Phillip-street, west side, at Albert-street .....	12
Sussex-street, west side, south of Margaret-street.....	8	Spring-street, west side, at Pitt-street; first cab to stand at south side of Hunter-street at George-street; second cab at west side of Pitt-street, at Hunter-street .....	10
Haymarket, south side, at Pitt-street .....	6	Castlereagh-street, east side, 10 yards north of Bedford-street .....	20
Elizabeth-street, east side, at Bathurst-street.....	16	Wharf-street, east side, south of Charlton-street; first and second cab 6 yards from New Hunter River Company's Wharf entrance .....	12
Parramatta Road, middle, at Glebe Point Road.....	8	Bathurst-street, north-west corner at George-street .....	8
York-street, east side, at Markets, for night only .....	6	Shelley-street, east side, at Phoenix Wharf .....	4
Elizabeth-street, east side, at Market-street (to rank alongside Hyde Park Road, first carriage to supply Market-street, at Pitt-street) .....	20	Elizabeth-street (Redfern), east side, 10 feet north of north entrance to Albert Ground, to rank thence north .....	20
Market street, south side, from George to Pitt-street ...	8	New South Head Road, south side, 20 yards east of the Episcopal Denominational School enclosure, to rank east .....	5
Fort-street, east side, near Holy Trinity Church .....	4		
Princes-street, opposite National School, east side.....	4		
Victoria-street, east side, at Upper William-street .....	10		
Dowling-street, at Woolloomooloo-street .....	6		
Druitt-street, south side, at George-street .....	10		
Argyle-street, north side, at George-street .....	6		
Pitt-street, east side, north of Devonshire-street .....	15		

## SCHEDULE J.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Globe and Fort-street.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Parramatta Road.....	7:40	7:50	8:0	8:5	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54
Railway.....	7:45	7:55	8:5	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55	8:59
Liverpool-street.....	7:50	8:0	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0	9:4
Royal Hotel.....	7:55	8:5	8:15	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1	9:5	9:9
Essex-street.....	8:0	8:10	8:20	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:2	9:6	9:10	9:14
Fort-street.....	8:5	8:15	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	8:59	9:3	9:7	9:11	9:15	9:19

And every 4 minutes until 6 P.M., then every 5 minutes until 10:30 P.M.

## Out.

Fort-street.....	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:4	9:8	9:12	9:16	9:20	9:24
Essex-street.....	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:9	9:13	9:17	9:21	9:25	9:29
Royal Hotel.....	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:14	9:18	9:22	9:26	9:30	9:34
Liverpool-street.....	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:15	9:19	9:23	9:27	9:31	9:35	9:39
Railway.....	8:30	8:40	8:50	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:24	9:28	9:32	9:36	9:40	9:44
Parramatta Road.....	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:0	9:5	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:29	9:33	9:37	9:41	9:45	9:49

And every 4 minutes until 6:30 P.M., then every 5 minutes until 11 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour until 10:30 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Woolloomooloo and Clarence-street.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Victoria-street.....	8:5	8:9	8:13	8:17	8:21	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1
Yurong-street.....	8:10	8:14	8:18	8:22	8:26	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:2	9:6
Elizabeth-street.....	8:15	8:19	8:23	8:27	8:31	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55	8:59	9:3	9:7	9:11
Clarence-street.....	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0	9:4	9:8	9:12	9:16

And every 4 minutes until 9 P.M.

## Out.

Clarence-street.....	8:20	8:24	8:28	8:32	8:36	8:40	8:44	8:48	8:52	8:56	9:0	9:4	9:8	9:12	9:16
Elizabeth-street.....	8:25	8:29	8:33	8:37	8:41	8:45	8:49	8:53	8:57	9:1	9:5	9:9	9:13	9:17	9:21
Yurong-street.....	8:30	8:34	8:38	8:42	8:46	8:50	8:54	8:58	9:2	9:6	9:10	9:14	9:18	9:22	9:26
Victoria-street.....	8:35	8:39	8:43	8:47	8:51	8:55	8:59	9:3	9:7	9:11	9:15	9:19	9:23	9:27	9:31

And every 4 minutes until 9:20 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour until 9:20 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Woollahra and Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Woollahra Stand.....	8:0	8:8	8:16	8:24	8:32	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12		
Piper-street, South Head Road.....	8:15	8:23	8:31	8:39	8:47	8:55	9:3	9:11	9:19	9:27		
Crown-street.....	8:25	8:33	8:41	8:49	8:57	9:5	9:13	9:21	9:29	9:37		
Market-street.....	8:30	8:38	8:46	8:54	9:2	9:10	9:18	9:26	9:34	9:42		
Macquarie-place.....	8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:7	9:15	9:22	9:31	9:39	9:47		

Every 8 minutes up to 8:20 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 9 P.M.; Saturday till 9:30 P.M.

## Out.

Macquarie-place.....	8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:7	9:15	9:23	9:31	9:39	9:47		
Market-street.....	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:6	9:14	9:22	9:30	9:38	9:46	9:54		
Crown-street.....	8:50	8:58	9:6	9:14	9:22	9:30	9:38	9:46	9:54	10:2		
Piper-street.....	9:0	9:8	9:16	9:24	9:32	9:40	9:48	9:56	10:4	10:12		
Woollahra Stand.....	9:10	9:18	9:26	9:34	9:42	9:50	9:58	10:6	10:10	10:22		

Every 8 minutes up to 9 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 10 P.M.; Saturday till 10:30 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Waverley and Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Charing Cross, Waverley.....	8:0	8:8	8:16	8:24	8:32	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12	
Tea Gardens.....	8:7	8:15	8:23	8:31	8:39	8:47	8:55	9:3	9:11	9:19	
Piper-street, Woollahra.....	8:18	8:26	8:34	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:6	9:14	9:22	9:30	
Crown-street, Sydney.....	8:30	8:38	8:46	8:54	9:1	9:9	9:17	9:25	9:33	9:41	
Market-street.....	8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:7	9:15	9:23	9:31	9:39	9:47	
Macquarie-place.....	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12	9:20	9:28	9:36	9:44	9:52	

Every 8 minutes up to 8:20 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 9 P.M.; Saturday till 9:30 P.M.

## Out.

Macquarie-place.....	8:40	8:48	8:56	9:4	9:12	9:20	9:28	9:36	9:44	9:52	
Market-street.....	8:47	8:55	9:3	9:11	9:19	9:27	9:35	9:43	9:51	9:59	
Crown-street.....	8:54	9:2	9:10	9:18	9:27	9:34	9:42	9:50	9:58	10:6	
Piper-street, Woollahra.....	9:5	9:13	9:21	9:29	9:37	9:45	9:53	10:1	10:9	10:17	
Tea Gardens, Waverley.....	9:16	9:24	9:32	9:40	9:48	9:56	10:4	10:12	10:20	10:28	
Charing Cross.....	9:20	9:28	9:36	9:44	9:52	10:0	10:8	10:16	10:24	10:32	

Every 8 minutes up to 9 P.M.; then 15 minutes till 10 P.M.; Saturday till 10:30 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Bondi and Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bondi.....	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
Tea Gardens, Waverley .....	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20
Piper-street, Woollahra .....	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Crown-street.....	8.42	9.42	10.42	11.42	12.42	1.42	2.42	3.42	4.42	5.42	6.42	7.42
Market-street.....	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Macquarie-place .....	8.56	9.56	10.56	11.56	12.56	1.56	2.56	3.56	4.56	5.56	6.56	7.56

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.						
Macquarie-place .....	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
Market-street .....	9.8	10.8	11.8	12.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.8
Crown-street.....	9.18	10.18	11.18	12.18	1.18	2.18	3.18	4.18	5.18	6.18	7.18	8.18
Piper-street.....	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Tea Gardens, Waverley .....	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40
Bondi.....	9.56	10.56	11.56	12.56	1.56	2.56	3.56	4.56	5.56	6.56	7.56	8.56

Bondi Omnibuses attend Theatre on Saturday and Monday nights.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Redfern and Kent-street North.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Wellington-street, Waterloo .....	8.5	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15
Cleveland-street .....	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25
Railway Station .....	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.	9.10	9.20	9.30
Liverpool-street .....	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25	9.35
Royal Hotel.....	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Essex-street.....	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Kent-street North .....	8.40	8.50	9.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50

And every ten minutes until 9.25 P.M.

## Out.

Kent-street North .....	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Crescent-street, at Kent-street .....	8.50	9.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.
Royal Hotel.....	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.5
Liverpool-street .....	9.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.	10.10
Railway Station .....	9.5	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.5	10.15
Cleveland-street .....	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.	10.10	10.20
Pitt-street, at Wellington-street .....	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.	10.10	10.20	10.30

And every ten minutes until 9.45 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour until 9.45 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Crown-street, Surry Hills, to Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Crown and Cleveland Streets .....	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.0	9.10	9.20	9.30
Oxford-street.....	8.40	8.50	9.0	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Market-street.....	8.48	8.58	9.8	9.18	9.28	9.38	9.48
Macquarie-place .....	8.56	9.6	9.16	9.26	9.36	9.46	9.56

And every ten minutes until 8.10 P.M.

## Out.

Macquarie-place .....	8.56	9.6	9.16	9.26	9.36	9.46	9.56
Market-street.....	9.4	9.14	9.24	9.34	9.44	9.54	10.4
Oxford-street.....	9.12	9.22	9.32	9.42	9.52	10.2	10.12
Crown and Cleveland Streets .....	9.22	9.32	9.42	9.52	10.2	10.12	10.22

And every ten minutes until 8.36 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 8.46 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Bourke-street, Surry Hills, to Macquarie-place.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Bourke-street, at Cleveland-street .....	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25
Crown-street, at Oxford-street.....	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.5	9.15	9.25	9.35
Market-street.....	8.43	8.53	9.3	9.13	9.23	9.33	9.43
Macquarie-place.....	8.51	9.1	9.11	9.21	9.31	9.41	9.51

And every ten minutes until 8.15 P.M.

## Out.

Macquarie-place .....	8.51	9.1	9.11	9.21	9.31	9.41	9.51
Market-street.....	8.59	9.9	9.19	9.29	9.39	9.49	9.59
Crown-street.....	9.7	9.17	9.27	9.37	9.47	9.57	10.7
Bourke-street.....	9.17	9.27	9.37	9.47	9.57	10.7	10.17

And every ten minutes until 8.41 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 8.51 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Strawberry Hills and Wynyard-square.

In.			Out.		
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.
Devonshire-street .....	8 30	9 0	Devonshire-street .....	9 0	9 30
Railway Station .....	8 35	9 5	Oxford-street .....	9 8	9 38
Liverpool-street .....	8 40	9 10	Elizabeth-street .....	9 11	9 41
Royal Hotel .....	8 45	9 15	Royal Hotel .....	9 15	9 45
Erskine-street .....	8 48	9 18	Erskine-street .....	9 18	9 48
Royal Hotel .....	8 51	9 21	Royal Hotel .....	9 21	9 51
Elizabeth-street .....	8 55	9 25	Liverpool-street .....	9 26	9 56
Riley-street .....	8 59	9 29	Railway Station .....	9 31	10 1
Devonshire-street .....	9 6	9 36	Devonshire-street .....	9 36	10 6

And every thirty minutes until 8 P.M.      And every thirty minutes until 8 P.M.  
An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 8 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Elizabeth-street, Redfern, and Wynyard-square, York-street.

In.			Out.		
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.
Elizabeth-street .....	8 0	9 0	York-street, at Erskine-street .....	8 30	9 30
Railway Station .....	8 12	9 12	Royal Hotel .....	8 33	9 33
Liverpool-street .....	8 17	9 17	Liverpool-street .....	8 38	9 38
Royal Hotel .....	8 22	9 22	Railway Station .....	8 43	9 43
York-street, at Erskine-street .....	8 25	9 25	Elizabeth-street .....	8 55	9 55

And every hour up to 7 P.M.      And every hour up to 7 30 P.M.  
An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 7 30 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Newtown and Erskine-street.

In.													
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Crescent-street .....	8 0	8 5	8 10	8 15	8 20	8 25	8 30	8 35	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 55	9 0
Newtown Toll-bar .....	8 3	8 8	8 13	8 18	8 23	8 28	8 33	8 38	8 43	8 48	8 53	8 58	9 3
Parramatta Road .....	8 7	8 12	8 17	8 22	8 27	8 32	8 37	8 42	8 47	8 52	8 57	9 2	9 7
Railway .....	8 17	8 22	8 27	8 32	8 37	8 42	8 47	8 52	8 57	9 2	9 7	9 12	9 17
Liverpool-street .....	8 22	8 27	8 32	8 37	8 42	8 47	8 52	8 57	9 2	9 7	9 12	9 17	9 22
Royal Hotel .....	8 27	8 32	8 37	8 42	8 47	8 52	8 57	9 2	9 7	9 12	9 17	9 22	9 27
Erskine-street .....	8 30	8 35	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 55	9 0	9 5	9 10	9 15	9 20	9 25	9 30

And every five minutes until 9 P.M.

Out.													
Erskine-street .....	8 30	8 35	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 55	9 0	9 5	9 10	9 15	9 20	9 25	9 30
Royal Hotel .....	8 33	8 38	8 43	8 48	8 53	8 58	9 3	9 8	9 13	9 18	9 23	9 28	9 33
Liverpool-street .....	8 38	8 43	8 48	8 53	8 58	9 3	9 8	9 13	9 18	9 23	9 28	9 33	9 38
Railway .....	8 43	8 48	8 53	8 58	9 3	9 8	9 13	9 18	9 23	9 28	9 33	9 38	9 43
Parramatta Road .....	8 53	8 58	9 3	9 8	9 13	9 18	9 23	9 28	9 33	9 38	9 43	9 48	9 53
Newtown Toll-bar .....	8 57	9 2	9 7	9 12	9 17	9 22	9 27	9 32	9 37	9 42	9 47	9 52	9 57
Crescent-street .....	9 0	9 5	9 10	9 15	9 20	9 25	9 30	9 35	9 40	9 45	9 50	9 55	10 0

And every five minutes until 9 30 P.M.  
To be at the same places at the like minute in each hour throughout the day until 9 P.M. from Eamorc, and 9 30 P.M. from Erskine-street.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Stanmore and Erskine-street.

In.									
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Stanmore Road .....	8 20	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	3 30
Crescent-street .....	8 35	9 45	10 45	11 45	12 45	1 45	2 45	3 45	3 45
Toll-bar, Newtown .....	8 38	9 48	10 48	11 48	12 48	1 48	2 48	3 48	3 48
Parramatta-street .....	8 42	9 52	10 52	11 52	12 52	1 52	2 52	3 52	3 52
Railway .....	8 52	10 2	11 2	12 2	1 2	2 2	3 2	4 2	4 2
Liverpool-street .....	8 57	10 7	11 7	12 7	1 7	2 7	3 7	4 7	4 7
Royal Hotel .....	9 2	10 12	11 12	12 12	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	4 12
Erskine-street .....	9 5	10 15	11 15	12 15	1 15	2 15	3 15	4 15	4 15

And every hour until 7 P.M.

Out.									
Erskine-street .....	9 15	10 25	11 25	12 25	1 25	2 25	3 25	4 25	4 25
Royal Hotel .....	9 18	10 28	11 28	12 28	1 28	2 28	3 28	4 28	4 28
Liverpool-street .....	9 23	10 33	11 33	12 33	1 33	2 33	3 33	4 33	4 33
Railway .....	9 28	10 38	11 38	12 38	1 38	2 38	3 38	4 38	4 38
Parramatta-street, Newtown Road .....	9 38	10 48	11 48	12 48	1 48	2 48	3 48	4 48	4 48
Newtown Toll-bar .....	9 42	10 52	11 52	12 52	1 52	2 52	3 52	4 52	4 52
Newtown Bridge .....	9 45	10 55	11 55	12 55	1 55	2 55	3 55	4 55	4 55
Stanmore Road .....	10 0	11 10	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	5 10

And every hour until 8 25 P.M.  
An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 8 25 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Cook's River and Erskine-street.

In.					Out.				
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Cook's River Dam .....	7:30	7:50	8:10	8:30	Erskine-street .....	8:39	8:59	9:19	9:39
St. Peter's Church .....	7:45	8:5	8:25	8:45	Royal Hotel .....	8:42	9:2	9:22	9:42
Newtown Bridge .....	7:57	8:17	8:37	8:57	Liverpool-street .....	8:47	9:7	9:27	9:47
Parramatta Road .....	8:6	8:26	8:46	9:6	Railway .....	8:52	9:12	9:32	9:52
Railway .....	8:16	8:36	8:56	9:16	Parramatta Road .....	9:2	9:22	9:42	9:52
Liverpool-street .....	8:21	8:41	9:1	9:21	Newtown Toll-bar .....	9:7	9:27	9:47	10:2
Royal Hotel .....	8:26	8:46	9:6	9:26	Newtown Bridge .....	9:11	9:31	9:51	10:7
Erskine-street .....	8:29	8:49	9:9	9:29	St. Peter's Church .....	9:23	9:43	10:3	10:11
					Cook's River Dam .....	9:38	9:58	10:18	10:23

And every twenty minutes till 7:50 P.M.

And every twenty minutes till 8:50 P.M.

And the same time at each place throughout each day until 7:50 P.M. from Cook's River, and 8:50 P.M. from Erskine-street.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 8:49 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Marrickville and Erskine-street.

In.										
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Illawarra Road .....	8:15	9:0	10:30	11:30	1:45	3:0	4:30	5:30	7:0	8:0
Stanmore Road .....	8:25	9:10	10:35	11:40	1:55	3:10	4:40	5:40	7:10	8:10
Railway Bridge .....	8:30	9:15	10:45	11:45	2:0	3:15	4:45	5:45	7:15	8:15
Newtown Toll-bar .....	8:34	9:19	10:49	11:49	2:4	3:19	4:49	5:49	7:19	8:19
Parramatta Road .....	8:38	9:23	10:53	11:53	2:8	3:23	4:53	5:53	7:23	8:23
				P.M.						
Railway .....	8:48	9:33	11:3	12:3	2:18	3:33	5:3	6:3	7:33	8:33
Liverpool-street .....	8:53	9:38	11:8	12:8	2:23	3:38	5:8	6:8	7:38	8:38
Royal Hotel .....	8:58	9:43	11:13	12:13	2:28	3:43	5:13	6:13	7:43	8:43
Erskine-street .....	9:0	9:45	11:15	12:15	2:30	3:45	5:15	6:15	7:45	8:45
				P.M.						
Erskine-street .....	9:10	9:55	11:25	12:25	2:40	3:55	5:25	6:25	7:55	8:55
Royal Hotel .....	9:13	9:58	11:28	12:28	2:43	3:58	5:28	6:28	7:58	8:58
Liverpool-street .....	9:18	10:3	11:33	12:33	2:48	4:3	5:33	6:33	8:3	9:3
Railway .....	9:23	10:8	11:38	12:38	2:53	4:8	5:38	6:38	8:8	9:8
Parramatta Road .....	9:32	10:17	11:47	12:47	3:2	4:17	5:47	6:47	8:17	9:17
Newtown Toll-bar .....	9:36	10:21	11:51	12:51	3:6	4:21	5:51	6:51	8:21	9:21
Stanmore Road .....	9:45	10:30	12:0	1:0	3:15	4:30	6:0	7:0	8:30	9:30
			P.M.							
Illawarra Road .....	9:55	10:40	12:10	1:10	3:25	4:40	6:10	7:10	8:40	9:40

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Arncliffe and Erskine-street.

In.					Out.				
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Arncliffe, Cook's River .....	7:50	8:30	9:10	9:50	Erskine-street .....	9:0	9:40	10:20	11:0
St. Peter's Church .....	8:6	8:46	9:26	10:6	Royal Hotel .....	9:3	9:43	10:23	11:3
Newtown Bridge .....	8:18	8:58	9:38	10:18	Liverpool-street .....	9:8	9:48	10:28	11:8
Newtown Toll-bar .....	8:22	9:2	9:42	10:22	Railway .....	9:13	9:53	10:33	11:13
Parramatta Road .....	8:27	9:7	9:47	10:27	Parramatta Road .....	9:23	10:3	10:43	11:23
Railway .....	8:37	9:17	9:57	10:37	Newtown Bridge .....	9:32	10:12	10:52	11:32
Liverpool-street .....	8:42	9:22	10:2	10:42	St. Peter's Church .....	9:44	10:24	11:4	11:44
Royal Hotel .....	8:47	9:27	10:7	10:47	Arncliffe, Cook's River .....	10:0	10:40	11:20	12:0
Erskine-street .....	8:50	9:30	10:10	10:50					

And every forty minutes until 8:30 P.M.

And every forty minutes until 9:40 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany Bay, and Erskine-street, Sydney.

In.																	
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Saturdays only.	
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany .....	8:0	8:45	9:30	10:15	11:0	11:45	12:30	1:15	2:0	2:45	3:30	4:15	5:0	5:45	6:30	7:15	8:0
Raglan-street, Waterloo .....	8:32	9:17	10:2	10:47	11:32	12:17	1:2	1:47	2:32	3:17	4:2	4:47	5:32	6:17	7:2	7:47	8:32
Cleveland-street .....	8:42	9:27	10:12	10:57	11:42	12:27	1:12	1:57	2:42	3:27	4:12	4:57	5:42	6:27	7:12	7:57	8:42
Railway Station .....	8:47	9:32	10:17	11:2	11:47	12:32	1:17	2:2	2:47	3:32	4:17	5:2	6:47	7:32	8:17	9:2	8:47
Liverpool-street .....	8:52	9:37	10:22	11:7	11:52	12:37	1:22	2:7	2:52	3:37	4:22	5:7	6:52	7:37	8:22	9:7	8:52
Royal Hotel .....	8:57	9:42	10:27	11:12	11:57	12:42	1:27	2:12	2:57	3:42	4:27	5:12	6:57	7:42	8:27	9:12	8:57
Erskine-street, Sydney .....	9:0	9:45	10:30	11:15	12:0	12:45	1:30	2:15	3:0	3:45	4:30	5:15	6:0	6:45	7:30	8:15	9:0

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## Out.

Places.																Saturdays only.	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Erskine-street, Sydney .....	9-15	10-0	10-45	11-30	12-15	1-0	1-45	2-30	3-15	4-0	4-45	5-30	6-15	7-45	9-15	8-30	9-15
Royal Hotel .....	9-18	10-3	10-48	11-33	12-18	1-3	1-48	2-33	3-18	4-3	4-48	5-33	6-18	7-48	9-18	8-33	9-18
Liverpool-street.....	9-23	10-8	10-53	11-38	12-23	1-8	1-53	2-38	3-23	4-8	4-53	5-38	6-23	7-53	9-23	8-38	9-23
Railway Station .....	9-28	10-13	10-58	11-43	12-28	1-13	1-58	2-43	3-28	4-13	4-58	5-43	6-28	7-58	9-28	8-43	9-28
Cleveland-street.....	9-33	10-18	11-0	11-48	12-33	1-18	2-0	2-48	3-33	4-18	5-0	5-48	6-33	8-0	9-33	8-48	9-33
Raglan-street, Waterloo.....	9-43	10-28	11-13	11-58	12-43	1-28	2-13	2-58	3-43	4-28	5-13	5-58	6-43	8-13	9-43	8-58	9-43
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany	10-15	11-0	11-45	12-30	1-15	2-0	2-45	3-30	4-15	5-0	5-45	6-30	7-15	8-45	10-15	9-30	10-15

## SUNDAYS.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany	8-0	9-0	10-0	11-0	12-30	1-0	1-30	4-0	5-0	5-30	6-0	6-30	7-15
Erskine-street, Sydney.....	9-0	10-0	11-0	12-0	1-30	2-0	2-30	5-0	6-0	6-30	7-0	7-30	8-15

## Out.

Erskine-street, Sydney .....	9-15	10-0	11-15	P.M. 1-45	2-0	2-30	3-0	5-30	6-30	7-15	8-0	9-0	10-0
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany	10-15	11-0	12-15	2-45	3-0	3-30	4-0	6-30	7-30	8-15	9-0	10-0	11-0

On Saturdays the last Omnibus will leave Erskine-street at 11-30 P.M.; the Omnibus proceeding will attend the Theatre when required.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Petersham and Clarence-street.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Petersham, Crystal-street .....	8-15	8-30	9-0	9-30	10-0	10-30	11-0	11-30	
Camperdown Toll-gate .....	8-25	8-40	9-10	9-40	10-10	10-40	11-10	11-40	
Newtown Road .....	8-35	8-50	9-20	9-50	10-20	10-50	11-20	11-50	
Railway Station .....	8-40	8-55	9-25	9-55	10-25	10-55	11-25	11-55	
Liverpool-street .....	8-45	9-0	9-30	10-0	10-30	11-0	11-30	12-0	
Royal Hotel.....	8-50	9-5	9-35	10-5	10-35	11-5	11-35	12-5	P.M.
Clarence-street .....	8-55	9-10	9-40	10-10	10-40	11-10	11-40	12-10	

And every thirty minutes until 8-30 P.M.

## Out.

Clarence-street.....	9-0	9-30	10-0	10-30	11-0	11-30	12-0	12-30	
Royal Hotel.....	9-5	9-35	10-5	10-35	11-5	11-35	12-5	12-35	P.M.
Liverpool-street .....	9-10	9-40	10-10	10-40	11-10	11-40	12-10	12-40	
Railway Station .....	9-15	9-45	10-15	10-45	11-15	11-45	12-15	12-45	
Newtown Road .....	9-20	9-50	10-20	10-50	11-20	11-50	12-20	12-50	
Camperdown Toll-gate .....	9-30	10-0	10-30	11-0	11-30	12-0	12-30	1-0	
Crystal-street, Petersham .....	9-40	10-10	10-40	11-10	11-40	12-10	12-40	1-10	

And every thirty minutes until 9 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at a like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Five Dock, Burwood, and Clarence-street.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Concord Road .....	8-0	8-30	9-30	10-30	1-15	2-30	3-30	4-30	6-0
Five Dock Road .....	8-15	8-45	9-45	10-45	1-30	2-45	3-45	4-45	6-15
Cross Roads .....	8-27	8-57	9-57	10-57	1-42	2-57	3-57	4-57	6-27
Bald-faced Stag Inn .....	8-34	9-4	10-4	11-4	1-49	3-4	4-4	5-4	6-34
Camperdown Toll-gate .....	8-42	9-12	10-12	11-12	1-57	3-12	4-12	5-12	6-42
Newtown Road .....	8-52	9-22	10-22	11-22	2-7	3-22	4-22	5-22	6-52
Railway Station.....	8-57	9-27	10-27	11-27	2-12	3-27	4-27	5-27	6-57
Liverpool-street.....	9-2	9-32	10-32	11-32	2-17	3-32	4-32	5-32	7-2
Royal Hotel .....	9-7	9-37	10-37	11-37	2-22	3-37	4-37	5-37	7-7
Clarence-street .....	9-12	9-42	10-42	11-42	2-27	3-42	4-42	5-42	7-12

## Out.

Clarence-street .....	9-45	11-0	12-15	P.M. 1-15	2-45	4-15	5-0	6-0	8-0
Royal Hotel .....	9-50	11-5	12-20	1-20	2-50	4-20	5-5	6-5	8-5
Liverpool-street .....	9-55	11-10	12-25	1-25	2-55	4-25	5-10	6-10	8-10
Railway Station .....	10-0	11-15	12-30	1-30	3-0	4-30	5-15	6-15	8-15
Newtown Road .....	10-5	11-20	12-35	1-35	3-5	4-35	5-20	6-20	8-20
Camperdown Toll-gate.....	10-15	11-30	12-45	1-45	3-15	4-45	5-30	6-30	8-30
Bald-faced Stag Inn .....	10-23	11-38	12-53	1-53	3-23	4-53	5-38	6-38	8-38
Cross Roads .....	10-30	11-45	1-0	2-0	3-30	5-0	5-45	6-45	8-45
Five Dock Road.....	10-42	11-57	1-12	2-12	3-42	5-12	5-57	6-57	8-57
Concord Road .....	10-57	P.M. 12-12	1-27	2-27	3-57	5-27	6-12	7-12	9-12

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Enfield (Burwood) and Clarence-street.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Punch Bowl Road .....	8-0	8-20	9-30	10-30	12-0	1-45	4-0	5-0
Ashfield .....	8-12	8-32	9-42	10-42	12-12	1-57	4-12	5-12
Cross Roads .....	8-19	8-39	9-49	10-49	12-19	2-4	4-19	5-19
Bald-faced Stag .....	8-34	8-54	10-4	11-4	12-34	2-19	4-34	5-34
Camperdown Toll-gate .....	8-44	9-4	10-14	11-14	12-44	2-29	4-44	5-44
Newtown Road .....	8-59	9-19	10-29	11-29	12-59	2-44	4-59	5-59
Railway Station .....	9-4	9-24	10-34	11-34	1-4	2-49	5-4	6-4
Liverpool-street .....	9-9	9-29	10-39	11-39	1-9	2-54	5-9	6-9
Royal Hotel .....	9-14	9-34	10-44	11-44	1-14	2-59	5-14	6-14
Clarence-street .....	9-19	9-39	10-49	11-49	1-19	3-4	5-19	6-19

## Out.

				P.M.				
Clarence-street .....	9-0	10-0	11-15	2-0	3-30	4-45	5-30	6-30
Royal Hotel .....	9-5	10-5	11-20	2-5	3-35	4-50	5-35	6-35
Liverpool-street .....	9-10	10-10	11-25	2-10	3-40	4-55	5-40	6-40
Railway Station .....	9-15	10-15	11-30	2-15	3-45	5-0	5-45	6-45
Newtown Road .....	9-20	10-20	11-35	2-20	3-50	5-5	5-50	6-50
Camperdown Toll-gate .....	9-35	10-35	11-50	2-35	4-5	5-20	6-5	7-5
Bald-faced Stag .....	9-45	10-45	12-0	2-45	4-15	5-30	6-15	7-15
Cross Roads .....	10-0	11-0	12-15	3-0	4-30	5-45	6-30	7-30
Ashfield Station .....	10-7	11-7	12-22	3-7	4-37	5-52	6-37	7-37
Punch Bowl Road .....	10-19	11-19	12-34	3-19	4-49	6-4	6-49	7-49

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Waterloo and Kent-street North.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Waterloo .....	7-40	7-50	8-0	8-10	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50
Cleveland-street .....	7-50	8-0	8-10	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0
Railway Station .....	7-55	8-5	8-15	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5
Liverpool-street .....	8-0	8-10	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10
Royal Hotel .....	8-5	8-15	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15
Crescent-street .....	8-10	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20
Kent-street, North .....	8-15	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25

And every ten minutes until 9-20 P.M.

## Out.

Kent-street .....	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30
Essex-street .....	8-25	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35
Royal Hotel .....	8-30	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40
Liverpool-street .....	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45
Railway Station .....	8-40	8-50	9-0	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50
Cleveland-street .....	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55
Waterloo .....	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55	10-5

And every ten minutes until 10 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour until 9-20 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Darlington and Miller's Point.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Upper Dowling-street, at Liverpool-street .....	8-35	9-30	10-45	12-0	1-45	2-45	4-15	5-25	7-0
Crown-street .....	8-38	9-33	10-48	12-3	1-48	2-48	4-18	5-28	7-3
Market-street .....	8-46	9-41	10-56	12-11	1-56	2-56	4-26	5-36	7-11
Bridge-street .....	8-54	9-49	11-4	12-19	2-4	3-4	4-34	5-44	7-19
Kent-street, east side, south of Argyle-street .....	8-59	9-54	11-9	12-24	2-9	3-9	4-39	5-49	7-24

## Out.

Kent-street, south of Argyle-street .....	9-0	10-15	11-20	12-50	2-20	3-30	4-55	6-0	7-40
Bridge-street .....	9-5	10-20	11-25	12-55	2-25	3-35	5-0	6-5	7-45
Market-street .....	9-13	10-28	11-33	1-3	2-33	3-43	5-8	6-13	7-53
Crown-street .....	9-21	10-36	11-41	1-11	2-41	3-51	5-16	6-21	8-1
Upper Dowling-street, at Liverpool-street .....	9-24	10-39	11-44	1-14	2-44	3-54	5-19	6-24	8-4

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Glebe Point and Wynyard-square.

## In.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Glebe Point .....	7-40	8	8-10	8-20	8-30	8-40	8-50	9	9-10	9-20
Parramatta Road .....	7-52	8-12	8-22	8-32	8-42	8-52	9-2	9-12	9-22	9-32
Railway Station .....	7-57	8-17	8-27	8-37	8-47	8-57	9-7	9-17	9-27	9-37
Liverpool-street .....	8-1	8-21	8-31	8-41	8-51	9-1	9-11	9-21	9-31	9-41
Royal Hotel .....	8-6	8-26	8-36	8-46	8-56	9-6	9-16	9-26	9-36	9-46
Erskine-street .....	8-10	8-30	8-40	8-50	9	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50

And every ten minutes throughout the day until 8-20 P.M.; after, every twenty minutes until 9 P.M. Saturday until 9-15 P.M.

## Out.

Erskine-street .....	8-30	8-40	8-50	9	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10
Royal Hotel .....	8-35	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55	10-5
Liverpool-street .....	8-40	8-50	9	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10	10-10
Railway Station .....	8-45	8-55	9-5	9-15	9-25	9-35	9-45	9-55	10-5	10-15
Parramatta Road .....	8-50	9	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10	10-10	10-20
Glebe Point .....	9	9-10	9-20	9-30	9-40	9-50	10	10-10	10-20	10-30

And every ten minutes until 9 P.M.; then every twenty minutes to 9-40 P.M. Saturday until 10 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9-15 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Forest Lodge, Camperdown, and Wynyard-square.

## In.

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Camperdown, at Pymont Bridge and Parramatta Roads .....	8-15	8-30	9-0	9-30	Erskine-street .....	8-45	9-0	9-30	10-0
Newtown Road .....	8-25	8-40	9-10	9-40	Royal Hotel .....	8-50	9-5	9-35	10-5
Railway Station .....	8-30	8-45	9-15	9-45	Liverpool-street .....	8-55	9-10	9-40	10-10
Liverpool-street .....	8-35	8-50	9-20	9-50	Railway Station .....	9-0	9-15	9-45	10-15
Royal Hotel .....	8-40	8-55	9-25	9-55	Newtown Road .....	9-5	9-20	9-50	10-20
Erskine-street .....	8-45	9-0	9-30	10-0	Camperdown, at Pymont Bridge and Parramatta Roads .....	9-15	9-30	10-0	10-30

And every thirty minutes till 8-30 P.M. Saturday till 9 P.M.

And every thirty minutes till 9 P.M. Saturday till 10 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Darling Point, Double Bay, and Circular Quay.

## In.

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
William-st., Double Bay .....	8-30	9-0	9-30	10-0	10-30	Circular Quay .....	9-5	9-35	10-5	10-35	11-5
Darling Point Road .....	8-37	9-7	9-37	10-7	10-37	Elizabeth-street .....	9-13	9-43	10-13	10-43	11-13
Victoria-street .....	8-47	9-17	9-47	10-17	10-47	Yurong-street .....	9-18	9-48	10-18	10-48	11-18
Yurong-street .....	8-52	9-22	9-52	10-22	10-52	Victoria-street .....	9-23	9-53	10-23	10-53	11-23
Elizabeth-street .....	8-57	9-27	9-57	10-27	10-57	Darling Point Road .....	9-33	10-3	10-33	11-3	11-33
Circular Quay .....	9-5	9-35	10-5	10-35	11-5	William-st., Double Bay .....	9-40	10-10	10-40	11-10	11-40

And every thirty minutes until 7-30 P.M.

And every thirty minutes until 8 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day, until 8 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Darlinghurst (Circle Line) and Circular Quay.

## In.

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street .....	8-30	8-40	8-50	Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street .....	8-30	8-40	8-50
Crown-street .....	8-37	8-47	8-57	Yurong-street .....	8-35	8-45	8-55
Market-street .....	8-44	8-54	9-4	George-street, at King-street .....	8-41	8-51	9-1
Circular Quay .....	8-50	9-0	9-10	Circular Quay .....	8-47	8-57	9-7
King-street, at Elizabeth-street .....	8-58	9-8	9-18	Market-street .....	8-55	9-5	9-15
Yurong-street .....	9-2	9-12	9-22	Crown-street .....	9-3	9-13	9-23
Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street .....	9-10	9-20	9-30	Darlinghurst Road, at Burton-street .....	9-10	9-20	9-30

And every ten minutes till 9 P.M. from Darlinghurst—until 9-30 P.M. from Circular Quay.

An Omnibus to be at the above-mentioned places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9-30 P.M.

## TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Coogee, Randwick, and Macquarie-place.

## In.

## Out.

Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Coogee Bay .....	8-5	8-35	9-5	Gresham-street, at Bridge-street .....	9-10	9-40	10-10
St. Jude's Well, Randwick .....	8-20	8-50	9-20	Market-street .....	9-18	9-48	10-18
Park Road, Sydney .....	8-40	9-10	9-40	Crown-street .....	9-26	9-56	10-26
Crown-street .....	8-49	9-19	9-49	Park Road, Sydney .....	9-36	10-6	10-36
Market-street .....	8-57	9-27	9-57	St. Jude's Well, Randwick .....	9-56	10-26	10-56
Gresham-street, at Bridge-street .....	9-5	9-35	10-5	Coogee Bay .....	10-10	10-40	11-10

And every hour after from Coogee Bay until 6-5 P.M.

And every hour after from Gresham-street until 7-10 P.M.

Omnibuses to be at the places named at the same minute in each succeeding hour in each day until 7-5 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Wynyard-square to Gannon's Forest Road and Koggera.

In.				Out.			
Places.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Places.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Koggera .....	7-0	2-0	7-0	Wynyard-square .....	9-0	5-0	10-0
Cook's River Post Office .....	7-30	2-30	7-30	Liverpool-street .....	9-10	5-10	10-10
Macdonald Town Post Office .....	7-50	2-50	7-50	Parramatta-street .....	9-20	5-20	10-20
Parramatta-street .....	8-10	3-10	8-10	Macdonald Town Post Office .....	9-40	5-40	10-40
Liverpool-street .....	8-20	3-20	8-20	Cook's River Post Office .....	10-0	6-0	11-0
Wynyard-square .....	8-30	3-30	8-30	Koggera .....	10-30	6-30	11-30

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Dowling-street and Clarence-street.

In.			Out.		
Places.	A.M.	A.M.	Places.	A.M.	A.M.
Dowling-street .....	8-30	9-0	Clarence-street .....	9-0	9-30
Woolloomooloo-street .....	8-35	9-5	Elizabeth-street .....	9-5	9-35
King-street .....	8-40	9-10	Forbes-street .....	9-10	9-40
Clarence-street .....	8-45	9-15	Dowling-street .....	9-15	9-45

And every thirty minutes until 8 P.M.

And every thirty minutes until 8-30 P.M.

An omnibus to be at the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 8-30 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point to Miller-street at Ridge-street.

In.				Out.			
Places.	1	2	3	Places.	1	2	3
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Miller-street, at Ridge-street .....	8-0	8-30	9-0				
Mount-street .....	8-5	8-35	9-5				
Milson's Point .....	8-10	8-40	9-10				

And every thirty minutes until 8-30 P.M.

And every thirty minutes until 9 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at each of the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point to Lane Cove Road.

In.				Out.			
Places.	1	2	3	Places.	1	2	3
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Lane Cove Road, at Berry's Gate .....	8-15	8-45	9-15	Milson's Point .....	8-0	8-30	9-0
Mount-street, at Miller's-street .....	8-20	8-50	9-20	Mount-street, at Miller's street .....	8-5	8-35	9-5
Milson's Point .....	8-25	8-55	9-25	Lane Cove Road, at Berry's Gate .....	8-10	8-40	9-10

And every thirty minutes until 8-30 P.M.

And every thirty minutes until 9 P.M.

An Omnibus to be at each of the above-named places at the like minute in each succeeding hour throughout the day until 9 P.M.

## SCHEDULE K.

## OMNIBUSES plying through Pitt-street.

Lines of Road.	Colour of Omnibus— Body and Lamps.	Lines of Road.	Colour of Omnibus— Body and Lamps.
Surry Hills .....	Blue.	Waverley .....	Red and white.
Darlinghurst .....	Green.	Cooges .....	Brown.
Woolahra .....	Red.	Bondi .....	White.

## OMNIBUSES plying through George-street.

Newtown .....	Blue (Marine).	Fivedock—Burwood .....	Red and white.
Cook's River .....	Blue and white.	Enfield—Burwood .....	Red.
Marrickville .....	White and brown.	Strawberry Hills .....	Green and black.
Stanmore .....	Brown.	Redfern .....	Light blue.
Glebe .....	Lake or purple.	Waterloo .....	Light blue and white.
Glebe Point .....	Green.	Botany .....	Light blue and red.
Forest Lodge .....	Green and white.	Koggera .....	Red and black.
Petersham .....	White.		

## OMNIBUSES plying through King-street.

Woolloomooloo .....	Blue.	South Head .....	Green.
Double Bay .....	Red.		

SCHEDULE L.

I hereby certify that the description hereunder set forth, has been duly inspected and found not to be in a fit and proper condition for public use, and the license granted to from this date. to keep and use the said is hereby suspended for the period of

Dated this                      day of                      187 .

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.)                      STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.  
    WILLIAM TUNKS,  
    JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., } Commissioners.

{1s.}



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 15th June, 1874.

THE following By-laws made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, regulating the Hackney Carriage and Cab Fares, the charges for Omnibuses plying on the Milson's Point Road line, North Shore, and appointing a Carriage Stand in Fitzroy-street, North Shore, south side, at Milson Point Road, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 13th May, 1874.

THE Metropolitan Transit Commissioners hereby declare that all By-laws heretofore made under and by virtue of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," and the fares now payable to the owners or drivers of licensed vehicles, as provided for by such By-laws, are hereby varied and repealed in so far as the same may be affected by the following scales of fares.

The following scales of fares are hereby substituted for, and in the place and stead of so much of the present scales of fares as shall be affected thereby, and no fare by distance shall be chargeable for the hire of any carriage:—

## SCHEDULE F.—SECTION 50.

Rates and fares to be paid for any carriage (not an omnibus) within the limits of this By-law, in the City and Police District of Sydney—

	s.	d.
For a cab for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, to carry two passengers if required by hirer...	1	0
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof .....	1	0
But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of nine-pence for every quarter of an hour or part thereof.		
For a hackney carriage for any time not exceeding one-half hour, to carry five persons if required by hirer	2	6
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof	1	3
But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of one shilling and three half-pence for every quarter of an hour or part thereof.		

If the vehicle is discharged at any place that is beyond the following boundaries, viz.—a straight line drawn from the undermentioned places to each succeeding one in the order in which they are placed, viz.,—

Double Bay Wharf;  
Old South Head Road, at Cowper-street;  
Randwick Road, at Denison-street;  
Bunnerong Road, at the south-west corner of Racecourse fence;  
Botany Road, at M'Evoy-street;  
Newtown Road, at Camperdown Road;  
Parramatta Road, at Camperdown Road;  
Abattoir Road, at Crescent-street,—

the driver thereof shall be entitled to his ordinary fare by time back to the City boundary, unless a special arrangement as to fare has been made at the time of hiring.

Vehicles to travel at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, except when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

Tolls to be paid by the hirer.

Half-fare, in addition to the ordinary fare, after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.

(i.s.) MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1874.

THE undermentioned place is hereby appointed a stand for carriages, and no more than the following number of carriages shall be allowed on such stand at one time, viz. :—

Fitzroy-street, south side at Milson's Point Road, thence to rank east for eight carriages.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.  
(L.S.) MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1874.

THE following Schedule of charges shall be held only to apply to, and regulate the omnibus traffic from the undermentioned stands on the North Shore of the Harbour of Port Jackson, and shall in no wise affect, alter, vary, or repeal any By-laws

made under the "Licensed Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," otherwise than in so far as they may affect the said North Shore line of road :—

Stand—Milson's Point Road, east side.

Line of Road—Milson's Point Road, Mount, Miller, and Ridge Streets, and Lane Cove Road.

Stand—Lane Cove Road at Berry's Gate.

Line of Road—Lane Cove Road, Ridge, Miller, and Mount Streets, and Milson's Point Road.

For any divergence from the line of road after completion of journey, in addition to the fare painted on such vehicle—

	s.	d.
For any distance not exceeding one mile, for each passenger.....	0	6

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.  
(L.S.) MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.  
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P., Commissioner.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAWS.  
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 January, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th November, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the By-laws omitted by the Government from the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' By-laws, submitted for confirmation by His Excellency the Governor, on or about the 29th May last; also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General as to the legality of such By-laws; also a copy of all objections forwarded or made to the Government and Attorney General, to the passing of the By-laws submitted by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, the names of the persons objecting, and any correspondence, minutes, or other documents or papers in the possession of the Government or of the Attorney General on this subject.”

(Mr. Tunks.)

SCHEDULE.

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# METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAWS.

## No. 1.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY,  
Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 6 November, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 5th November instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith that portion of the By-laws omitted by the Government from the draft submitted by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners for confirmation, on 29th May last.

I have, &c.,  
W. J. MERRIMAN,  
Registrar.

### [Enclosure.]

#### *Owner not to part with license or licensed vehicle without the approval of the Commissioners.*

**Owner not to part with license.** 10. No owner shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license; any owner transferring or selling his vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Registrar, and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the Registrar and on the license; and until this By-law shall have been complied with, the transferor or seller shall remain liable as owner for the breach of any of these By-laws, and the transferee or purchaser using the vehicle or allowing it to be used to ply for hire shall be subject to the penalty imposed on persons plying without a license; except as aforesaid, no owner shall part with or lend his license.

#### *Licenses may be revoked or suspended.*

**License may be revoked.** 13. Any holder of a license who, since the license shall have been issued to him, shall have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour, or of having been intoxicated while in charge of a licensed vehicle, or of any two breaches of these By-laws within a period of six months, shall be liable to have his license suspended by the Commissioners.

#### *Age of driver and conductor.*

**Age of driver and conductor.** 14. No license as driver shall be granted, except at the discretion of the Commissioners, to any person who shall be less than twenty-one or more than fifty years of age, or to any person as conductor under eighteen years of age.

#### *No vehicle to withdraw without notice.*

**No vehicle to withdraw without notice.** 18. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall withdraw the same from hire for two consecutive days or for any two days in one week without leave from the Commissioners, provided that any owner may obtain such leave to withdraw his vehicle on giving five days' notice in writing of his desire to do so.

#### *To ply from stands.*

**Ply from stands.** 19. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire, except at or from an appointed stand.

#### *Mode of driving on stands.*

**Mode of driving on stands.** 21. Every vehicle on its arrival at any public stand shall be drawn to the end of, and be the last of the rank of any vehicles that may be then on such stand, and at every public stand all vehicles shall be arranged in single rank only.

#### *Driver and conductor to be in attendance.*

**Driver and conductor to be in constant attendance.** 23. The driver and conductor of every vehicle shall be constantly attendant on the same when standing on a public stand or whilst plying for hire—nor shall the driver be at such a distance from the horse or horses attached thereto as to prevent his having control over the same—nor shall the driver or conductor at any time stand by or remain on the footway or pavement of any of the streets, lanes, or public places next adjoining any public stand; but every driver and conductor when not actually employed in or about his vehicle, or in feeding or watering horses, shall remain and sit on the driving box or step of his vehicle and not elsewhere.

#### *Pace for omnibuses, carriages, and cabs.*

**Pace.** 31. No vehicle, except a dray, shall be drawn through any part of the City or Police District of Sydney at a walking pace, except as before provided or on Sunday, when all shall do so in passing places of public worship during divine service, nor at a pace faster than that of a trot, which shall not be at a rate less than 5 miles an hour.

#### *Who shall not be carried.*

**Who shall not be carried.** 33. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

#### *Sunday traffic.*

**Sunday traffic.** 35. No owner, driver, or conductor shall ply for hire on two consecutive Sundays; and the owner thereof shall withdraw it and the driver and conductor (if any) thereof from traffic on every alternate Sunday, in the order to be shown on a table to be exhibited in the office of the Inspector, or on receiving direction from the Inspector or any other officer of the Commissioners to do so, in accordance with the aforesaid.

#### *Hours of work.*

**Hours of work.** 39. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall employ any driver or conductor for more than twelve hours in each day, and no driver or conductor shall drive or conduct any vehicle for more than twelve hours in each day.

#### *Dimensions.*

**Dimensions.** 42. From floor to roof in line with front of each seat, not less than 5 feet.  
From top of seat cushion to roof, not less than 3 feet 6 inches.  
Each seat shall not be less than 14 inches wide.  
Space from seat to seat between the inside seats not less than 2 feet.

#### *Eligible passengers not to be refused.*

**Eligible passengers not to be refused.** 49. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicuous place both inside and outside the omnibus as the fare for which such omnibus plies; provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; and no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room, and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws, nor, except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot-passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

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## No. 2.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street, Sydney,  
29 May, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, to enclose herewith a copy of the By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables adopted by them for the purpose of carrying out, and in accordance with, the provisions of the Licensed Vehicles Act of 1873.

I am further directed to request that you will be good enough to cause the same to be submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

As the Commissioners can have no legal control over the vehicles that come under this Act until the assent herein asked for is obtained, they express a wish that you will cause the necessary action to be taken with the least possible delay.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM J. MERRIMAN,  
Registrar.

## No. 3.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MAY be referred to the Crown Law Officers in the first instance.—H.P., 30 May, '73.

The Under Secretary, Department of the Attorney General.—B.C., 2nd June, '73. H.H. To be returned.

## No. 4.

C. H. WALSH, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

363, George-street,  
Sydney, 31 May, 1873.

In the matter of the Public Vehicles Act of 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Richard Corkran, for himself and other licensed cab-owners, to inform you that on or about the 15th May instant, a draft of proposed By-laws under the Act was by authority of the Commissioners submitted to him, with a request that the cab-owners should consider the same and make any suggestions they might think fit to offer.

In pursuance of this, Corkran and others interested consulted me, and the Commissioners having appointed the 20th May to hear their suggestions, a deputation of cab-owners and I attended at their office for the purpose of offering such. At the same time a deputation from the omnibus-proprietors were in attendance.

The Commissioners saw the deputation from the omnibus-proprietors, and informed them they should send in their suggestions in writing.

The Commissioners did not receive the cab-owners, but sent them a message by their Inspector, that the Commissioners could only give them the same answer as they had given the others, namely, to send in their suggestions in writing.

On the 21st May, acting for Corkran and others, I addressed a letter to the Commissioners, offering thirty-four suggestions and objections to the proposed By-laws, which numbered eighty.

To this letter I have received no reply, but on yesterday I inquired at the office of the Commissioners what had been done in the matter, and was informed that the Commissioners had, the day previous, adopted By-laws and transmitted them for confirmation by the Governor and Executive Council, and the next I would see of them would be their appearance in the *Government Gazette* as confirmed.

Under the Act, the By-laws have no force in law until confirmed by the Governor and published in the *Gazette*, and as such confirmation has not yet been given, I have respectfully to request that it shall be withheld until an opportunity is afforded to the proprietors of public vehicles to offer objections, if there be any, to the proposed code of By-laws; and that, in the meantime, I may be furnished with a copy of the proposed code, or allowed to examine the same.

The proprietors of vehicles in the Sydney Police District consist of a large number of persons, depending in most instances upon this employment for their daily bread; and as they are not represented on the Board of Commissioners, they have no other remedy than to appeal to the Governor and Executive Council against Commissioners who, in their proposed draft By-laws, sought to make many laws not only *ultra vires* but arbitrary and oppressive in the extreme.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. H. WALSH.

## No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

REFERRED with reference to previous papers.—H.H., 3 June, 1873, B.C.  
Department of Attorney General.—H.H. 3 June, '73, B.C.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney General.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

## MINUTE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PLEASE let Mr. Driver take a copy of the By-laws of the Transit Commissioners.  
9 June, 1873.

E. BUTLER,  
Attorney General.

## No. 7.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY,  
Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street, Sydney,  
12 June, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, to request that you will be good enough to inform them whether the By-laws and Time-tables submitted for approval on the 29th ultimo have yet been approved of by His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM J. MERRIMAN,  
Registrar.

## No. 8.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY,  
Crown Law Department, New South Wales,  
12 June, 1873.

MY DEAR HALLORAN,

Mr. Driver, M.P., Mr. C. H. Walsh, Solicitor, and others, have had an interview with the Attorney General respecting the By-laws submitted by the Transit Commissioners to the Government. Mr. Driver has applied for a copy of the By-laws, which require some consideration. It would be convenient if you would direct the Government Printer to have two copies of the By-laws herewith set up in sheets, and cause same to be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, and thus expedite the necessary report thereon.

Yours faithfully,  
W. E. PLUNKETT.

## No. 9.

## MEMORANDA.

Mr. G—, see to this please at once, 13/6/73. May put in print, 13 June, /73. Requisition to Government Printer accordingly.

## No. 10.

## OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I SEE no legal objection to these By-laws. Objections have been made to me on the ground of expediency, but these are properly for the consideration of the Executive.—E. B.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—B.C., 17 June, 1873, W.E.P.

## No. 11.

## MEMORANDUM OF THE UNDER SECRETARY, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MR. C. H. WALSH, has been furnished with a copy of the By-laws, and Mr. Driver has also been furnished with a copy.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department,—B.C., 18 June, 1873, W.E.P.

## No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, to R. DRIVER, Esq.  
Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney, 18 June, 1873.

SIR,

In transmitting the enclosed printed copy of By-laws under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, 36 Vict. No. 14, I am directed by the Attorney General to state that he sees no legal objection to these By-laws. Objections have been made to Mr. Butler on the ground of expediency, but these are, in the opinion of the Attorney General, for the consideration of the Executive.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

[A similar letter was addressed to C. H. Walsh, Esq.]

## No. 13.

## MEMORANDUM OF THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

COLONIAL SECRETARY,

I would submit that these By-laws be forwarded for the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council without delay.

H. H.

## No. 14.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I CANNOT recommend these By-laws in their present shape. I am aware that they have been printed at the Government Printing Office, as I have seen copies in the hands of private persons. I wish to be furnished with one of these printed copies, to enable me to draft letter of objections.

H. P., 26/6/73.

Printed copy herewith.—H. H., 27th.

## No. 15.

## MEMORANDUM OF THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Immediate.]

I HAVE written a note to Mr. Driver as desired.

Mr. Thinks has called to inquire what delays the approval required by law to these By-laws. He mentioned that the public are suffering from the delay. He also mentioned that the Commissioners printed and distributed copies of the By-laws extensively for comment or suggestion among bodies interested—received, carefully considered, and regarded, as far as public interests permitted, the suggestions and objections of parties; that the Commissioners then got the legal advice of a barrister and solicitor on the legality of the By-laws; that he is aware of the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Government, and seeks the requisite approval of the Governor and Executive Council, as early as may be practicable.

30 June, 1873.

## No. 16.

## THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4 July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that various objections have been made, by deputations and otherwise, to the By-laws transmitted to this office by your letter of the 29th May last for the approval of the Executive Council, and that some of the objections appear to the Government to be reasonable and just.

The By-laws objected to principally are the following:—

10. Does not appear to distinguish between transferring from one owner of licensed vehicle to another and selling for private use.
13. Urged by deputation as giving too large a discretionary power to Commissioners.
14. It is suggested that the words "as driver" should be omitted from first line and inserted between the words "person" and "who" in the second line.
18. Should be amended so as to except cases of broken axle and similar accidents.
19. Does this mean that a vehicle may not take a fare when met in the street?
21. Does this mean that a passenger may not select any vehicle on the stand?
23. Is considered too stringent. The obligation taken in the last sixteen words appears impracticable, and would lead to constant infractions.
31. Objected to on similar grounds to 23.
33. Is it intended, for example, that a single passenger in a cab should not be allowed to carry a favourite dog or other small pet animal?
38. Objected to as likely to lead to great inconvenience without any public benefit.
39. Objected to as an interference with personal rights, and as calculated to prevent the most economical and beneficial arrangement in the management of property engaged in this kind of business.
49. It is contended that owners, &c., should not be restricted from receiving larger fare than prescribed, if passenger should voluntarily desire to give larger.

Other of the By-laws are objected to which the Colonial Secretary has not time to notice in detail.

The Colonial Secretary considers that this Office is not called upon to revise the Commissioners' By-laws, but he feels great difficulty in recommending the approval of them in their present shape by the Executive Council. He would beg to suggest that, if no similar step has been adopted already, the most satisfactory course would be to notify these By-laws in the *Government Gazette* for seven days, which would enable that large and useful class of persons, the proprietors of licensed carriages and drays, whose interests are directly affected, and also the general public, to offer objections and suggestions.

Mr. Parkes desires me to add that he will see the Commissioners on the subject any forenoon, if they desire it.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 17.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.  
 Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
 160, Phillip-street,  
 Sydney, 7 July, 1873.

SIR,

By direction of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to state in reply that they are advised that having given their By-laws mature consideration before forwarding them for the approval of His Excellency the Governor, they now see no good reason for adopting your suggestion, and that they consider whilst acting under the law creating them Commissioners they can only be controlled by law.

I am also instructed to forward the Report of the Inspector of Vehicles on the present state of the vehicles traffic, and to request that there be no further delay in obtaining His Excellency's consent, the Commissioners being prepared to take all the responsibility of acting on By-laws as they now stand.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM J. MERRIMAN,  
 Registrar.

[Enclosure.]

The Inspector of Vehicles to the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
 3 July, 1873.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to report that, during the last two months, the wants of the public have been little considered, and many have been the complaints made of the misconduct of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles plying for hire.

There are several vehicles—omnibuses, cabs, and drays—plying whose proprietors have called several times at this office to obtain licenses for them, that they might have some protection from their own business opponents.

There are many men driving cabs who have no license, and I have no hesitation in saying would never get one, in consequence of their disreputable characters.

The number of drivers punished for drunkenness is larger than usual, and seems to be increasing.

Reckless driving has been frequently reported.

The demand of exorbitant fares by cab-drivers from passengers is often reported each day.

The amount of property lost in the public vehicles has been very considerable, and in very few cases have we been able to recover them. It may not be out of place for me to remark that the practice of the Omnibus Companies' managers receiving lost articles (from the drivers and conductors) and detaining them in their respective offices, is demoralizing to the men and boys employed; and I would suggest that the proprietors should be made liable for detaining goods, as well as drivers and conductors. On some of the omnibus lines great neglect is being shown in the management; for instance, the *Globe*, the *Redfern* and *Waterloo*, are not as well horsed as formerly, in some cases the vehicles dirty, and the boy conductors are unquestionably unsuitable.

The same may be said of the omnibuses plying to *Woollahra* and *Waverley*, with the addition that this line requires a good many new vehicles in the place of those now running. Overloading is complained of at certain hours of the day.

On the other line several complaints have been made of the conduct of the drivers and conductors, such as, that the driver with a passenger at *Park-street* stopped the vehicle and adjourned to a public-house and then treated the conductor; and, to the intense disgust of the other passengers, the driver, on reaching *Goulburn-street*, detained them again whilst he was following two women of the *demi monde* up the street.

Another instance, on the same route, of the misconduct of the drivers is, that some passengers who sought to ride in a passing omnibus which was found to be full, on further seeking to ride on one close behind were refused admittance by the driver because they had hailed an opposition omnibus, consequently they had to remain on the *Sydney Railway Bridge* ten minutes or walk to *Newtown*. Complaints are made occasionally by the drivers of cabs and omnibuses of the misconduct of passengers; and one omnibus proprietor says that the riders are sharpening them considerably financially, in fact, becoming about even with them, and in other matters ruling them by force with a kind of *Lynch-law*.

Another omnibus-proprietor has sought the protection of the office two or three times within the last month from the losses he was sustaining in damaged property and interrupted occupation from the drivers of opposition vehicles.

I have no doubt we do not hear a tittle of what the public suffer at the hands of the drivers and conductors of vehicles, for the persons that are connected with vehicles have most industriously circulated the information that they are not subject to regulations, old or new, and our inability to seek redress for those who have applied to us has so far confirmed their statements. The public await the proclamation of the By-laws to assure them of order.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD ORAM,  
 Inspector of Vehicles.

## No. 18.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Sydney, 10 July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

2. The Colonial Secretary notices that the Commissioners apparently consider that the Executive Council should confirm without question or consideration any By-laws which they make; but he cannot adopt that view of his duty as a responsible adviser of the Crown. He regrets that the Commissioners could not entertain the reasonable objections to some of the By-laws under notice which he had the honor to point out. In their present shape Mr. Parkes considers them in several respects calculated to interfere prejudicially with the private rights and interests of a large class of respectable persons, without any counteracting advantage to the general public; and he must decline to recommend the Executive Council to confirm them in their entirety.

3. If the Commissioners prefer it, the Colonial Secretary will, at the next Council, submit the By-laws which are not objected to, leaving the objectionable sections for further consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 19.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th instant, conveying the decision of the Honorable Colonial Secretary in reference to the opinion of the Transit Commissioners, as expressed in my letter of 7th instant, upon the proposed By-laws under the Licensed Vehicles Act of 1873.

I am directed by the Transit Commissioners to point out, that they regret that Mr. Parkes has seen fit to decline submitting these By-laws for approval of His Excellency in the shape in which they were transmitted in my letter of 29 May last.

2. That the functions devolving upon them by Act of Parliament are entirely nugatory in the absence of these By-laws, which can alone legalize their actions; and as a consequence hereof, public inconvenience in a very large degree has been created. As an instance of which, it may be stated that a report from the Inspector of Public Vehicles shows the number of vehicles now plying without a license to be 125, which, together with all those licensed by the Corporation, are running with no regulations whatever to secure the advantages contemplated under the present Act.

3. The Commissioners having had no legal right to collect the revenue with which to pay the working expenses of the department have been compelled to become personally responsible for moneys raised to pay salaries and other necessary liabilities.

4. That, with a view to bring the present very undesirable state of things to an end, the Commissioners request that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will, in the meantime, submit for the approval of His Excellency so much of the By-laws as were not objected to in your letter of 4th July.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM J. MERRIMAN,  
Registrar.

## No. 20.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 14 July, 1873.

I RECOMMEND for approval the enclosed By-laws under Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, with the exception of those erased in red ink, and which are intended to be further considered.

HENRY PARKES.

Approved.—H.R., 14/7/73.

THE Executive Council advise that the By-laws under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, herewith submitted, be approved and published, so far as the sanction of the Government has been given thereto.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 73/33, 14/7/73.—Confirmed, 21/7/73.

## No. 21.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17 July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your Registrar's letter of the 12th instant, and to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the By-laws made by you under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, having—with the exception of those numbered 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 23, 31, 33, 38, 39, that portion of 42 regarding dimensions, and 49, in the manuscript By-laws submitted by you, which are left for further consideration—been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, have been duly published in a Supplementary *Government Gazette* of this day's date.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 22.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 22 July, 1873.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of 4th July instant, I am directed by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners to enclose herewith a copy of their replies to the several objections made by you to certain of the proposed By-laws under the Vehicles Act of 1873.

I am directed to add, that the Commissioners, in proposing these By-laws, were actuated solely by a desire to meet the views of Parliament in placing the licensed vehicles of the Metropolitan District in a more desirable position for the convenience of the public than they have hitherto been, and at the same time to interfere as little as possible with the vested interests of persons who have a property in such vehicles.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM J. MERRIMAN,  
Registrar.

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosure.]

THE By-laws now under consideration that have been objected to by Deputations to the Colonial Secretary.

No. 10. No owner shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license. Any owner transferring or selling his vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Registrar; and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the Registrar and on the license; and until this By-law shall have been complied with, the transferor or seller shall remain liable as owner for the breach of any of these By-laws, and the transferee or purchaser using the vehicle, or allowing it to be used to ply for hire, shall be subject to the penalty imposed on persons plying without a license; except as aforesaid, no owner shall part with or lend his license.

No. 13. Any holder of a license who since the license shall have been issued to him shall have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor or having been intoxicated while in charge of a licensed vehicle, or of any two breaches of these By-laws within a period of six months, shall be liable to have his license suspended by the Commissioners.

No. 4. No license as driver shall be granted, except at the discretion of the Commissioners, to any person who shall be less than twenty-one or more than fifty years of age, or to any person as conductor under eighteen years of age.

No. 18. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall withdraw the same from hire for two consecutive days, or for any two days in one week without leave from the Commissioners: Provided that any owner may obtain such leave to withdraw his vehicle on giving five days' notice in writing to the Registrar of his desire to do so.

No. 19. The owner or driver of every licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire, except at or from an appointed stand.

No. 21. Every vehicle, on its arrival at any public stand, shall be drawn to the end, and be the last of the rank of any vehicles that may be on such stand, and at every public stand vehicles shall be arranged in single rank only.

No. 23. The driver and conductor of every vehicle shall be constantly attendant on the same when standing on a public stand or whilst plying for hire; nor shall the driver be at such a distance from the horse or horses attached thereto as to prevent his having control over the same; nor shall the driver or conductor at any time stand by or remain on the footway or pavement of any of the streets, lanes, or public places next adjoining any public stand; and every driver and conductor, when not actually employed in or about his vehicle, or in feeding or watering horses, shall remain and sit on the driving box or step of his vehicle, and not elsewhere.

No. 31. No vehicle, except a dray, shall be drawn through any part of the City or Police District of Sydney at a walking pace, except as before provided—or on Sunday, when all shall do so in passing places of public worship during divine service—nor at a pace faster than that of a trot, which shall not be at a rate less than five miles an hour.

The By-laws of the Corporation of the City of Sydney on the same subject matter, with the number thereof.

No. 11. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, nor to part with his licensed vehicle to any person, without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Town Clerk and on the license granted for such vehicle; and any proprietor who shall part with his vehicle without such approval and registry shall still be deemed the proprietor thereof, and subject as such to all the provisions of this By-law as fully as if no change of ownership had taken place; and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to [be] used or ply for hire without such approval and registry shall be subject to the same penalty as is imposed by this By-law on a person for plying without a license.

No. 15. The license of the proprietor, driver, or conductor of any vehicle may be revoked or suspended by the Mayor, as he shall deem right, after three days' notice in writing given to such proprietor, driver, or conductor to show cause why the same should not be revoked or suspended, and opportunity thereupon given to show such cause,—in case either the proprietor, driver, or conductor shall have been convicted before any Justice of two offences against these By-laws, committed within a period of eight months next preceding; and certificate from the Chief Clerk of any Police Court in Sydney shall be deemed conclusive evidence of such conviction having taken place.

No. 8. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any vehicle unless he be twenty-one years of age, nor to act as conductor unless he be fourteen years of age.

No. 31. No proprietor of any hackney carriage, cab, omnibus, or car shall withdraw the same from hire for two consecutive days in one week without leave from the Mayor so to do: Provided that any proprietor may withdraw his vehicle on giving five days' notice to the Town Clerk.

No. 36. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire, except at or from an appointed stand.

No. 45. Every vehicle on its arrival at any such public stand shall be drawn to the end, and be the last of the rank of any vehicles that may be then on such stand. All vehicles shall be arranged only in single rank.

No. 57. The driver and conductor of every vehicle shall be constantly attendant upon the same when standing upon its appointed stand, or whilst plying or engaged for hire, nor shall the driver be at such a distance from his horses as to prevent his having control over the same.

No. 52. No vehicle shall be drawn through any part of the City or Suburbs thereof at a walking pace (except on Sunday, when all shall do so in passing places of public worship during divine service), nor at a pace faster than that of a trot.

The reasons for adopting these By-laws (in the form submitted for the approval of the Governor) by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

This By-law was to enable an owner to sell his license as well as his vehicle, and the directions as to the mode of securing that right. If the vehicle was sold to be withdrawn from plying for hire, the owner of the license would be allowed to substitute another vehicle approved of as suitable. In default of this clause, any person buying a licensed vehicle will have to take out a fresh license. If the vehicle was sold and used by the purchaser for private use it would not be subject to these By-laws.

This By-law is one that enables the Commissioners to maintain the character of the body as respectable men. The Magistrates' complaint against the Corporation was that they did not enforce this By-law. If this By-law is not assented to, the danger is that thieves will make use of the vehicles for carrying out their purposes, and drunkards endanger the lives of the citizens.

It was felt to be imperative to fix the age of conductor at the period of life when the duties would not be a positive hardship. The license to drivers to be left to the discretion of the Commissioners. It was deemed necessary that the conductor should be physically capable of enforcing the By-laws, and be able to assist the driver.

To prevent public inconvenience in the event of a strike, by enabling the Commissioners to take what steps may be necessary after receiving notice of withdrawal. Vehicles broken down by accident are provided for in clause No. 6.

This By-law is principally used to show that vehicles may ply at appointed stands. It does not prevent hiring from the residence of the owner.

This By-law is for the mode of placing vehicles on the stand in rotation; it is essential to good order. It has nothing to do with the hiring; the hirer may choose which vehicle suits him.

This By-law is found to be necessary to repress the misconduct of the drivers, conductors, and others, at public stands.

The latter part of the clause is to enable the officers of justice to see who belongs to each vehicle as driver or conductor, in the event of the conduct at the stand being complained of. If an officer ordered the drivers to their vehicles, it is deemed necessary to fix where their place should be to identify them in connection therewith.

This By-law is to prevent loitering on the one hand, galloping on the other, and although in use for years was never objected to for any of its provisions.

No. 33. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself or otherwise misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

No. 38. No owner, driver, or conductor shall ply any vehicle for hire on two consecutive Sundays, and the owner thereof shall withdraw it and the driver and conductor (if any) thereof from traffic on every alternate Sunday, in the order to be shown on a table to be exhibited in the office of the Inspector, or on receiving direction from the Inspector or any other officer of the Commissioners to do so in accordance with the aforesaid.

No. 39. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall employ any driver or conductor for more than twelve hours in each day, and no driver or conductor shall drive or conduct any vehicle for more than twelve hours in each day.

No. 42. Dimensions—From floor to roof, in line with front of each seat, not less than 5 feet. From top of seat cushion to roof, not less than 3 feet 6 inches. Each seat to be not less than 14 inches wide.

Space from seat to seat between the inside seats not less than 2 feet.

No. 49. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand or receive from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place, both inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus plies. Provided that no fare shall be increased except between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; nor, except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot-passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

No. 54. No driver or conductor shall carry, or knowingly permit to be carried, in any licensed vehicle, except to some police office or watch-house, any deceased human body, or any person in a state of intoxication, or so noisily or violently conducting himself or herself or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance as to disturb the public peace.

This By-law was for the security of the public health, and the good order, cleanliness, and behaviour of persons using licensed vehicles, especially omnibuses; although the driver of a cab would be able to refuse to carry a dirty animal in his vehicle.

This By-law is to insure a day of rest for the persons and animals employed with the vehicles.

It was for the physical and moral benefit of the drivers and conductors, and not to inconvenience the public.

This By-law was to protect the public from the careless driving of overworked men, and to protect those whom the law holds to be infants from excessive labour as conductors.

This portion of the By-law is to prevent any misunderstanding as the size that the vehicles' parts are to be, and thereby prevent loss to the proprietor, who may build for the purpose of licensing a vehicle that the Commissioners might refuse, without assigning a reason, if some standard was not provided. See the evidence of Mr. G. Webber before the Committee of the Assembly, pages 48 and 49.

The first part, relating to the demanding or receiving a larger fare, is to prevent the obtaining money as the fare to which the party plying the vehicle would not be entitled. The hirer could make a present if he chose, but that would not be a fare.

No. 41. No omnibus or car proprietor, driver, or conductor, shall demand or receive from any passenger a larger fare than is shown in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place, both outside and inside the omnibus or car, as the fare for which such omnibus or car plies.

No. 51. Every driver whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passenger shall during such taking up or setting down place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street and at a line with the kerbstone at which the taking up or setting down is required.

## No. 23.

THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street, Sydney,  
8 August, 1878.

SIR,

I am directed by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners to call your attention to the urgent necessity there exists that the power to cancel any license issued to a driver of a public vehicle should be invested in them.

You will bear in mind that the By-law embracing this subject was amongst those held over for further consideration on the part of the Executive.

That the public safety is endangered by the inability of the Commissioners to interfere in this direction is exemplified in a report from the Inspector of Vehicles, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

I am, &c.,  
W. J. MERRIMAN,  
Registrar.

[Enclosure.]

The Inspector of Vehicles to The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,  
160, Phillip-street, Sydney,  
5 August, 1873.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to call your attention to the necessity of impressing upon the Colonial Secretary that, for the protection of life and property, you must have the power to suspend the licenses of those persons who misconduct themselves. I am induced to bring this matter prominently under your notice, from what has occurred during the last fortnight, of which the following case is an illustration.

James Hourigan was convicted at the Central Police Office, on Thursday last, for driving without the consent of the owner of the omnibus. It was stated to the Bench that he had in so driving by negligence *broken a lady's arm*.

Last evening, in George-street, at 9-30, I saw the same man driving a cab; he was causing the horse to gallop in a most reckless manner, not only using the whip on the horse, but on persons walking across the street. Mr. Tunks took charge of him and the cab at Liverpool-street, when he was found to be drunk. In proceeding to No. 2 Station he jumped out of the cab and was nearly run over at the corner of Hay-street; he succeeded in escaping previous to my coming up. It was a wonder some one was not killed or maimed by this driver on this occasion; and the public protection requires he should be prevented driving again.

I am, &c.,  
EDWARD ORAM,  
Inspector of Licensed Vehicles.

No. 24.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney, 9 December, 1873.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of 5th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with copies of all objections forwarded or made to the Attorney General, against the passing of the By-laws framed by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, and submitted by them for confirmation, &c.,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, copies of letters addressed to Richard Driver, Esq., M.P., City Solicitor, and C. H. Walsh, Esq., Solicitor, respecting the above By-laws, which are the only papers in this office on the subject.

The late Attorney General directed that Mr. Driver should have a copy of the By-laws, which were furnished in due course.

Mr. Walsh's letter of 31st May last, to the Colonial Secretary, referred to the Attorney General, B.C., 3rd June (73-4263), appears to have been returned to you, under B.C., on 18th June last, that gentleman having been furnished with a copy of the By-laws.

A copy of Mr. Attorney General Butler's opinion of 17th June is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

Votes, &c.,  
No. 33, 4 Nov.,  
1873.  
(Mr. Tunks.)

1873.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY RAILWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
 15 *October*, 1873.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
 1873.

1873.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 21. TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1873.

4. LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY RAILWAY BILL ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Lackey moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill to authorize the construction by Patrick Higgins, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, John Busby, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, Esquire, Edward Gell, of the same place, Esquire, Thomas Talbot Wilton, of Sydney aforesaid, Esquire, and Edward Combes, of Glanmire, near Bathurst aforesaid, Esquire, of a Railway from land belonging to them over a road, known as Bell's Line of road, so as to form a connection with the Great Western Railway, be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hill, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Webb, Mr. Stephen Brown, Mr. Watson, Mr. Single, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 22. WEDNESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1873.

3. LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Lackey, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 14th October, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1873.

## LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY RAILWAY BILL.

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 14th October, 1873,—“ *A Bill to authorize the construction by Patrick Higgins, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, John Busby, of Bathurst, in the said Colony, Esquire, Edward Gell, of the same place, Esquire, Thomas Talbot Wilton, of Sydney, aforesaid, Esquire, and Edward Combes, of Glanmire, near Bathurst aforesaid, Esquire, of a Railway from land belonging to them over a road, known as Bell's Line of road, so as to form a connection with the Great Western Railway,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an Amendment.

\* G. P. Slade, Esq.  
Edward Combes,  
Esq., M.P.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill with an Amendment.

JNO. LACKEY,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 15th October, 1873.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey,	|	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hill,	|	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. Burns,
		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Lackey called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present: G. P. Slade, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Edward Combes, Esq., M.P. (*one of the Promoters of the Bill*).

G. P. Slade, Esq., examined.

Edward Combes, Esq., M.P., examined.

Witness handed in Plan (*see Appendix*) of property contiguous to Great Western Railway, which was ordered to be appended.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Clause 3 read, and, on motion of Mr. Hill, omitted.

Remaining clauses read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill with an Amendment.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 3. Omit "Clause 3."

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY RAILWAY BILL.

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. FARNELL,  
MR. FITZPATRICK,

MR. HILL,  
MR. LACKEY,  
MR. NELSON.

JOHN LACKEY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Penkivil Slade, Esq., was called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Your name? George Penkivil Slade.
2. You appear on behalf of the promoters of this Bill? Yes.
3. You are prepared to prove the preamble of the Bill? Yes; by the evidence of Mr. Combes, one of the promoters.
4. There has been a petition presented to the Legislative Assembly asking for this Bill? The usual petition has been presented, signed by two of the promoters.
5. And the usual Parliamentary forms have been gone through? The usual Parliamentary forms have been gone through. Perhaps it would be convenient here for me to state that I have prepared the present Bill entirely on the precedent of a recent Bill procured by the Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Company, 36 Victoria, in so far as the objects sought to be attained by that Bill are analogous to those sought to be attained by the promoters of the present Bill. This Bill is, with the limitation aforesaid, founded entirely upon that Bill, clause for clause.
6. And the object of the promoters of the present Bill is to construct a railway, in connection with their property, to join the Great Western Railway? It is to legitimize the connection between the Great Western Railway and their own lands. The proposed railway will not pass through any other person's lands, but through the promoters' own lands alone; and the railway will be of the usual gauge. The only reason why the promoters apply to Parliament for this Bill is, that at one particular point the railway crosses Bell's Line of road, which, I believe, is an undedicated line of road.
7. *Mr. Farnell.*] That is the old Bell's Line of road? The old Bell's Line of road.
8. *Mr. Hill.*] It has been a long time in use? Yes; but it is very little used now.
9. It is used by cattle? I think it is almost neglected.
10. *Chairman.*] But it is used? It is practically abandoned, I believe. I may state that, as we do not pass over any other person's land, we do not, as in the case of the Act to which I refer, ask for an authority to purchase or acquire any other person's land, and therefore such clauses as appertain to those powers are not applicable in this instance.
11. Your only object in seeking the assistance of the Legislature is, in the first place, to enable you to connect with the Great Western Railway; and, in the second place, to cross Bell's Line of road? We do not want power to connect with the Great Western Railway. That takes place on our land of right. We simply ask for power to cross the road.
12. *Mr. Hill.*] I would like to know whether you intend to fence the road for the sake of protecting the public? There is nothing in the Bill upon that subject excepting clause three, which provides—"If any person omit to shut and fasten any gate set up at either side or end of the said railway so soon as he and the carriage cattle or other animal under his care have passed through the same he shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds which may be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace."

G. P. Slade,  
Esq.

15 Oct., 1873.

Edward Combes, Esq., M.P., was called in and examined by the Solicitor for the Bill, G. P. Slade, Esq. :—

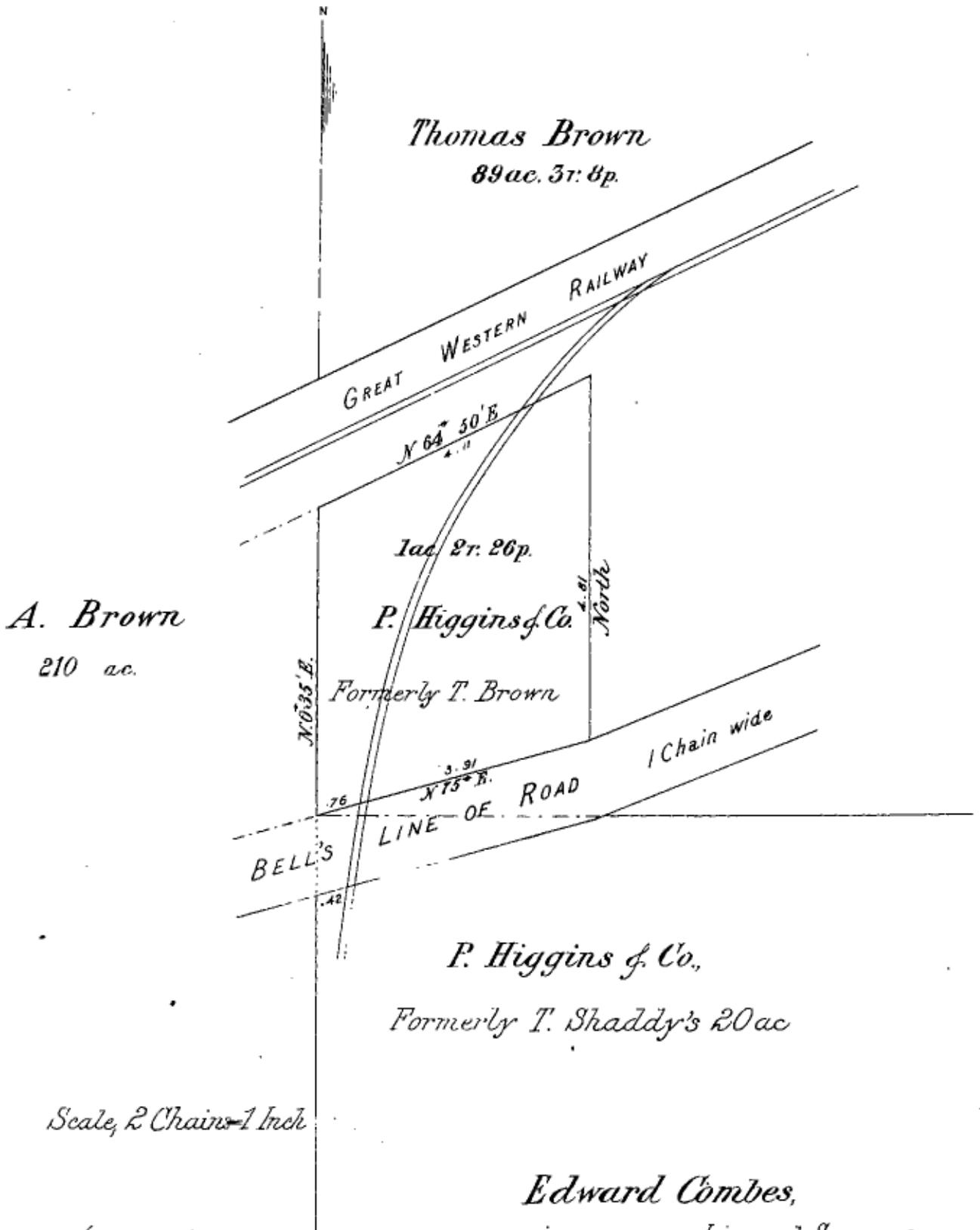
E. Combes,  
Esq., M.P.

15 Oct., 1873.

13. *Mr. Slade.*] Your name is Edward Combes? Edward Combes.
14. You are one of the promoters of this Bill, are you not? I am.
15. And, jointly with the other promoters named in the Bill, are an owner in the Lithgow Valley Colliery property? Yes.
16. Do you produce a plan of that portion of your property which is contiguous to the Great Western Railway? I do. (*Vide Appendix.*)
17. *Chairman.*] This plan marked A is the plan of the property? That is the plan.
18. *Mr. Slade.*] Does that plan correctly represent so much of the property in question as is contiguous to, or in the neighbourhood of, the Great Western Railway? It does.
19. Does that plan show the intersection of your property by Bell's Line of road? It does.
20. In addition to being a promoter, you are, I think, also an engineer and surveyor by profession? I am.
21. Was that plan made by yourself? It was.
22. And it is correct? It is correct.
23. The Bill seeks permission, I believe, for the railway indicated upon this plan to pass the Bell's Line of road? Yes.
24. Does this railway so connected with the Great Western Railway pass in every other respect over your own freehold property? It does.
25. Are the points of intersection of that extended railway with the Bell's Line of road correctly shown on that plan? They are.
26. Did you prepare the description of these intersecting points as defined in the schedule referred to in this Bill? I did.
27. And that description and the plan are harmonious? They are.
28. On this connection being completed, and your Company being brought into full work,—is the connection with the Great Western Railway calculated to increase the traffic on the Great Western Line? It is, very much so.
29. Both to Sydney and to Bathurst? Both to Sydney and to Bathurst.
30. To Sydney by reason of the transit of coal to that place? By reason of the transit of coal to that place.
31. And, for the same reason, to Bathurst? And, for the same reason, to Bathurst.
32. In the same way, I presume, the completion of this line is calculated to promote the traffic of ore to your property for the purpose of smelting? Yes; if smelting furnaces are erected on our property it will be of use for that purpose.
33. I presume, as your works are extended in that direction they are calculated to increase the local population? Most certainly so, by reason of the greater number of workmen employed.
34. And thereby to increase the traffic on the line in various ways? Yes.
35. Are you able to state the mineral value of your mine—the extent of the mineral deposits there? They are of an exceedingly extensive character, estimated at 15,000,000 tons of coal.
36. Such as will enable you to turn out an almost unlimited amount per day? Yes; they could easily be made to turn out 1,000 tons per day.
37. I infer from what you have told us, then, that the completion of this railway will be of great public benefit in promoting the supply of coal for local and general consumption and exportation? No doubt of it.
38. *Mr. Nelson.*] Do you propose to fence this line of railway? The Bell's Line of road is fenced. These are fences shown on the plan. It is our intention to fence our property; and we shall place gates across the railway on the northern and southern boundaries of Bell's Line of road.
39. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Will your railway cross Bell's Line on the level? It is what is known as a level crossing. Any crossing over which the road passes on the level is called a level crossing.
40. What precautions will be taken to prevent accidents by reason of your railway crossing Bell's Line? Gates will be erected.
41. Will there be a gate-keeper? Certainly not. The road will be open continuously excepting when the railway is being used, and then the gates will be closed. Of course men will then be stationed at the gates; but men will not be kept at the gates constantly, for the road will be almost always open.
42. How is the opening and shutting of the gates to be provided for? Supposing we are hauling coal up the line, the gates will be attended to by the men in charge of the waggons.
43. *Chairman.*] The gates will not require to be opened for the traffic of the road, but for the traffic of the railway line? Yes, only for the traffic of the railway.
44. *Mr. Farnell.*] The gates will be upon your own land? The gates will be upon our own land. The road will not be interfered with; it will be always open between the fences.
45. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Except when you are actually crossing? Except when we are actually crossing, which will probably be two or three times a day.
46. And when you are actually crossing, people using the road must beware? Yes. There is, however, very little traffic, not usually more than two or three teams that pass along the road in the course of the day.
47. It is used almost wholly as a cattle track? It is not much used now. They turn off with cattle at a higher part of the Mudgee Road, avoiding this portion of the Lithgow Valley.
48. *Mr. Farnell.*] This Bill is only to enable you to cross Bell's Line? That is all. We do not go off our own land. Bell's Line passes through our land at this particular place; and the Bill is required simply to enable us to make a railway across Bell's line there.
49. And but for crossing the road you would have no need of it? But for having to cross the road we should have no need of it.
50. *Chairman.*] Being a level crossing, there is no necessity for any extra precautions in regard to persons using Bell's Line? None whatever.
51. There are no cuttings or anything of that kind to make it necessary that a bridge should be erected—nothing to put travellers along the road to any inconvenience? No.
52. *Mr. Farnell.*] I presume you have made all necessary arrangements with the Works Department for making the necessary connection with the Great Western Railway? Every arrangement has been made.

[One plan.]

**PLAN**  
 showing the point at which  
**HIGGINS & CO'S RAILWAY SIDING**  
 crosses  
**BELLS LINE OF ROAD**



(Sig. 148)

*Edward Combes,*  
Licensed Surveyor.

1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GRETA COAL AND SHALE MINING  
COMPANY'S BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
22 *January*, 1874.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES, No. 62. WEDNESDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1874.

8. GRETA COAL AND SHALE MINING COMPANY'S BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Greta Coal and Shale Mining Company's Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Combes, Mr. Lee, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Lackey, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Cunneen, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES, No. 67. THURSDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1874.

2. GRETA COAL AND SHALE MINING COMPANY'S BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 14th January, 1874.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1873-4.

## GRETA COAL AND SHALE MINING COMPANY'S BILL.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 14th January, 1874,—“*The Greta Coal and Shale Mining Company's Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witness\* named in the margin (whose Bellby E. T., Esq. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 21st January, 1874.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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WEDNESDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present,—William Barker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Edward Thomas Beilby, Esq. (*one of the Promoters of the Bill*), called in and examined.

Witness produced original Deed of Settlement of the Company, a copy of which to be supplied.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill read and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## GRETA COAL AND SHALE MINING COMPANY'S BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. GRAHAME,  
MR. JACOB.

J. F. BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Barker, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Edwin Thomas Boilby, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are one of the promoters of the Greta Coal and Shale Mining Company's Bill? I am. E. T. Boilby,  
Esq.
2. *Mr. Barker.*] Has a Joint Stock Company been formed under the name of the Greta Coal and Shale Mining Company? Yes.
3. Has a deed of settlement been entered into for the regulation and management of the Company? 21 Jan., 1874.
4. Do you produce that deed? I do. (*Deed produced.*)
5. This Company has been formed subject to the rules, regulations, and provisions of the deed which you now produce? It has.
6. What is the date of that deed? 1st December, 1873.
7. What are the objects of the Company as stated in the deed of settlement? To search for, raise, and obtain from certain lands mentioned in the said deed of settlement, and from any other land that may thereafter be acquired by the said Company, all such coal and kerosene shale and other metals and minerals as may be found therein, and the manufacture of coal into coke, and of clay and other substances into fire or other bricks, and also to wash, crush, smelt, refine, or otherwise make marketable any coal, shale, mineral, rocks, loam, earth, or soil, and to extract, distil, and refine any oils or other products therefrom, and for any of the purposes aforesaid to purchase, hire, or otherwise obtain machinery, and erect, construct, and establish all such furnaces, steam, and other engines, machinery, buildings, and other works as may be proper and necessary for such purposes, and generally to carry on the operations of a Coal Mining Company.
8. What is the capital as provided for by the deed of settlement? £50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of £10 each.
9. The deed of settlement makes provision for due management by a Board of Directors? Yes.
10. The Company has been completely formed, and has already a Board of Directors? Yes.
11. Who are the directors? Mr. Henry Mort, Mr. John Fairfax, Mr. Boulton Molyneux, Mr. Walter Scott, and Mr. Jacob Montefiore.
12. You are yourself a large shareholder? Yes.
13. Are you able to state whether it is the desire of the directors and shareholders that the Company should be incorporated? Yes, it is.
14. *Chairman.*] The directors have petitioned for this Bill? They have.
15. *Mr. Barker.*] All parties interested in the Company are anxious that the Bill should pass? Yes.
16. *Chairman.*] I think operations have been commenced at the mine? Yes, we have been at work about eighteen months getting it into working order.
17. *Mr. Barker.*] A large sum of money has been expended already on the works? Yes, over £27,000 in machinery and rolling-stock, and opening up the mine. Shafts have been sunk, and rolling-stock provided, and the Company is now in full working order, and has been producing coal for the last two or three months.
18. *Chairman.*] The mine is situated in the district of the Hunter, near Branxton? Yes, adjoining the village of Greta.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PARNELL'S LEASING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
29 *January*, 1874.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES, No. 67. THURSDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1874.

4. PARNELL'S LEASING BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That Parnell's Leasing Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
  - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Combes, Mr. Lee, Mr. Moses, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Oakes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES, No. 71. THURSDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1874.

3. PARNELL'S LEASING BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 22nd January, 1874.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*
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**PARNELL'S LEASING BILL.**  

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**REPORT.**  

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 22nd January, 1874,—“*Parnell's Leasing Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose \* See List, page 4 evidence will be found appended hereto) ; and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 28th January, 1874.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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WEDNESDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Nelson,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Cunneen.		

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present,—William Barker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Mr. Samuel Hawthorne called in and examined.

Witness handed in certified copy of Will and Codicils of the late Samuel Clift.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Parnell, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Sarah Eliza Matilda Parnell called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PARNELL'S LEASING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. CUNNEEN,

MR. NELSON.

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. GRAHAME,

JOHN F. BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Barker, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Samuel Hawthorne called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Barker.*] What are you? Clerk to Mr. William Barker, Solicitor for this Bill.
2. Do you produce a copy of the will and codicils of Mr. Samuel Clift, deceased? Yes. (*Copy produced and handed in.*) Mr. S. Hawthorne.
3. Have you compared that copy with the original will and codicils filed of record in the Supreme Court? 28 Jan., 1874.
4. You are able to say that what you hold in your hand is a true copy of the will and codicils? Yes.

Charles Parnell, Esq., called in and examined:—

5. *Mr. Barker.*] Where do you reside? At Edithville, Hunter River.
6. You are the husband of Sarah Eliza Matilda Parnell, formerly Sarah Eliza Matilda Clift, a daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Clift? Yes. C. Parnell, Esq.
7. You are aware that the late Mr. Clift made and executed a will, bearing date 13th January, 1854, and four several codicils thereto? Yes. 28 Jan., 1874.
8. Are you aware that by the second codicil certain persons were appointed trustees and executors of the said will and codicils? Yes, Mr. Nainby and Mr. Day.
9. Mr. Clift, by the fourth codicil, devised certain property for the benefit of Mrs. Parnell, did he not? Yes.
10. Will you state how that property is described? "And as to all that my East Maitland coal land the land at the upper end of the Cowhill paddock property commencing beyond the level crossing the property known as Joseph Clift's cottage, and land and lot number three of the Anvil Creek land occupied by Jonathan Barber, being the whole of the land known as Reeve's land, and all the adjoining land on the east side of the road up to the Branxton corner-pin, and thence running the line of fence to Anvil Creek, Jonathan Barber's land, known as all the land lying opposite the 'Branxton Inn,' to the use of my daughter, Sarah Parnell, the wife of Charles Parnell, during her natural life \* \* \* \* \* and after her decease to her children."
11. Mr. Clift died on 19th July, 1862, without having revoked his will or codicils? Yes.

- C. Parnell,  
Esq.  
28 Jan., 1874.
12. Are you aware whether any mines of coal or other mineral substances have been discovered on any portion of this land devised to Mrs. Parnell? Yes.
  13. Where? At Anvil Creek.
  14. Does this land adjoin any mine now being worked? Yes, the Greta Mine.
  15. Has this land been very unproductive to Mrs. Parnell hitherto? Very unproductive.
  16. Will she and her children be greatly benefited by the passing of the Bill now before this Committee? Yes, considerably.
  17. She will be able to lease the land to great advantage? Very great advantage.
  18. Have any offers been made to you which enable you to speak with certainty on that point? Yes; Messrs. Beilby & Scott offer to pay now £300 a year, with an increase after the mines are developed up to £500 a year, whereas formerly we have received £50 a year, and that with considerable outlay.
  19. £300, and afterwards £500 a year as a minimum rent? Yes.
  20. With a royalty beyond that? Yes.
  21. You know the lands described in the schedules to this Bill? Yes.
  22. Are you of your own knowledge able to say whether these are the lands described in Mr. Clift's will as devised to Mrs. Parnell? Yes.
  23. Were you put in possession of them by anybody? Yes, the title deeds were handed to me by one of the trustees and by a member of Mr. Clift's family, who was appointed by the trustees to define the boundaries and to hand these deeds to me.
  24. Have you been in possession from that to the present time without interruption from anybody? Yes.
  25. In what year did you get possession? I think about 1863.
  26. Within a year of Mr. Clift's death? Yes. In the meantime, from the date of his death, we received rent from this land.
  27. From that to the present time the trustees have not interfered? Never.
  28. You are aware that an Act was passed some time ago by Parliament to authorize other members of Mr. Clift's family to grant leases for mining purposes? Yes.
  29. Was not a proposition made to you to join in that Act, to secure the same power for Mrs. Parnell? Yes. In fact Mrs. Parnell's name was inserted in the Bill without her consent or mine either.
  30. *Chairman.*] Did you decline to come in? We did.
  31. *Mr. Barker.*] Have you found it impossible to lease the land advantageously for any shorter period than forty-two years? We have. It is clearly for our advantage to have power to lease for that period.
  32. *Chairman.*] You have found capitalists indisposed to invest money in working the land unless they get leases for forty-two years? Yes.
  33. *Mr. Barker.*] If you do not succeed in getting power to lease for this period, will you not lose the opportunity of leasing the land advantageously? No doubt of it.
  34. *Chairman.*] This is a very favourable opportunity of working coal lands, coal being high in the market? Yes.

Mrs. Sarah Eliza Matilda Parnell called in and examined:—

- Mrs. S. E. M.  
Parnell.  
28 Jan., 1874.
35. *Mr. Barker.*] You are the wife of Mr. Charles Parnell, of Edithville? Yes.
  36. And the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Clift? Yes.
  37. You are the person named in Mr. Clift's will as his daughter, Sarah Eliza Matilda? Yes.
  38. The application made to Parliament for the Bill now before this Committee is made at your particular desire? Yes.
  39. You know the property mentioned in the schedules to the Bill? Yes.
  40. It has not been productive hitherto? No, very unproductive.
  41. Its unproductiveness arises chiefly from your inability to grant long leases? Yes.
  42. Is it your belief that the granting of the powers contemplated by this Bill will be greatly for the advantage of yourself and children? Yes.
  43. By greatly increasing the income derivable from the property? Yes.
  44. You have been in possession of this property continuously since a short time after your father's death? Yes.
  45. Having been put in possession by the trustees of the will? Yes.
  46. Do the trustees interfere with you in any way in the management of the property? No, they never take any notice.
  47. They have never interfered or expressed any desire to interfere? No.
  48. *Chairman.*] The lands named in the schedules to the Bill are those named in the will as devised to you? Yes.
  49. *Mr. Barker.*] You are aware that they are described in the will by different names, not in the terms employed in the schedules? Yes.
  50. But the lands described in the schedules are the lands devised to you by your father's will? Yes.
  51. *Mr. Parnell.*] Is it intended to set apart any of the proceeds of the income derived from these lands for the benefit of your children? No, not specifically; but during my life of course the income will be used for the benefit of my children in educating and bringing them up.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY'S  
INCORPORATION BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
17 *March*, 1874.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 94. WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH, 1874.

6. ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,  
(1.) That the Anvil Creek Coal Mining Company's Incorporation Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Booth, Mr. Lee, Mr. Combes, Mr. Lackey, and the Mover.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 97. TUESDAY, 17 MARCH, 1874.

2. ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 11th March, 1874.  
Ordered to be printed.

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**ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 11th March, 1874,—“*The Anvil Creek Coal Mining Company's Incorporation Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without Amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 13th March, 1874.

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 PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.
 

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FRIDAY, 13 MARCH, 1874.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Stewart,  
                  |  
                  | Mr. Grahame.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.Present:—Arthur Mansfield Allen, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).George Allen Mansfield, Esq., (*Chairman of the Company*) called in and examined.Witness *produced* original Deed of Settlement of the Company, and *handed in* copies of the same.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Ireland (*Secretary to the Company*) called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Bill *read* and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill without Amendment.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY'S  
INCORPORATION BILL.

FRIDAY, 13 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,

MR. GRAHAME,

MR. STEWART.

JOHN F. BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Allen Mansfield, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you are Chairman of the Anvil Creek Coal Mining Company? I am.
2. When was the Company formed? The deed of settlement is dated the 18th February, 1873. The Company was formed just previous to that.
3. What is the amount of capital? £30,000.
4. How much has been called up or paid up? 7s. 6d. per share, I think. I should have said that the capital consisted of 30,000 shares of £1 each.
5. And the Company has been carrying on operations in the working of the coal mine at Anvil Creek, near Branxton, in the Hunter District, for some time past? It has. The Company has been carrying on operations for rather more than twelve months.
6. And you have already held one half-yearly meeting? Yes.
7. How much money has the Company expended upon improvements? It has expended about £4,000 in improvements upon the mine; that is, since the mine came into the hands of the Company. A large sum had been previously expended in opening the mine. In addition to that, the Company has now got rolling stock to the value of £14,000.
8. And it is now the desire of the directors to get the Company incorporated, so that it can sue and be sued, and in fact possess all the advantages of an incorporated Company? That is the desire of the directors.
9. *By Mr. Arthur Mansfield Allen (Solicitor for the Bill).*] Has the Company been established under the rules, regulations, and provisions contained in the deed of settlement? It has.
10. Have you the deed of settlement? I have.
11. Do you produce it? I do. (*Deed of settlement handed to Chairman.*)
12. I think you said the deed of settlement is dated 18th February, 1873? Yes, that is the date of it.
13. Will you state what the objects of the Company are? The objects of the Company are to work, or contract for the working of, the coal or other mines in or upon any land of which the said Company are or may from time to time be owners or lessees; to purchase or lease coal or other mineral lands; to follow up and act upon any trade or purpose mentioned in any regulations for the management or conduct of coal or other mines in the Colony of New South Wales already promulgated, or hereafter to be promulgated; to purchase the necessary machinery for working the said mines, or for testing the mining capabilities of any land purchased or intended so to be purchased by the Company, or for draining any mines, or any other purpose in connection therewith; to export, sell, or otherwise dispose of all coal or other minerals to be raised from any land belonging to or leased by the said Company, to dispose of the timber on any such land, to lease or sell any such lands, and to construct railways, roads, wharfs, and other matters necessary for the promotion of the objects of the said Company.

G. A.  
Mansfield,  
Esq.

13 Mar., 1874.

## ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

- G. A. Mansfield, Esq.  
13 Mar., 1874.
14. Has provision been made in the deed for the management of the business of the Company by directors? Yes.
15. How many directors are there? There are five directors, their names being the Honorable George Alfred Lloyd, Mr. A. H. C. Macafee, Mr. James H. Neale, Mr. John Cuthbert, and Mr. George Allen Mansfield.
16. Is there provision made in the deed for the election or appointment of other directors in the room of any who may retire? Yes, there is.
17. All the shareholders are desirous that the Company shall be incorporated? Yes, all of them.
18. Have the directors petitioned for the incorporation of the Company? They have.
19. *Chairman.*] Have you read the Bill through? I have.
20. *Mr. Stewart.*] Is the Bill drawn up in conformity with the deed of settlement? I believe it is.
21. You have read both? Yes, I have read both.

---

Mr. Thomas Ireland called in and examined :—

- Mr. T. Ireland.  
13 Mar., 1874.
22. *Chairman.*] I believe you are secretary to the Anvil Creek Coal Mining Company? I am.
23. How long have you held that position? Since July last.
24. I suppose you are aware what is the amount of capital of the Company? The capital is £30,000, divided into 30,000 shares of £1 each.
25. About 7s. 6d. per share has been paid up, I believe? Yes, 7s. 6d. per share.
26. Is the Company progressing favourably? Yes, very favourably.
27. It is raising large quantities of coal? Yes, it is getting large quantities.
28. The Company wishes to extend its operations? Yes; now that we have the rolling stock.
29. Is everything in the Bill in accordance with the deed of settlement? Yes, everything.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## COAL FIELDS.

(REPORT FROM EXAMINER, FOR 1872.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1873.*

REPORT from the Examiner of Coal Fields on the condition and prospects of the Coal Fields, together with the Reports of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Coal and Kerosene Shale Mines in New South Wales, and Accidents therein, for the year 1872.

THE EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Coal Fields Office,  
Newcastle, 24 May, 1873.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to forward you the reports of Mr. Thomas Lewis, the Inspector of Collieries, for the year 1872; and I beg to submit for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands the following remarks on the New South Wales Coal Fields, including the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts.

2. The coal trade of New South Wales has occupied a very prosperous and satisfactory position throughout the last year; and now that the excellent quality of our petroleum oil, cannel coal, petroleum oil shale, bituminous, semi-bituminous, splint, and anthracite coals, are year by year becoming better known all over the world, the demand for them is rapidly increasing, and they have taken the place of English coal in many foreign markets.

3. The recent high price of coal in England and the increased demand for it in Australia and other parts of the world is inducing people to take up coal land in many new, and, in most cases, promising localities.

4. The quantity and value of the coal raised in the different districts during the year 1872 is as follows:—The gross returns have been procured from the Registrar General's Office, and I have subdivided them into Northern, Southern, and Western Districts. The present Coal Fields Act does not necessitate the colliery proprietors sending in a yearly return to the Record Office, but if it was made compulsory to send them to this department before the end of January in each year, then the reports could be sent in at an earlier date. This is well worthy of consideration in the Honorable Mr. Secretary Farnell's proposed amended Coal Fields Bill.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Bituminous coal, used for steam, household, smelting, gas, blacksmiths, and coking purposes:—

	Tons.	Value.
Australian Agricultural Company	184,272	£65,226
Co-operative Colliery	97,402	48,331
Wallsend	155,000	59,100
Lambton	149,916	57,350
Waratah	170,334	62,315
New Lambton	100,964	48,383
Burwood (Redhead)	828	268
Total quantity and value, 1872	858,716	340,973
" " 1871	767,862	267,412
Increase in 1872	90,854	£73,561

The Australian Agricultural Company, Wallsend, Lambton, Waratah, New Lambton, and Co-operative, are all working the same seam of coal, which varies from 9 to 12 feet in thickness. It exists under the town and harbour of Newcastle; and if we take an area of 64,000 acres, bounded on the west by a line 10 miles west of Newcastle, and on the south by a line 10 miles south of Newcastle, and suppose

it to average 8 feet of workable coal throughout this area, we have, at a very moderate estimate, 512,000,000 tons of coal procurable from one of the seams of coal in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle, which, at a little over the present rate of working (1,000,000 tons per annum), would last about 512 years.

Coal raised in the Four-mile Creek, Anvil Creek, and Stony Creek districts, in the year 1872:—

Splint and cannel coal.

	Tons.	Value.
Stony Creek (Cannel) ... ..	371	£166
Anvil Creek (Coal) ... ..	6,000	1,500
Four-mile Creek (Coal) ... ..	17,661	2,783
Total quantity and value, 1872 ... ..	24,032	4,449
" " 1871 ... ..	21,053	6,295
Increase in production in 1872 ... ..	2,979	1,846

Decrease in value in 1872, partly owing to Woodford Colliery not being at work this year.

RIX'S CREEK AND WINGEN.

Splint and bituminous coal.

	Tons.	Value.
Mr. Elliott, Rix's Creek ... ..	714	£393
Revd. J. Nash, Wingen ... ..	60	33
Total quantity and value, 1872 ... ..	774	426
" " 1871 ... ..	1,228	614
Decrease in 1872 ... ..	454	188

MURRURUNDI DISTRICT.

Newcastle Shale Company's Mine.

Petroleum oil cannel coal, 300 tons, valued at £600, raised in 1872.

This mineral was opened out on this property in several places by Andrew Loder, Esq., several years ago, but none sold previous to the year 1872.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Illawarra.

Semi-bituminous coal, used for steam, household, blacksmiths, and smelting purposes:—

	Tons.	Value.
Osborne Wallsend Colliery ... ..	43,534	£15,236
Mount Pleasant Colliery ... ..	43,232	15,131
Bulli Colliery ... ..	35,865	17,933
American Creek (used for oil-making) ... ..	850	320
Jordan's Crossing ... ..	200	160
Total quantity and value, 1872 ... ..	123,681	48,780
" " 1871 ... ..	105,774	41,776
Increase in 1872 ... ..	17,907	7,004
American Creek petroleum oil shale made into oil at the works, 1872 ... ..	2,740	£4,100
Total quantity and value, 1871 ... ..	2,700	4,050
Increase in 1872 ... ..	40	50

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lithgow Valley.

Splint-coal, suitable for household, steam, gas, smelting, blacksmiths, and coking purposes:—

	Tons.	Value.
Thos. Brown, Esq., M.L.A., Esk-bank Colliery ... ..	4,321	£1,300
Hermitage Colliery, belonging to Sir J. Martin, Lord, Lucas, Lee, Woolley, Glover, &c. ... ..	800	240
Andrew Brown, Esq., Coerwull Mine ... ..	100	25
Total quantity and value, 1872 ... ..	5,221	1,565
" " 1871 ... ..	2,866	875
Increase in 1872 ... ..	2,355	690
New South Wales Shale Oil Company petroleum oil, cannel coal, used for oil and sold for gas purposes in 1872 ... ..	8,000	£24,000
" " 1871 ... ..	12,000	30,000
Decrease in 1872 ... ..	4,000	6,000

Recapitulation

Recapitulation showing the quantity extracted from the whole of the mines in 1872. If we include Jordan's crossing mine, which was working at the beginning of the year, there were twenty collieries raising coal, and three raising petroleum oil, cannel coal, and shale; and, 1,012,416 tons of coal extracted, valued at £396,197, being 113,632 tons more than in 1871, and amounting to an increase in value of £79,857.

The following ten vertical sections of the upper coal measures, and a plan of the New South Wales Coal Field, as far as is known to myself, I have had published for general information, and as a guide to strangers seeking for coal in any of these localities. A copy of them has been sent to the London International Exhibition, and one was exhibited at the last Sydney Exhibition, and when other copies are completed I purpose sending them, with accompanying coal and fossil specimens, to the Museum, University, and the different Schools of Art.

#### A ON PLAN.

##### *The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

##### NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of coal at A on plan at Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, New South Wales. From actual measurement by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft.	in.	
Soil and clay	11	0	No. 1.— Worked by the Burwood Company.
Coal	3	0	
Fireclay	2	9	
Coal	4	6	
Fireclay with ironstone bands	8	4	
Sandstone and shale, with a few ironstone bands	55	7	
Very hard conglomerate	1	5	
Blue shale	6	5	
Hard conglomerate	1	2	
Hard sandstone, with shale partings, generally a brown conglomerate	22	0	
White metal	2	0	No. 3.
Coal, with numerous shale partings, and glossopteris, phyllothea, &c.	4	6	
Coal	2	8	
Fireclay	1	2	
Coal	5	6	
4 ft. 6 to 14 ft. of white metal and clay, with glossopteris, phyllothea, &c.	4	6	
40 ft. to 75 ft. of indurated claystone, with shale partings, and glossopteris, phyllothea, &c.	40	0	
Coal	2	3	
Grey metal	0	3	
Coal	0	9	
Metal	0	3	
Coal and shale	0	7	
Blue shale	3	0	
Coal and shale	0	6	
Clay rock (sometimes gray post) metal and shale, with glossopteris, phyllothea, trunks, &c., of conifers, and seed-vessels of conifers	60	0	No. 4.—Dirty seam; this divides in some places at Newcastle, and forms two coal seams a considerable distance apart.
Shale, with 3 in. of coal	2	3	
Coal	2	2	
Fireclay	1	2	
Coal	2	0	
Shale	0	8	
Coal	2	0	
Coal and shale	3	0	
Dark shale, with partings of coal	0	6	
Shale, with glossopteris, phyllothea, &c.	32	8	
Coal	1	8	No. 5.—Yard seam.
Band	0	1	
Coal	1	1	
Rock and shale	27	10	No. 6.—Worked by A.A. Company, Co-operative, Lambton, New Lamb- ton, Minmi, Wallsend, and Waratah Compa- nies.
Coal	1	11	
Rock and shale, with sphenopteris, glossopteris, phyllothea, &c.	97	2	
Coal 1 ft. 6 in., band $\frac{1}{2}$ in., coal 5 ft. 5 in., inferior coal with bands 10 in., coal 1 ft. 2 in., inferior coal with bands 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., coal 3 ft. 2 in.	13	0	
	433	3	

Below this a series of strata containing other seams of coal, with phyllothea, vertebraria, conifers, glossopteris, &c. &c.; and immediately below the latter a series of conglomerates, sandstones, grits and shales, containing the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation, and excellent seams of coal and cannel coal.

B

\* These measurements were taken from the A. A. Co's. Hamilton Pit.

B ON PLAN.  
The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of coal at the Wallsend Colliery, near Newcastle, county of Northumberland, New South Wales. Given to the Examiner of Coal Fields, by the Manager of the Wallsend Company:—

	ft.	in.	
Alluvial .....	12	0	Top of C pit.
Indurated clay .....	5	0	
Coal smut 8 in., indurated clay 8 in., coal slaty 7 in., indurated clay 2 in. ....	3	7	This seam has not sufficient covering on it to give its full thickness at Wallsend.—J.M.
Fireclay, full of glossopteris, &c. ....	3	0	
Soft rock .....	2	0	
Shale full of sphenopteris, very large glossopteris, and trunks of coniferæ, &c. ....	15	3	
Conglomerate rock and shale .....	44	7	
Coal coarse .....	0	6	
Indurated claystone and shale .....	13	11	
Coal, slaty .....	3	3	
Rock, shale, and metal .....	52	9	
Coal with bands .....	7	2	
Fireclay .....	2	2	
Rock and shale .....	40	8	
Coal 6 in., shale 2 ft., coal 1 ft. 8 in. ....	4	2	
Rock and shale .....	38	9	
Coal, little tops, 1 ft. 2 in., indurated clay $\frac{1}{2}$ in., coal good 1 ft., coal brassy, 4 in., coal good 7 in., stone band $\frac{1}{2}$ in., coal good 1 ft. 5 in., brassy band; $\frac{1}{2}$ in., irregular $\frac{1}{2}$ in., coal good 3 in., stone band $\frac{1}{2}$ in., coal good 1 ft. 5 in., coal coarse, with partings 2 in., coal good 1 ft., coal coarse, full of partings 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ....	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worked by the Wallsend Company.
	257	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Below this a series of strata containing other seams of coal, with phyllothea, vertebraria, coniferæ, glossopteris, &c. &c.; and immediately below the latter, a series of conglomerates, sandstones, grits and shales, containing the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation, and excellent seams of coal and cannel coal.

C ON PLAN.  
The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.  
WESTERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of coal at the Wolgan, county of Cook, New South Wales, from actual measurement, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Alluvial .....	10	0	Black metal 3 inches, coal and clay 3 inches...	0	6
Rock .....	20	0	Coal (bituminous) .....	0	9
Coal (about 3,000 feet over sea-level) .....	2	6	Indurated clay .....	0	5
Black metal .....	1	9	Coal—appears to be bituminous .....	1	5
Indurated claystone with vertebraria .....	13	2	Fireclay and shale .....	1	2
Blue metal and coal .....	0	9	Black metal .....	0	4
Gray conglomerate with shale bands .....	11	6	Coal 7 inches, indurated clay 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black metal, full of stems and plant impressions .....	1	6	Coal 8 inches, black metal 8 inches .....	1	4
Indurated clay .....	0	7	Indurated clay .....	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black metal and coal .....	2	2	Blue shale, with phyllothea, &c. ....	9	6
Indurated clay .....	0	5	Blue shale, with phyllothea, vertebraria, glossopteris, and plant impressions .....	15	0
Black metal .....	1	6	Coal .....	0	6
Clay band .....	0	1	Blue metal and shale, with phyllothea .....	2	5
Black metal .....	1	0	Indurated clay .....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clay band .....	0	2	Coal 1 inch, indurated clay 1 inch .....	0	2
Black metal .....	0	5	Coal 9 inches, black metal 4 inches .....	1	1
Fireclay .....	1	0	Coal 2 inches, black metal 8 inches .....	0	10
Black metal, with thin layers of coal .....	2	4	Indurated clay 3 inches, coal 4 inches .....	0	7
Fireclay, with vertebraria .....	0	7	Black metal 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, indurated clay 1 inch .....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black metal .....	0	11	Coal 4 inches, indurated clay 1 inch .....	0	5
Coal 4 inches, fireclay 6 inches .....	0	10	Black metal 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, indurated clay 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	0	5
Black metal 5 inches, coal 4 inches .....	0	9	Coal, 5 inches, black metal 6 inches .....	0	11
Black metal 3 inches, coal 10 inches .....	1	1	Coal 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, indurated clay 1 inch .....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black metal, with very thin layers of coal .....	2	2	Black metal and coal .....	0	8
Fireclay .....	1	2	Indurated clay .....	0	5
Shale and indurated clay .....	1	9	Stone 3 inches, fireclay 2 feet 8 inches .....	2	11
Black metal .....	0	4	Black metal .....	1	9
Coal 7 inches, black metal 4 inches .....	0	11	Indurated clay .....	1	4
Coal 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fireclay 1 inch .....	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coal .....	1	0
Coal 2 feet 2 inches, black metal 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Black metal, shale, and indurated clay .....	2	0
Fireclay 8 inches, black metal 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brown sandstone and conglomerate .....	10	0
Coal and black metal .....	1	0	Blue indurated claystone, blue shale, full of plant impressions, glossopteris and verte- braria .....	13	0
Clay band .....	0	3			
Black metal .....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Coal and indurated clay .....	1	2			Very

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Very friable shale and indurated clay .....	9	6	Various strata, covered with alluvial.....	5	0
Coal 3 inches, indurated clay 7 inches .....	0	10	Coal and shale .....	2	0
Coal 5 inches, indurated clay 9 inches .....	1	2	Friable shale.....	3	0
Coal .....	0	5	Coal .....	0	5
Blue shale, full of vertebraria and glossopteris .....	5	9	Friable shale, sandstone, and ironstone bands .....	5	6
Indurated clay and shale.....	3	4	Coal appears about .....	0	6
Coal .....	0	6	Blue shale .....	4	0
Shale, sandstone, and bands of indurated clay .....	3	6	Splint and bituminous coal.....	4	0
Soft brown sandstone .....	13	6	Clay band .....	0	0½
Shale and bands of clay .....	55	0	Splint and bituminous coal.....	3	0
Various strata, covered with alluvial outcrop of a seam of coal showing in the side of road .....	65	0	Fireclay .....	2	6
Various strata, covered with alluvial outcrop of a seam of coal not proved .....	66	0	Sandstone and conglomerate, with shale .....	8	0
				422	8½

Immediately below this a series of strata of sandstone, shales, grits, and conglomerates, which contain the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation.

#### D ON PLAN.

##### *The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

#### WESTERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of coal at Lithgow Valley, county of Cook, New South Wales, taken on land belonging to Thomas Brown, Esq., M.L.A., from actual measurement, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Alluvial .....	10	0	Blue metal, full of vertebraria .....	4	0
Sandstone and shale .....	20	0	Conglomerate .....	6	6
Coal (about 3,280 feet over sea-level) thickness and quality not properly proved.....	4	0	Coal .....	1	2
Sandstone .....	25	0	Blue metal, full of vertebraria .....	8	0
Coal, with a number of clay bands .....	13	6	Gray sandstone and conglomerate, with coal pipes, about .....	10	0
Shales, sandstones, &c., cannot be seen on account of alluvial .....	150	0	Blue metal and shale .....	2	0
Coal-seam to be seen outcropping, thickness not proved, 1 foot to be seen .....	1	0	Coal 7 inches, band 4 inches .....	0	11
Shale and fireclay.....	7	6	Coal 1 foot, band 1 inch .....	1	1
Fireclay.....	5	6	Coal 10 inches, band 1 inch .....	0	11
Coal .....	1	0	Coal 1 foot, band 1 inch .....	1	1
Friable shale, with ironstone bands .....	37	6	Coal 2 feet 2½ inches, band ½ inch to 0.....	2	2½
Sandstone and shale .....	32	4	Coal 2 feet 6 inches, band 1 inch .....	2	7
Coal .....	0	7	Coal .....	1	8
				358	0½

\* Worked by the Eekbank, Hermitage, Howenfels, and Vale of Clwydd Collieries.

A short distance below this a series of strata of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and grits, containing the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation.

#### E ON PLAN.

##### *The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

#### WESTERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of coal at Burratorang, near the junction of the Burratorang and Cox's Rivers, in the County of Cook, New South Wales. From actual measurement by John Mackenzie, Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Alluvial .....	12	0	Coal .....	1	0
Rock .....	18	0	Flintstone .....	0	2
Coal, not proved, over 3 feet (about 250 or 300 feet over sea-level) .....	4	0	Coal .....	2	2
Conglomerate .....	53	0	Blackstone .....	1	10
Coal .....	0	8	Coal .....	2	0
Metal and shale .....	6	0	Band .....	0	2
Splint coal .....	2	0	Coal .....	7	0
Indurated clay, stone, &c. ....	12	8	Blackstone .....	0	4
Coal .....	2	4	Coal .....	0	4
Shale, with a little sandstone .....	28	6	Fireclay, full of plant impressions .....	2	0
Coal .....	2	8	Conglomerate and shale .....	17	9
Indurated clay .....	1	10	Bituminous shale.....	0	8
Coal and bands .....	4	8	Fireclay .....	1	0
Indurated clay .....	3	0		188	1
Flintstone .....	0	4			

About two hundred feet below this a series of strata of sandstones, shales, grits, and conglomerates, containing the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation.

## F ON PLAN.

*The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and thick seam of coal on the Nattai River, near the Fitz Roy Iron Mines, in the County of Camden, New South Wales. From actual measurement by J. Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft. in.		ft. in.
Sandstone .....		Parting 1 inch, coal 7 inches, parting 2 inches	0 10
Coal (fine-grained splint) .....	2 7	Coal 11 inches, stone 2 inches .....	1 1
Black bass 3 inches, coal 3 inches .....	0 6	Gray rock .....	3 9
Sandstone 1 foot 4 inches, splint coal 5 feet 6 inches .....	6 10	Sandstone 15 feet, fine conglomerate 5 feet ...	20 0
Black metal 2 inches, gray rock 5 feet .....	5 2	Gray conglomerate .....	0 9
Splint coal 1 foot 1 inch, coal and dirt 4½ inches .....	1 5½	Sandstone .....	11 0
Splint coal 2 feet 2 inches, coal and dirt 2 inches .....	2 4	Metal .....	15 0
Splint coal 4 feet 6 inches, parting ½ inch .....	4 6½	Conglomerate .....	13 0
Coal 7 feet 6 inches, stone, &c., 3 inches .....	7 9	Indurated clay stone .....	18 0
Coal 1 foot 3 inches, coal and dirt 2 inches ...	1 5	Greenstone .....	80 0
Coal 3 feet 6 inches, parting ½ inch .....	3 6½		
Coal 2 inches, parting 2 inches, coal 5 inches	0 9		200 3½

Immediately below this a series of strata of sandstones, shales, grits, and conglomerates, which contain the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation.

## G ON PLAN.

*The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of Coal at Kangaroo Creek, near Shoalhaven, in the county of Camden, New South Wales. From actual measurement, by John Mackenzie, Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft. in.		ft. in.
Alluvial .....	10 0	Coal with bands .....	12 0
Rock .....	20 0	Black metal full of vertebraria, and coal .....	2 0
Shale .....	3 0	Gray metal and fireclay with glossopteris .....	5 0
Coal 5 feet to 4 feet—say .....	4 0	Conglomerate .....	
Rock .....	3 0		65 0
Coal and shale .....	4 0		

A short distance below this a series of strata of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and grits, containing the fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation, and underneath the latter is granite.

## H ON PLAN.

*The Upper New South Wales Coal Measures.*

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of Coal at Mount Kiera, near Wollongong, county of Camden, New South Wales. From the actual measurements taken between the Osborne, Wallsend, and Mount Pleasant Coal Mines, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft. in.		ft. in.
Alluvial .....	15 0	Sandstone, with glossopteris and plant imp....	8 6
Rock .....	15 0	Ironstone, very heavy .....	0 3
Coal 7 feet. (This seam of coal is 660 feet above sea-level).....	7 0	Metal, with glossopteris .....	9 0
Fireclay .....	4 0	Coal, &c., not properly proved .....	5 0
Brown and gray sandstone .....	21 0	Band .....	1 6
Coal .....	4 0	Coal, &c., not properly proved .....	6 0
Blue metal and gray post .....	32 0	Shale and metal .....	25 0
Bituminous shale or inferior coal .....	2 0	Coal .....	2 0
Parting 5 inches, inferior coal 1 foot.....	1 5	Blue metal .....	20 0
Parting 3 inches, bituminous shale or inferior coal 11 inches .....	1 2	Gray post .....	29 0
Parting 1 inch, splint coal 2 feet 6 inches ...	2 7	Hard rock .....	30 0
Shale 1 foot, brown sandstone 2 feet 2 inches	3 6	Brown sandstone .....	38 0
Black metal .....	2 6	Gray post .....	40 0
Coal (bituminous-looking) .....	2 10	Indurated clay .....	0 3
Black and blue metal .....	2 0	Coal and shale .....	0 3
Coal 3 feet, parting 2 inches .....	3 2	Indurated clay .....	0 9
Coal 6 inches, parting 1½ inch .....	0 7½	Coal 6 inches, parting 2 inches .....	0 8
Coal 9 inches, blue metal 2 inches.....	0 11	Coal 1 foot 5 inches, shale 1½ inch .....	1 6½
Coal 2½ feet, gray metal 3 inches .....	2 7	Coal 6 inches, shale, with glossopteris, 2 feet	2 6
Coal 2 inches, parting 1 inch .....	0 3	Coal .....	0 7
Coal 1 foot 9 inches, blackstone 4 inches .....	2 1	Shale, full of glossopteris .....	2 6
Coal 8 inches, fireclay, full of vertebraria, 4 feet	4 8	Coal .....	0 6
Gray sandstone .....	12 0	Metal, with glossopteris .....	2 0
Brown sandstone .....	10 6	Sandstone .....	14 0
Coal, shale, and stone .....	5 0	Coal 2 feet, coal and shale 3 feet .....	5 0
Blue metal with glossopteris .....	25 8	Sandstone and with trunks of conifers, lying mostly horizontal .....	50 0
Brown sandstone .....	1 3	Bituminous shale .....	0 8
Coal 9 inches, parting 1 inch .....	0 10	Shale .....	3 0
Coal .....	1 6	Conglomerate and sandstone .....	22 0
Coal .....	0 10	Metal mixed with ironstone, full of glossopteris, with trunks of coniferæ, lying horizontal ...	2 1
Gray shale, with ironstone bands, full of glossopteris and vegetable impressions.....	11 6	Gray and black shale, metal, &c., full of vertebraria and glossopteris.....	10 0
Dark metal, full of glossopteris .....	0 8	Shale and sandstone.....	10 6
Brown sandstone .....	1 2	Sandstone .....	5 0
Friable gray shale .....	0 6	Shale and metal .....	2 0
Fine gray sandstone, full of glossopteris and vegetable impressions .....	10 0		
Ironstone .....	0 5		562 2

Below

Below this a series of strata of sandstones, grits, shales, and conglomerates, the upper portion of which beds contain fossil fauna and flora, and about 100 feet lower are the beds containing the marine fossil fauna of the lower carboniferous formation.

## I ON PLAN.

*The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of Coal formerly belonging to A. T. Holroyd, Esq., and others, about four miles south-west of Coal Cliff, in the parish of Southend, county of Cumberland, New South Wales. From actual measurement, by J. Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Alluvial .....	15	0	Dark metal and shale, full of vertebraria ..	16	0
Rock 15 feet, sandstone 48 feet .....	63	0	Gray sandstone.....	8	0
Ironstone, &c., 3 inches, sandstone 6 feet .....	6	3	Impure limestone .....	0	1
Ironstone, &c., 4 inches, shale 1 foot 3 inches .....	1	7	Gray post, with fossil stems .....	10	0
Coal .....	5	0	Coal 7 inches, parting 6 inches .....	1	1
Shale, with vertebraria .....	7	0	Coal, with bituminous parting .....	1	1
Sandstone and conglomerate .....	13	0	Coal and parting .....	0	6
Coal, fine-grained splint, not properly opened to ascertain whether this is the full thickness ..	2	0	Coal .....	1	5
Shale and sandstone, with ironstone bands ...	18	0	Dark metal .....	0	7
Coal, fireclay, and shale .....	5	0	Fireclay .....	0	4
Coal, with partings .....	6	0	Dark bituminous shale, with vertebraria .....	1	0
Shale and ironstone .....	1	0	Shale, with bands of impure limestone.....	7	0
Coal, with numerous bands.....	8	0	Sandstone .....	5	0
Coal 2 feet, rock 2 feet .....	4	0	Gray sandstone.....	9	0
Fireclay 7 inches, coal 1 foot 6 inches .....	2	1	Coal, with partings (about).....	2	0
Shale and coal .....	0	10	Ironstone .....	0	6
Bituminous shale and dark nodular ironstone ..	1	10	Bright bituminous coal .....	0	8
Coal and shale .....	2	6	Sandstone .....		
Fireclay 6 inches, coal 8 inches .....	1	2			
Bituminous shale and fireclay .....	2	6			
					230 0

## J ON PLAN.

*The Upper Coal Measures of New South Wales.*

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Section showing the strata and seams of Coal, at Coal Cliff, parish of South Head, county of Camden, belonging to His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, and adjoining the extensive mineral leases of Alexander Stuart, Esq., from actual measurement by J. Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields:—

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Alluvial .....	15	0	Coal .....	0	6
Rock .....	15	0	Band .....	0	1
Coal, fine-grained splint coal with parting of bituminous coal—40 feet over sea-level, 6 feet to.....	5	6	Coal .....	0	6
Fire-clay, 5 feet 6 inches to.....	6	0	Band .....	0	1
Sandstone and shale .....	20	0	Coal .....	0	3
Coal (fine-grained and splint).....	2	4	Metal and fireclay .....	3	3
Fireclay .....	8	0	Various strata .....	30	0
Sandstone and shale.....	28	0	Coal .....	0	6
Coal .....	3	0	Various strata .....	23	0
Sandstone and shale.....	9	8	Coal with a parting .....	2	0
Coal .....	1	6	Distance between these two seams of coal not yet proved properly, 200 to 300 feet.		
Sandstone .....	21	0	Coal .....	1	10
Shale .....	5	0	Band of coal 3 feet .....	4	0
Coal .....	0	6	Band .....	0	9
Shale .....	1	6	Coal .....	1	4
Coal .....	2	3	Band .....	0	7
Band .....	0	1	Coal .....	0	10
Coal .....	2	0	Band .....	0	1
Rock and shale.....	1	6	Coal .....	0	6
Coal .....	2	0	Band .....	0	1
Band .....	0	2	Coal .....	0	5
Coal .....	0	5	Band .....	0	0 <sup>4</sup>
Band .....	0	2	Coal .....	0	10
Coal .....	0	5			
Band .....	0	2			
Coal .....	0	5			
Band .....	0	2			
					222 7 <sup>1</sup>

Referring to the above sections and the plan accompanying them, it will be found that we are in possession of inexhaustible supplies of coal, from the upper coal measures alone, for generations to come; the numerous rich and thick seams of coal found outcropping from underneath the upper coal measures in the Hunter River district not being included or shown on the plan and sections.

A very large quantity of coal from the upper coal measures (see sections) is situated above the sea-level, and can be worked, in many places in the Northern, Southern, and Western districts, by adits driven into the hill side. The lowest seam of coal shown on the section would not be more than 2,500 to 3,000 feet from the surface of the ground, at the centre or deepest part of the coal basin, at which depth mines are now being worked in Great Britain.

One seam of coal, 8 feet in thickness, under the 15,419 square miles or 8,686,160 statute acres, coloured pink on plan, should, after allowing one-third for loss and waste in getting, &c., yield 84,208,298,667 tons; which, at the present production of about 1,000,000 tons per annum in New South Wales, would last about 84,208 years, and at the present production of Great Britain (112,000,000 tons per annum), one 8-ft. seam of coal would last about 751 years.

The following is an account of the coal and cannel exhibits sent me by the different colliery proprietors, which I have forwarded to the Agent General, for the London International Exhibition.

#### NORTHERN DISTRICT.

##### *Specimen lettered A.*

Messrs. J. and A. Brown, New Lambton Colliery, near Newcastle. Block of coal (lettered A) 1 foot wide by 10½ feet in height, showing the quality and thickness of their working seam. It is lettered A, to show the position of the mine on a plan of the coal field which accompanies the specimen. It is a bituminous coal, specific gravity 1·26 to 1·32, lies at an angle of about 2°, has a southerly dip, and is much esteemed for steam, gas, house, fire, smelting, blacksmiths, and coking purposes. It belongs to the upper coal measures of the Hunter River district. (See No. 6 seam of Coal, Newcastle section.) This colliery raised 100,964 tons, valued at £48,383, in 1872.

##### *Specimen lettered K.*

The Revd. J. Nash, from his mine, near the Great Northern Railway, at Mount Wingen, county of Brisbane, and 108 miles by rail from the harbour of Newcastle. Pieces of coal 1 foot wide placed on the top of each other, showing the whole height of the seam to be 7 feet in thickness. This is a splint coal (almost approaching cannel), specific gravity 1·32, lies at an angle of 75°, and is worked by an adit driven into the hill side. It is sold for household and mill use in the neighbourhood of Wingen, Scone, and Murrurundi, and belongs to the lower coal measures, and has the usual New South Wales carboniferous marine fossil fauna above and below it.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT.

##### *Lithgow Specimen, lettered D, splint Coal.*

This specimen, showing the whole height of the seam of coal, is from the Eskbank Colliery, at Lithgow Valley, 96 miles by rail from the metropolis, belonging to Thomas Brown, Esq., M.L.A.

The mine is worked by an adit driven into the hill side, situated about half a mile from the Great Western Railway; the seam of coal is 10½ feet in thickness (see published section lettered D), has a specific gravity of 1·33, and dips at an angle of about 2° to the north-east. This colliery has the Government contract for supplying the locomotives and other engines on the mountain line of railway, and the coal is sold and used as a house, fire, steam, gas, and blacksmiths' coal, at Bowenfels, Bathurst, and the suburban and other towns near Sydney. Three other Companies are now opening out this same seam of coal at Lithgow Valley, where smelting works are proposed to be erected for the manufacture of copper; and preparations are now being made for opening out the same seam of coal at Piper's Flat, within 1 mile of the Wallerawang Railway Station. This extensive coal field has attracted great attention since the Railway has passed through it; and as it will very shortly be completed to within a few miles of the Cow Flat, Belmore, and other rich copper mines in the Western District, we may anticipate that in a few years the production of coal from this district will be very great; and it is most likely that Sydney and the suburban towns will receive their chief supplies of fuel therefrom, unless other mines should be opened out nearer Sydney.

The proximity of these mines to the Great Western Railway, their great thickness, and being able to work them by adits driven into the hill-side, gives the proprietors every advantage for working them cheaply.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

##### *Mount Pleasant Colliery, lettered H on plan.*

Specimen 6 inches wide, and 7 feet 6 inches in height, showing the whole height of the seam of coal worked at the Mount Pleasant Colliery, near Wollongong, belonging to Messrs. Byrnes, Howarth, Lahiff, and others. It is a semi-bituminous coal, 7 feet 6 inches in thickness, has a specific gravity of 1·33 to 1·35, and dips at an angle of about 2° to the north-west. It is an excellent steam and smelting coal, and is used by many captains of vessels in preference to the more bituminous coal of the Newcastle district. This may partly arise from its being of a harder nature, and some of the engineers imagining that there is a greater saving with properly constructed boilers, and that less space is required for it in the vessel. It has the usual New South Wales carboniferous marine fossil fauna lying below it, and is the No. 1 or uppermost seam of coal in this district (see vertical section lettered D).

There are three collieries working this seam of coal in the neighbourhood of Wollongong, namely, the Mount Pleasant, Osborne, Wallsend, and Bulli; and I have had notice of a new mine which is about to be opened out by Mr. Owen.

The Osborne, Wallsend, and Mount Pleasant, ship their coal at the Wollongong harbour, which is about 2½ to 3 miles distant by tramway from the mine. The harbour is about 440 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth, with an average depth at low-water of 14 feet; under the coal staiths it is 18 feet, so that vessels drawing that depth can enter at high-water and load under the staiths without hindrance.

The Bulli Colliery ship at their own jetty, and a tramway and incline brings down the coal from an adit situated about 400 feet above the sea-level.

## COAL CLIFF.

*Specimen lettered J.*

Block of coal 6 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches in height, showing the whole thickness of the seam of coal at His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave's mine at Coal Cliff, and adjoining the extensive selections of Messrs. Alex. Stuart & Company. It is a semi-bituminous coal, 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet in thickness, has a specific gravity of 1.35, dips to the north-east, has no clinker, makes very little smoke, would bear carriage well, and is a good steam, smelting, and household coal. It lies about 40 feet above the sea-level, is in close proximity to a proposed dock and shipping-place, is free from bands of stone or dirt, and therefore possesses great advantages for cheap and economical working. There is a rich bed of clay band iron ore lying about 800 feet above this seam of coal, and the owners of this and the adjoining property are now about opening out this coal mine, and propose making a breakwater and dock, and have steam colliers running between Melbourne, Sydney, and Coal Cliff.

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

Two large blocks of Boyhead cannel coal, yielding 17,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, from Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, and C. K. Moore, Esq.'s rich petroleum oil cannel coal deposit at Bathgate, near the Great Western Railway and Wallerawang Railway Station.

*Large Show-case lettered M, containing specimens, sections, and plan.*

Messrs. Mackenzie and Moore have also sent from their mine at Bathgate, Wallerawang, about 105 miles by rail from Sydney, specimens, plan, and sections, placed in juxta-position, for the purpose of illustrating the gradual mutations in their rich deposit of petroleum oil cannel coal. The sections are taken at the edge of the deposit, and where they are driving headings towards the centre of it. They are of great geological interest, as they show how indurated clay, black metal, and bituminous shale, gradually changes its character, and becomes coal or cannel coal, and *vice versa*. If the owners of other rich petroleum oil cannel coal deposits would send specimens and sections, illustrating the nature of them at the centre, midway, and edge, they would be of great scientific value, and very valuable for reference to any one seeking for them and forming an opinion as to the probable character of other deposits when those now being developed are worked out.

In 1866 I sent to the *Mining Journal and Oil Trade Review* a description and diagram of the deposits then found and being opened out in this Colony, in which I said,—“The diagram shows that by far the largest area of the cannel seam is worthless, and the seam is only good in isolated patches, generally at great distances apart. It generally gradually changes from good cannel of bituminous shale into hardened clay, ironstone, and clay with coal, &c.; and in the Grose Valley in some places it gradually changes from blue metal into bituminous shale and cannel, &c.” Since then I have given the subject great investigation; and the rich deposit of petroleum oil shale belonging to Mr. Graham, at American Creek, near Wollongong, has been worked out on the north-western edge of the patch, where it gradually changes from rich shale, yielding 60 gallons of crude oil to the ton, specific gravity 1.38, to a worthless indurated clay, specific gravity 1.92, containing a very small percentage of crude oil; and in several places in the New South Wales Shale Oil Company's mine where they have worked from the centre towards the edge of their deposit, the bottom or lower cannel, specific gravity 1.424, or thereabout, has run out; and where this takes place, the bottom part of their richest petroleum oil cannel coal, specific gravity, 1.065, which yields 160 gallons of crude oil per ton, has changed into coal of a specific gravity of 1.243. Thus—

Section taken at and near the centre of the deposit:—		Section taken nearer the edge of deposit in several places:—	
	ft. in.		ft. in.
Bituminous shale (tops) about .....	1 0	Bituminous shale (tops) about .....	1 0
Petroleum oil cannel coal, yielding 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, averages about .....	3 0	Petroleum oil cannel coal, yielding 160 gallons of crude oil per ton, and in one place 20 inches ...	2 0
Cannel coal (bottom) .....	6 in. to 1 0	Coal (specific gravity 1.243) .....	1 0

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE,

Examiner of Coal Fields.

## No. 1.

REPORT of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the Coal and Shale Mines in the various Districts of the Colony, and Accidents therein, for the six months ending 30th June, 1872.

## THE INSPECTOR OF COLLIERIES TO THE EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS.

Newcastle, 10 July, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to present to you this my six-monthly report on the state and condition of the various coal and shale mines in the Colony, and beg to state that of the sixteen collieries in operation in the Northern District at the close of last year, one of them has since been abandoned. However, the newly started shale mine near Murrurundi brings the number up to sixteen at present.

In the Southern District the number is the same as at close of last year, five coal and one shale mines = six. In the Western District there are only two coal and one shale mines at work, one coal mine having stopped lately = three. In all, twenty-two coal and three shale mines = twenty-five mines in working order at present.

*Present condition of the Mines.*

Under this important head I am glad to be able to repeat the favourable statements of my previous reports as to the commendable way the manager and proprietors continue to supply the mines with all necessary means for securing their workings, and wish I could make a similarly favourable statement respecting the ventilation of the mines. The following correspondence on the subject will afford a fair idea of the real state of the case, and the nature of the alterations required in the law on the subjects,

which were detailed at some length in my report on first half of the year 1870, the substance of which I beg to reproduce here, before the correspondence alluded to:—"The unsatisfactory condition complained of in the ventilation of the mines is chiefly due to the following causes:—Firstly. District air currents not faithfully carried into the proper sphere of action, through want and neglect of stoppings and air-doors. Secondly. Allowing the air currents to spread through large areas of old workings, where the air finds a constant supply of noxious gases as well as outlets into the returns. And, thirdly, turning off boards beyond the sweep of the currents." I feel satisfied that if the ventilation, or second general rule in the Coal Fields Act, were so altered as to secure the circulation of the present air currents, even, fresh, and undiminished into the innermost points of the air-ways, hole the pillars at the proper distances, and turn off no boards beyond the full sweep of the currents, a very great and necessary benefit would be conferred on the working miner, while the masters would find the extra expenses much less than they now suppose.

*Correspondence.*

Thomas Croudace, Esq., Lambton Colliery Manager.

Newcastle, 17 January, 1872.

Dear Sir,

On visiting your colliery to-day I was rather surprised to find the heading-flat in C. C. engine band so badly ventilated as to give the miners just ground for their sad complaints in the matter. The separating air-door was jamming fast against the off side rail and could not be closed, through which the body of the air current passed into the return, while the men inside suffered. It is a case of grievous neglect, which I trust you will remedy at once.

2. Your promises to make refuge places in your incline plane, pursuant to my notice of 28th October last, are still unfulfilled, both on the last extension of the cross-cut plane and top of the new or central one, regarding which matter I fear that legal proceedings will have to be taken.

Obediently yours, &c.,  
THOMAS LEWIS,  
Inspector of Collieries.

Thomas Croudace, Esq., Lambton Colliery Manager.

Newcastle, 20 June, 1872.

Dear Sir,

I regret having to repeat my complaints of 17th January last, of the unsatisfactory state of the ventilation in your heading flat. In replying to my letter of that date, you stated that the return air-way had been suddenly obstructed, which you thought partly accounted for the slackness of air I complained of, and after the removal of which you requested me to revisit the flat and the refuge places at my first opportunity, which I did, and found a temporary improvement in the ventilation, and the refuge places in progress.

2. In the same letter you said—"I have never had a man complain to me." In reply to which statement, I beg to say that when the men complain to myself I often ask them if they have spoken to the masters about the matter, and the invariable reply is—"We prefer having the hardship to running the risk of complaining to the masters." On this very delicate point I wish only to add that I deem it to be a most essential part of my duty to endeavour to get every cause of reasonable complaint removed as soon as possible, and avoid both the hardship and the supposed risk to the men.

3. On visiting your pit yesterday I was unprepared to find not only the heading flat, but also Dent's flat very dull and warm through slackness of air, in spite of the mighty volume of fresh air passing between the two suffering flats direct to the upcast, one-fourth of which well circulated would have rendered each flat everything that could be desired.

4. Knowing that you are more than equal to the task, I therefore urge you to employ the usual means to course the necessary portion of your excellent main current into and through the workings in each of the flats complained of.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS LEWIS,  
Inspector of Collieries.

Newcastle, 29 April, 1872.

J. B. Winship, Esq., Borehole Colliery Manager.

Dear Sir,

In my visit to your Galley C. C. Flat to-day I found the state of the ventilation very unsatisfactory, so much so that the lights burned with great difficulty in the top part of Sharp's Heading, wherein fire boards are working, and other places equally bad.

2. To render this peculiar district what the law requires that all places should be, it should receive a good separate current of fresh air faithfully circulated, which I am sorry to say is not the case at present, inasmuch as the already used current from the Galley Flat is mixed with this current, and the air doors are generally neglected. Hoping that this important matter may receive your immediate attention,—

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS LEWIS,  
Inspector of Collieries.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice, the manager removed some of the men from the part complained of, and took the necessary steps to effect a permanent improvement in the ventilation, the works of which are still in progress.

*Securing old Shafts.*

Newcastle, 31 May, 1872.

John Mitchell, Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor to call your immediate notice to the fact that two out of the three trial pits lately sunk by you and Mr. Burke at Four-mile Creek are open, and a source of danger to life and limb, which is a cause of complaints. Having spoken to your manager, Mr. E. Dixon, about the matter, who said he knew nothing about it, I hereby request you to have the said open pits and all other open pits, out of use and belonging to you, secured, as required by the 5th general rule, clause nine, in the Coal Fields Regulation Act of 1862.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS LEWIS,  
Inspector of Collieries.

I beg to be permitted here to suggest the desirability of adding another to the existing general rules, to make the owner of any land on which any trial pits may be sunk responsible for keeping the same secure.

*Refuge places.*

Up to the 27th ultimo the Co-operative Colliery manager had not completed the necessary and long promised refuge places on the part of the underground incline plane used for travelling road, notwithstanding his many promises to do so, both before and after my notice of 6th September last, referred to in my last half-yearly report. The whole history of the case I fully reported to yourself on 27th ultimo and 8th instant.

*Prosecutions.*

Prosecutions.

In my last six-monthly report I introduced a notice letter to the Woodfain Colliery manager, giving the history of the intermittent working of the pit since 1864, without a second opening, as required by the first general rule in clause nine of the Coal Fields Act of 1862, and urging compliance with the said rule to avoid extreme proceedings. However, finding the pit still working without a second opening, of which matter I had received serious complaints, owing to the miners having been detained below by reason of some derangement to the winding engine, and the late Coal Fields Examiner having sanctioned legal proceedings to be taken, on 30th January I summoned the manager, Mr. F. Curlewis, for a breach of the first general rule in said clause of said Act. The case came on for hearing on 16th February at East Maitland, and occupied the Court nearly all day. Ultimately the two sitting Magistrates disagreed in their decision. The manager and the proprietor having given the assurance that the pit had just been abandoned, I withdrew the charge, at the instance of my solicitor; there being no longer any danger to life or limb.

Accidents in Mines.

The present light list of only six separate accidents resulting in serious injuries to a similar number of persons—one fatal and five non-fatal—is very gratifying, and confirms my previous statement as to the good supply of the necessary materials for the mines to secure their working places, as well as proving an increased attention by the men themselves. The only fatal case happened to an experienced miner, named Noah Woolley, by a fall of coal, in the Wallsend pit, on March 11th, from the effects of which the poor man died on the 17th, which I duly reported at the time to the Lands Office, Sydney. The District Coroner (C. B. Ranclaud, Esq.) held the inquest on the body at Wallsend on 18th March, which I attended, after having made my usual personal examination of the scene of the accident, which was an ordinary board, 8 yards wide, seam 8 feet high, with two partings, one 4 feet and the other 6 feet from the bottom. The aspect of the place when I examined it confirmed the evidence of Joseph Cox, who worked mates with deceased at the time. "The facing was removed on the left half of the board, and about 6 feet of the other half undermined to an invisible cross sully facing, and a short sprag set above the lower parting, and a long prop under the upper lift. Deceased was at the time engaged in completing the undermining process, when the lower lift parted suddenly and unexpectedly below the short sprag, and discharged it; thus liberating the middle lift or band of coal, which, in its fall, caused the fatal injuries." The men had plenty of timber, &c., at hand. The colliery manager (J. Y. Neilson, Esq.) being cross-examined by myself, on oath, stated that the colliery special rule as to supplying timber, &c., and visiting the workings to see that they are properly secured, was strictly enforced. The accident being undoubtedly due to the unexpected and unusual parting of the bands, I, therefore, thought it my duty to recommend the manager to consider the propriety of endeavouring to induce the miners to set the short sprags below the lower parting in future. The jury returned a verdict—"Accidental death." Each of the five non-fatal accidents was duly investigated at the time. Three of them happened at the Waratah colliery,—one by falling under the waggons on surface; the second by a fall of coal; and the third by the sufferer being jammed between an air-door and frame, while passing through it in haste, from a heavy fall of roof, which caused an extraordinary rush of wind. The fourth, by a fall of coal in the Wollongong Mount Kiera mine. The fifth, and last, by being kicked by a pit horse while passing it in the New Lambton Colliery. Several lighter accidents were examined that cannot be considered as "serious bodily injuries." The usual classified list of accidents is annexed to the report.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS LEWIS,  
Inspector of Collieries.

A CLASSIFIED list of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in and about the New South Wales Collieries, during the six months ending 30th June, 1872.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Name of Sufferer.	Occupation.	Remarks on the nature and extent of Injuries.	Fatal falls of coal.	Non-fatal.		Total Fatal.	Total Non-fatal.
							Fall of coal.	Other causes.		
1	28 Feb.	Waratah	William M. Mollus	Screen labourer	Arm fractured by falling under waggons, near the screens.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	"	"	Joseph Hippon	Minor	Leg fracture; fall of working coal-seam.	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3	11 Mar	Wallsend	Noah Woolley	"	Fall of working coal-seam; died on 17th from the effects.	1	.....	.....	1	.....
4	24 April	Mount Kiera	Thomas Baxter	"	Leg fracture; fall of working coal-seam.	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5	10 May	Waratah	Samuel Jones	"	Arm fracture and severe bruises; jammed by air-door, driven by wind from heavy fall of roof.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
6	21 May	N. Lambton	Frank Williams	"	Leg fracture; kicked by a pit horse while passing it.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....						1	2	3	1	5

No. 2.

REPORT of the Inspector of Collieries on the Condition of the various Coal and Kerosene Shale Mines in New South Wales, and Accidents therein, for the Half-year ending 31 December, 1872.

THE INSPECTOR OF COLLIERIES TO THE EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS.

Newcastle, 10 January, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to present to you this my six-monthly report on the condition of the various Collieries in the Colony, and accidents therein, for the half-year ending 31 December, 1872.

Since my last half-yearly report, three small collieries, namely, Red Head, Rathwha, and Stony Creek, have suspended work in the Northern District, making the number working at present twelve coal and

and one shale mines. There is no change to report in the numbers in the Southern and Western Districts. In the former, four coal and one shale, and in the latter district, two coal and one shale mines; total, twenty-one mines.

*Present Condition of the Mines.*

Although the Mount Kiera Mine, Wollongong, is the only case of bad ventilation that demanded the prompt interference of the Inspector during the present term, yet, as set forth in my two-monthly reports to you, there is great room for improvement in the ventilation of our mines generally—which is plainly indicated in my previous half-yearly reports also. On 12th December last, I found the Mount Kiera Mine in such a deplorable state that I felt bound to communicate the fact at once to you by telegram, in the following terms:—"I found the whole of the Mount Kiera Mine and travelling road fouled to-day. Lights burned with great difficulty." I also sent the following notice to the Acting-manager on the subject, which I duly reported to yourself:—

Wollongong, 13 December, 1872.

To Mr. William Green, Acting-manager of the Mount Kiera Colliery.

Sir,

Having yesterday found the ventilation in all parts of your mine and travelling road so defective that the lights burned with great difficulty, which state is contrary to, and in violation of the second general rule in the Coal Fields Regulation Act of 1862, and there being at present no second opening whereby the men might pass out of the mine, according to the first general rule in said Act, which so much aggravates the former exit, that I must urge the withdrawal of the men until the mine be properly ventilated as required by the above-mentioned second general rule in said Act, &c., except what experienced miners you may require to reopen the obstructed air-way or to drive a fresh one.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LEWIS,

Inspector of Collieries.

The trial pits belonging to Mr. John Mitchell, near Four-mile Creek, were still unsecured on 30th October last, notwithstanding my notice of 31st May last calling on him to secure them, a copy of which notice appeared in my last six-monthly report, and which neglect is pointed out also in my subsequent two-monthly report to you.

*Accidents in Mines.*

The present list of casualties shows six separate accidents, resulting in serious injuries to a similar number of persons, three fatal and three non-fatal cases, besides six others, but very light cases, all of which I also duly investigated, and reported to you at the time.

The first fatal accident happened to an experienced miner named Patrick Long, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend Colliery, on 15th August. On the 16th August, E. Parnell, Esq., J.P., in the absence of the District Coroner, held a magisterial inquiry on view of the body, which I attended, after making my usual examination of the scene of the accident. The two miners examined at the inquest, deceased's own mate and one of the cross mates, gave evidence fully confirming my own evidence, both as to the state of the place and as to the good supply of timber, &c., as follows:—"The scene of the accident is a board just started, 8 yards wide, coal seam 8 feet high, the upper lift 2 feet thick, with a very smooth parting on top. I found several sprags set against the middle lift of the inner facing, one of which within 6 feet of the left rib side. The piece of coal which caused the accident is 2 feet square, and 5 or 6 cwt., and 8 from the upper lift in the left corner of the board, being the butt end of the facing; in falling, struck deceased on his back, while he was lying on the floor, undermining near the side, into another facing. The cross mates generally working cross shifts in another place, had worked in this board on Monday last, and had fired a shot in the left side in another outer facing, which had cracked and weakened the facing beyond which deceased and his mate worked, leaving only the butt-end to hang, without however thinking that the shot had weakened it. After deceased squared up the lower lifts underneath, there was then nothing to support the cracked butt-end, and while deceased was engaged in undermining the inner facing the said weakened coal fell on his back, doubling him up and thereby causing him fatal injuries in the abdomen." According to Dr. Sheeader's evidence, verdict—"accidental death."

The second fatal accident occurred to an experienced miner named William Edwards, by a fall of coal in the Co-operative Colliery, on 30th September. On the 1st October, the District Coroner, C. B. Ranclaud, Esq., held an inquest on the body, which I attended, having previously examined the scene of the misfortune, and gave the following evidence:—"The scene of this accident is an ordinary 8 yards board seam of coal, 8 feet high, in three lifts parting freely on top, the upper 2 feet 3 inches each, and the bottom lift 3½ feet in thickness. The facing is removed bodily on the left side of the board to within 5 feet of the right side where the lower lifts are partially worked, and the top lift allowed to hang. The piece of coal shown me as having caused the accident is a part of the upper lift, so allowed to hang, about 2½ feet long, 2¼ feet thick, and 1½ foot through, weighing about 5 cwt., which broke off within 2 feet of the rib side where the facing tails out to about one-half its ordinary thickness, less than 1 foot, and the coal "soft." The thinning out of the facing and the softness of the coal, I think, account for the coal breaking down as it did. Under the circumstances, the men ought to have felled the coal or secured it. Williams, deceased's mate, although slightly injured by the same fall of coal that caused the accident, attended the inquest, and being cross-examined by myself, said—"A large piece of the upper lift of coal was hanging uncut on the right side of the board; I proposed to deceased to sprag it; but he said that he would do it after cutting a little more of the lower lifts, and while so cutting, the coal fell and jammed him across the bowels against the board. Had the proposed sprag been set, of which we had plenty, I think the accident would not have happened."

The Colliery Manager, Mr. James Fletcher, being examined, said—"The Colliery Rules, as to visiting the workings daily, the proper supply of timber, &c., as well as that referring to the miners securing their places, are strictly enforced." Verdict—"accidental death." Rider added—"Through the men neglecting to sprag the coal, in violation of the colliery rules."

The third fatal accident befell an experienced miner named Robert Roddenbury, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend pit, on 8th October. I examined the scene of the accident, and attended the Coroner's inquest, held by the District Coroner, C. B. Ranclaud, Esq., on the 10th October, and gave the following evidence:—

evidence:—"The scene of the accident is an ordinary 8 yards board coal seam, 8 feet high, with a smooth parting on top; there being no partings in it the seam is therefore worked bodily. In the left side of the board lies about 2 tons of coal fallen. Found facing, cleared up to, and thinning slightly about the middle of the board. The nature of the coal worked is both soft, very open, loose, and lively, and likely to burst and break off undressed, as I think it must have done in this case. I observed plenty of timber, &c., lying about in the place."

William Roddenbury in his evidence said—"that his father, the deceased, and himself, were filling the coal skip when the accident happened—deceased on the left and witness on the right side of it—when a small piece of coal, about 14 lbs. weight, fell from the top part of the seam, near the middle of the board which was not undermined, and struck deceased on the back of his head, bringing his face to the ground." Thereby fracturing his skull, according to the medical evidence given at the inquest. The pit overman, Mr. Thomas Bousfield, on oath said—"That in the performance of his duty he had visited the board about 10 o'clock in the morning, a few hours before the accident, and considered it then in a satisfactory condition." Verdict—"accidental death."

The first of the three serious non-fatal accidents happened in the Bulli Colliery, Wollongong, by a small stone falling from the roof on the head of the sufferer and causing concussion of the brain. The other two occurred in the Borehole pit, by falls of coal, the one resulting in a collar-bone fracture, and the other a leg fracture.

The usual classified list of accidents is appended to this report.

I have, &c.,  
**THOMAS LEWIS,**  
 Inspector of Collieries.

A CLASSIFIED LIST of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in the New South Wales Collieries, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1872.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Name of Sufferer.	Occupation.	Remarks on nature and extent of Injuries.	Fatal falls of coal.	Non-fatal.		Total Fatal.	Total Non-fatal.
							Falls of coal.	Fall of stone.		
1	15 Aug.	Wallsend .....	Patrick Long .....	Miner .....	Killed by a fall of working coal seam	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	15 "	Bulli .....	Richard White .....	Overman .....	Concussion of the brain—fall of a small stone.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3	22 "	Borehole .....	George Young .....	Miner .....	Collar-bone fracture—fall of coal ...	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4	30 Sept.	Co-operative .....	William Edwards .....	" .....	Killed by a fall of the working coal seam.	1	.....	.....	1	.....
5	8 Oct.	Wallsend .....	Robert Roddenbury .....	" .....	Do. Do. ....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
6	4 Dec.	Borehole .....	James Coppard .....	" .....	Leg fracture by a fall of coal .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total .....						3	2	1	3	3

Will Mr. Lewis be good enough to give the names of the different coal and shale mines herein mentioned.—J. MACKENZIE, 16 January, 1873.

THE INSPECTOR OF COLLIERIES TO THE EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS.

Newcastle, 16 January, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the following notices, &c., you were pleased to send to me, namely:—In reference to the state of the ventilation in the Mount Kiera Colliery, Wollongong, and resuming work at the Bloomfield Colliery.

2. I have taken the liberty to interline, in my six-monthly report, the names of the three collieries lately stopped in the Northern District,—

And remain, &c.,  
**THOMAS LEWIS,**  
 Inspector of Collieries.



1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1872.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vict. No. 2, sec. 9.

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF,—

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Nineteenth Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 240,920 persons.

3. The system of exchanging specimens with the principal Foreign Museums is still maintained by the Trustees, who have received several valuable collections during the past year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

4. Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

5. In Appendix No. 4 will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the recipients.

6. Several valuable works, purchased out of the Endowment Fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

7. Two taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens:—

- 22 mammals,
- 175 birds,
- 4 reptiles (including two crocodiles),
- 4 fishes,
- 8 skeletons (including that of a sperm whale, 68 feet in length),

and in preserving from decay the numerous collections already exhibited for public inspection.

8. A large shed, erected for the preparation of the whale skeletons has been converted into a workshop, and every apprehension of the danger of fire is now removed from the main building. The expenses connected with these alterations have been defrayed from the Trustees Endowment Fund.

9. A series of photographs of the rarer specimens in the Museum collection, and plaster casts of interesting fossil remains, have been prepared and transmitted to the British Museum, the Trustees of which institution have advised the shipment of some valuable casts in return.

10. The mineralogical portion of the collection has been re-arranged, and many additions made to it since the last Report was submitted. Four large table cases have been purchased out of the Endowment Fund specially for the exhibition of mineral specimens, but many more cabinets are urgently required. There is no furniture for the further display of birds and insects, and the fossil remains are still exhibited in cabinets of a temporary character, out of keeping with the other furniture, for the construction of which a special sum of money was granted by the Legislature.

11. The mineralogical catalogue is in the hands of the Government Printer, but owing to pressure of other business it has not yet been finished.

12. The vacancies at the Board, occasioned during the last year, have been filled by the election of Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A., and of Captain Arthur Onslow, R.N., M.L.A. Professor Smith and Dr. Belisario have retired from the Board, and His Excellency the Governor has been elected in the place of Professor Smith. The second vacancy will be filled at the first meeting of the Board in 1873.

13. In their last four Reports the Trustees had occasion to observe that the number of visitors had much increased—that the collection was daily growing larger and more valuable—and that additional funds are absolutely essential to keep it in the same state and maintain order among the numerous visitors. Since then every available cabinet has been filled, and many specimens are consequently exposed alternately to dust and the moisture of the atmosphere, as well as to casual injury.

14. Appendix No. 1 contains an abstract of the receipts and payments of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1872.

15. Appendix No. 2 contains a list of the specimens received in exchange.  
 16. Appendix No. 3 contains a list of the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors.  
 17. Appendix No. 4 contains a list of the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions.  
 18. Appendix No. 5 contains a list of the books purchased for the Museum Library.  
 19. The Trustees have the honor to submit this, their Report, for the year 1872, and in testimony thereof have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, this third day of April, 1873.

GEORGE BENNETT, M.D.,  
 Chairman.

(I.S.)

GERARD KREFFT,  
 Curator and Secretary.

### APPENDIX No. 1.

#### CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the year 1872.

1872.		£	s.	d.	Dec. 31, 1872—	£	s.	d.
Jan. 3...	To cash, Colonial Treasury...	249	19	11	By balance .....	36	2	3
Feb. 1...	" " " " .....	158	6	7	" salaries .....	1,245	17	0
April 1...	" " " " .....	249	19	11	" petty cash, postage, keeping grounds in order, &c.	116	10	0
May 1...	" " " " .....	197	18	3	" construction of cabinets .....	70	2	0
July 1...	" " " " .....	249	19	11	" Taxidermist's department .....	93	7	4
" 1...	" " " " .....	39	11	7	" purchase of specimens .....	15	2	3
Aug. 14...	" " " " .....	39	11	7	" freight .....	11	10	2
Sep. 18...	" " " " .....	199	19	11	" books and periodicals, binding, printing, &c. ....	81	11	10
" 30...	" " " " .....	289	11	7	" ironmongery, iron and tin ware .....	38	12	10
" 3...	" " " " .....	39	11	7	" wood and coal .....	12	8	6
Nov. 1...	" " " " .....	39	11	8	" sundries .....	7	4	4
Dec. 2...	" " " " .....	39	11	7	" balance .....	65	5	7
		£	1,793	14	1	£ 1,793 14 1		
1873.								
Jan. 1...	To balance .....	£	65	5	7			

GERARD KREFFT,  
 Curator and Secretary.

### APPENDIX No. 2.

#### SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1872.

From Mr. Edward Saunders, London :—  
 15 species of Buprestis, from Madagascar.

From Mr. Francis P. Pascoe, London :—  
 50 species of Foreign Coleoptera.

From Mr. Henry Edwards, California :—  
 84 species of Coleoptera.

From Dr. Mess, Munich, Germany :—  
 454 species of Foreign Coleoptera.

#### BIRDS.

Falco peregrinus .....	1	Linota cannabina .....	2	Passer montana .....	2
Astur nisus .....	1	Corryllius enucleator .....	1	Acanthis linaria .....	2
Picus major .....	1	Silvia orphea .....	1	Acanthis carduelis .....	2
Cypselus melba .....	1	Muscicapa albicollis .....	1	Coccothraustes vulgaris .....	2
Cypselus apus .....	1	Muscicapa grisela .....	1	Silvia subalpina .....	1
Garrulus glandarius .....	1	Salicaria phragmitis .....	2	Silvia hortensis .....	1
Gecinus canus .....	1	Salicaria galactodes .....	1	Parus major .....	2
Yurdus migratorius .....	1	Salicaria palustris .....	1	Dryospiza serina .....	2
Lanius excubitor .....	2	Chlorospiza citrinella .....	2	Fringilla montifringilla .....	2
Petrochelidon saxatilis .....	1	Orites nivalis .....	2	Pyrgita petronia .....	3
Pyrrhula vulgaris .....	2	Muscicapa luetoosa .....	2		
Loxia curvirostra .....	2	Acanthus spinus .....	2		59
Chlorospiza chloris .....	2	Silvia turdoides .....	1		
Linota flavirostris .....	2	Passer domestica .....	2		

From

From Mr. Julius Haast, Christchurch, New Zealand:—

## BIRDS.

Creedion carunculatus.....	2	Rallus pectoralis.....	1	Sterna frontalis.....	2
Petroica albifrons.....	2	Ocydromus australis.....	1	Limosa uropygialis.....	2
Anthornis melanura.....	2	Graculus punctatus.....	3	Recurvirostra rubricollis.....	1
Glaucoptis cinerea.....	2	Spatula variegata.....	1	Podiceps rufpectus.....	1
Orthonyx ochrocephalus.....	2	Circus assimilis.....	2	Sterna antarctica.....	1
Certhiparus novæ-zealandiæ.....	2	Nestor meridionalis.....	1	Charadrius obscurus.....	1
Xenicus Stokesi.....	1	Ardea poiceloptera.....	2	Eudynamys taitiensis.....	1
Petroica macrocephala.....	1	Ardea sacra.....	1	Anarhynchus frontalis.....	2
Acanthisitta chloris.....	1	Hæmatopus longirostris.....	2	Charadrius bicinctus.....	2
Zosterops lateralis.....	2	Himantopus novæ-zealandiæ.....	4	Porzana sp.....	1
Anthus novæ-zealandiæ.....	2	Graculus brevirostris.....	2	—	—
Platyercus novæ-zealandiæ.....	2	Porphyrio melanotus.....	1	—	68
Platyercus auriceps.....	2	Larus dominicanus.....	1	—	—
Prothemadera novæ-zealandiæ.....	2	Larus scopulinus.....	3	—	—

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 3 April, 1873.GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

## LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1872.

## MAMMALS.

## PRESENTED BY

A Water-rat ( <i>Hydromys leucogaster</i> ).....	Mr. James Cook.
A Monkey ( <i>Cercopithecus</i> ).....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A Bat ( <i>Scotophilus</i> ).....	Mr. Robert Smith.
Fœtus of a Black Wallaby ( <i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i> ).....	Mr. D. A. Thomas.
Skull of a large Porpoise.....	Dr. James C. Cox, F.L.S.
Fœtus of a Mare.....	Mr. George J. Forster.
Skull of a Man, from New Caledonia.....	Mr. Wm. Lawson.
Two Rats ( <i>Mus decumanus</i> ).....	Mr. Henry Small.
Seven Phalangers ( <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> ).....	Mr. W. Croswick.
The pouch of a Native Cat ( <i>Dasyurus vicerrinus</i> ) with young.....	Mr. J. A. Thomas.
A Native Cat ( <i>Dasyurus vicerrinus</i> ).....	Mr. Ed. Campbell.
A White Poodle Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> ).....	Mrs. Fernandez.
A Skull of a Native Bear ( <i>Phascolarotos cinereus</i> ).....	Mr. Michael Tierney.
A Rat ( <i>Hapalotis albipes</i> ).....	Mr. C. Harpur.
A Rat ( <i>Hydromys leucogaster</i> ).....	Miss Amy M'Dougall.
A Native Cat ( <i>Dasyurus vicerrinus</i> ).....	Mr. J. C. Molloy.
A young Kangaroo attached to the teat.....	Mr. A. Thomas.
A Bandicoot ( <i>Perameles nasuta</i> ).....	Mr. S. Zollner.
A Bandicoot ( <i>Perameles nasuta</i> ).....	Mr. E. S. Hill, C.M.Z.S.
A Cotamungi ( <i>Nasua</i> ).....	Honorable Henry Parkes, M.L.A.
Three Antechini, a young Wallaby from the pouch, and the skeleton of a young Kangaroo ( <i>Macropus major</i> ).....	Dr. James C. Cox, F.L.S.

## BIRDS.

A Musk Duck ( <i>Biziura lobata</i> ).....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A Regent Bird ( <i>Sericulus melinus</i> ).....	
A Musk Duck ( <i>Biziura lobata</i> ).....	
A Brush Turkey ( <i>Talegalla Lathami</i> ).....	
A Rail from Lord Howe Island ( <i>Ocydromus sylvestris</i> ).....	
An Egyptian Goose ( <i>Anser spec. ?</i> ).....	Mr. F. Thompson.
A Dollar Bird ( <i>Eurystomus australis</i> ).....	
A Curlew ( <i>Namenius australis</i> ).....	
A Harrier ( <i>Circus Jardini</i> ).....	
An Owl ( <i>Athene Boobook</i> ).....	
A Diver ( <i>Podiceps australis</i> ).....	
Two Goatsuckers ( <i>Podargus humeralis</i> ).....	
An Owl ( <i>Athene Boobook</i> ).....	
A Land-rail ( <i>Rallus pectoralis</i> ).....	
A Black-shouldered Kite ( <i>Elanus arillaris</i> ).....	
An Eagle ( <i>Aquila audax</i> ).....	
A Pelican ( <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> ).....	
A Rail ( <i>Rallus pectoralis</i> ).....	
An Owl ( <i>Strix delicatulus</i> ).....	
A Coot ( <i>Fulica australis</i> ).....	
An Orange Dove ( <i>Ptilinopus</i> ).....	
A Maccaw.....	Charles Moore, Esq., F.Z.S. & C.
A Woodhen ( <i>Ocydromus sylvestris</i> ).....	
Two Albatrosses ( <i>Diomedea exulans</i> ).....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A Young Emu ( <i>Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ</i> ).....	
A South Sea Island Parrot ( <i>Psittacus</i> ) and a Pheasant ( <i>Phasianus</i> ).....	Mr. James Williams.
A Snake Bird ( <i>Plotissus</i> ).....	

## REPTILES.

A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ).....	Mr. Albert Renny Simpson.
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ).....	Mr. J. S. Andrews.
A Brown-banded Snake ( <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> ).....	
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ).....	Mr. J. May.
A Night Lizard ( <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ).....	Mr. John Parson.
A Tree Snake ( <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> ).....	Mr. Edwin M'Intosh.
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ).....	Mr. John A. Wiseman.
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ).....	Mr. Wilton Burton.
A Lizard ( <i>Cyclodus gigas</i> ).....	Capt. Stackhouse, R.N.
A Lizard ( <i>Himulia</i> ).....	Mr. Joseph H. Ward.

REPTILES—

## REPTILES—continued.

PRESENTED BY

A Brown Snake ( <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ) .....	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
A Collection of living Snakes ( <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> and <i>Hoplocephalus variegatus</i> ) ..	Mr. H. H. Bradley.
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ) .....	Mr. George Arkey.
A Lizard ( <i>Mocca</i> ) .....	Dr. Ward.
Two Lizards ( <i>Cyclodus gigas</i> and <i>Diplodactylus</i> ) .....	Mr. James D. Cox.
A Lizard ( <i>Stiphos equalis</i> ) .....	Mr. R. Want.
A Pygopus ( <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ) .....	Mr. D. A. Thomas.
A young Brown-banded Snake ( <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ) .....	Mr. W. Davis.
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) and a Black Snake ( <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> ) ..	Mr. George Newcombe, junr.
A Lizard ( <i>Grammatophora muricata</i> ) .....	Mr. Wm. Davies.
A Lizard ( <i>Hinulia</i> ) with malformed tail .....	Mr. Charles Hunt.
A Snake ( <i>Egygus Bibronii</i> ) .....	{ Lieutenant Murylian, R.N., H. M. S.
	"Basilik."
A Brown Snake ( <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ) .....	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
A Lizard ( <i>Hinulia</i> ) .....	Mr. Henry Head.
A Lizard ( <i>Chloroscyrtus fasciatus</i> ) .....	Mr. A. F. Ryan.
A Lizard ( <i>Phyllurus</i> ) .....	Mr. John Lewis.
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ) .....	Dr. Mackenzie.
Two Snakes ( <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> ) .....	Dr. James C. Cox, F.I.S.
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ) .....	Mr. D. L. Welch.
A Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	Mr. Motherstone.
A Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	Mr. J. M. Ford.
A Night Lizard ( <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ) .....	Mr. John Batty.
A Lizard ( <i>Hinulia elegans</i> ) .....	Mr. Ambrose Russell.
Three Lizards ( <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> , <i>Phyllurus milusii</i> , <i>Diplodactylus ornatus</i> ) .....	Dr. Jno. M. Creed, M.J.A.
A Water Lizard ( <i>Physignathus lesicavii</i> ) .....	Rev. R. L. King.
A Lizard ( <i>Moloch horridus</i> ) .....	Mr. Roach.
A new species of Crocodile ( <i>Crocodylus johnsonii</i> ) .....	Mr. J. G. Blaxland.

## FISHES.

A Silver Eel ( <i>Muraena</i> ) .....	Mr. J. J. Walton.
A Toad-fish ( <i>Tetrodon</i> ) .....	Mr. R. Heeney.
A Fish ( <i>Salarias</i> ) .....	Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.C.
A Fish ( <i>Gobius</i> )? .....	Mr. Fitzhardinge.
Two Fishes ( <i>Gobius</i> ) .....	Mr. John Blaxland.
Two Fishes ( <i>Galaxias</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Houston.
The milk of a <i>Ceratodus</i> ( <i>Ceratodus forsteri</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Sheridan.
A Fish ( <i>Uranoscopus</i> ) .....	W. B. Dalley.
Seven Fishes of the genus <i>Chromis</i> , <i>Plectropoma</i> , <i>Anguilla</i> , &c. ....	Mr. J. O'Brien.
Two large Pipe Fishes ( <i>Fistularia</i> ) .....	Mr. Michael Chapman, Mayor of Sydney.

## CRUSTACEANS.

A Crab .....	Mr. F. A. Johnson.
A Crab .....	Mr. A. A. Robinson.
A Crab .....	Mr. J. Sheridan.

## FOSSIL REMAINS.

Portion of the upper jaw of a species of <i>Zygomathurus</i> .....	Mr. Frederic Lewis Lane.
Portion of the jaw of a gigantic Kangaroo .....	Dr. Jno. M. Creed, M.L.A.
A series of fragments of fossil teeth of a species of <i>Diprotodon</i> .....	Mr. Roderick Murchison.
Fragments of the upper jaw of a species of <i>Zygomathurus</i> .....	Mr. F. Lewis Lane.
Fragments of the skull with two molar teeth of a species of <i>Zygomathurus</i> .....	Mr. Williams, Crown Solicitor.
Fragments of vertebrae of a large extinct Lizard .....	Dr. Jno. M. Creed, M.L.A.
Fossil remains of Tortoises and Crocodilians .....	Mr. W. Chatfield, junior.

## MINERALS.

Copper Ore from Queensland .....	Mr. J. J. Thompson.
A fragment of Auriferous Quartz .....	Mr. D. Wilson.
A series of samples of Tin Ore from New England .....	Mr. W. Langley.
Specimens of Gold, Silver, and Tin bearing minerals .....	Mr. W. Twemlow.
Iron Pyrites .....	Mr. Andrew Crawford.
Tin Ore from the Ellismore Company and the Glen Lode Company .....	Mr. W. H. Hargrave.
Tin Ore from New England .....	Mr. J. P. Huxham.
Tin Ore from Tuunt .....	Mr. Joseph Mandelson.
A large block of Coal from a seam 8 feet in thickness .....	Directors of the Waratah Company.
A large collection of Tin Ore from New England .....	Mr. James S. Bray.
Specimens of Tin Ore and Galena .....	Mr. A. J. C. Dumaresque.
Copper Ore from the Peabody Mine .....	Messrs. Tucker & Co.
Gold-bearing Quartz from Major's Creek .....	Mr. Samuel B. M'Phail.
Gold-bearing Titanic Iron Sand and various samples of Rock specimens from Murrumbidgee .....	Mr. McLean.
Silver Ore from the Moruya Silver Mine .....	Mr. Francis Guy.
Molybdens and Graphite .....	Mr. W. Twemlow.
Tin Ore from Ruby Creek .....	Mr. John Bambrery.
Ironstone from a dyke at Balmain .....	Mr. J. L. Montague.
Specimens of Tin Ore .....	Mr. J. Jenkins.
Specimens of Coal Shale .....	Dr. Tibbits.
Specimens of Tin Ore .....	Mr. P. H. Henderson.
Specimens of Tin Ore .....	Mr. J. B. Lowe.
Specimens of Rubies .....	Mr. James A. Dixon.
Specimens of Tin Ore .....	Captain Edwards.
Silix with traces of gold in it .....	Mr. R. Adams.
A sample of Auriferous Quartz, Auriferous Calcite, and Copper and Silver Ore from South America .....	Mr. R. M. Ferguson.
Auriferous Quartz from the Golden Lion Reef .....	Mr. Thomas E. Willis.
Gold-bearing Calcite .....	Messrs. Gordon, Roche, & Co.
Specimens of Copper Ore .....	Mr. A. T. Ryan.
Specimens of Copper .....	Mr. Thomas Halloran.
Copper specimens from the Peelwood Company .....	Mr. Geo. A. Russell.
A collection of Rock specimens .....	Mr. J. Coates.
Tin Ore .....	Cape Harding Mining Co.
Tin Ore .....	Mr. Wm. Langley.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL

## ETHNOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS.

A "Mallicolo Devil" from the New Hebrides .....	.....
A Stone Hatchet and two specimens of Wood .....	.....
A Stone Hatchet .....	.....

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 3 April, 1873.

## PRESENTED BY

Mr. Littlejohn.  
Mr. Edward Palmer.  
Mr. D. A. Thomas.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## SPECIMENS SENT IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1872.

To Mr. Julius Haast, Christchurch, New Zealand:—

## BIRDS.

Menura superba .....	1	Ardea pacifica .....	1	Sericulus melinus .....	1
Haliastur sphenurus .....	1	Lobivanelus lobatus .....	1	Spherotheres australis .....	2
Talagallus lathamii .....	1	Carpophaga magna .....	2	Chalcophaps chrysochloris .....	2
Leucosarcia picata .....	1	Eudynamys flindersi .....	2	Rallus pectoralis .....	2
Malacorhynchus membranaceus .....	1	Scythrops novae hollandiae .....	1	Graucalus melanops .....	1
Anas punctata .....	1	Corvus australis .....	1	Eurystomus australis .....	1
Chenopus atratus .....	1	Astur novae hollandiae .....	2	Dicrurus bractentus .....	1
Phalacrocorax carboideus .....	1	Astur approximans .....	1	Psophodes crepitans .....	1
Biziura lobata .....	1	Accipiter torquatus .....	1	Monarcha carinata .....	1
Anas superciliosa .....	1	Athene boobook .....	1	Ptilotis chrysolis .....	1
Spatula rhynchotis .....	1	Podargus humeralis .....	1	Rhipidura motacilloides .....	1
Nyroca australis .....	1	Thalasseus poliocercus .....	2	Eopsaltria australis .....	1
Porphyrio melanotus .....	1	Glottis glottoides .....	2	Erythrodryas rosea .....	1
Otis australis .....	2	Platycercus eximius .....	1	Donacola castaneothorax .....	1
Pelicanus conspicillatus .....	1	Pezoporus formosus .....	1		
Myzosteria australis .....	1	Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus .....	2		55

1 skeleton of a Sea Eagle and 1 Kangaroo (*Macropus major*.)

To Mr. V. de Robillard, Port Louis, Mauritius:—

## BIRDS.

Pandion leucoccephalus .....	1	Euphonia elegans .....	1	Glyciphila fulvifrons .....	
Jeracides berigora .....	1	Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus .....	2	Myiagra nitida .....	1
Athene boobook .....	1	Sericulus melinus .....	2	Merops ornatus .....	1
Podargus humeralis .....	1	Platycercus pileatus .....	1	Plectorhyncha lanceolata .....	1
Biziura lobata .....	1	Platycercus eximius .....	1	Chrysococcyx lucidus .....	2
Anas superciliosa .....	1	Aprosmictus erythropterus .....	1	Malurus elegans .....	1
Nyroca australis .....	2	Polyteles melanura .....	1	Malurus melanocephalus .....	1
Talagallus lathamii .....	1	Trichoglossus pusillus .....	1	Amdina lathamii .....	1
Menura superba .....	1	Trichoglossus conocephalus .....	2	Estrela temporalis .....	1
Calyptorhynchus leachi .....	1	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus .....	1	Zosterops dorsalis .....	1
Calyptorhynchus funereus .....	1	Trichoglossus swainsoni .....	2	Sericornis frontalis .....	1
Scythrops novae hollandiae .....	1	Pomatorhinus temporalis .....	2	Chelidon arborea .....	1
Malacorhynchus membranaceus .....	1	Pachycephala pectoralis .....	2	Eopsaltria australis .....	1
Carpophaga magna .....	1	Pachycephala gutturalis .....	2	Myzomela sanguinolenta .....	1
Lopholaimus antarcticus .....	1	Halcyon macleani .....	1	Stipitarius malachurus .....	1
Leucosarcia picata .....	2	Halcyon sanctus .....	1	Pardalotus melanocephalus .....	1
Ardea novae hollandiae .....	1	Cuculus cioceraceus .....	1	Pardalotus striatus .....	1
Plotus novae hollandiae .....	1	Hiaticula nigrifrons .....	1	Melithreptus lunulatus .....	1
Nycticorax caledonicus .....	1	Hiaticula ruficapilla .....	1	Sittella pileata .....	1
Ardea pacifica .....	1	Myzantha garrula .....	1	Rhipidura albicapsa .....	1
Recurvirostra rubricollis .....	1	Cincloramphus rufescens .....	1	Oriolus viridis .....	1
Chladorhynchus pectoralis .....	1	Anthus australis .....	1	Spherotheres australis .....	1
Phalacrocorax melanoleucus .....	1	Petroica bicolor .....	1	Geopelia humeralis .....	1
Scolopax australis .....	1	Climacteres scandens .....	1	Eurystomus australis .....	2
Rallus pectoralis .....	1	Climacteres picumnus .....	1	Graucalus melanops .....	1
Podiceps gularis .....	1	Artamus sordidus .....	2	Cracticus nigrogularis .....	1
Gymnorhina tibicen .....	1	Dicrurus bractentus .....	1		
Corcorax leucopterus .....	1	Campophaga karu .....	1		102
Eudynamys flindersi .....	1	Ptilotis auricomis .....	2		
Chlamydera maculata .....	1	Ptilotis leucotis .....	2		

## REPTILES.

29 specimens.

## COLEOPTERA.

131 species, and specimens 252.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

50 species and specimens—87.

To Mr. Henry Edwards, San Francisco:—

## COLEOPTERA.

100 species and specimens—180.

To Mr. F. G. Waterhouse, South Australia:—

1 Fish (*Ceratodus Forsteri*.)

## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

To the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, U.S. :—

2 specimens of the *Ceratodus Forsteri* :—  
1 Spirit specimen.  
1 Skeleton.

To the British Museum, London :—

A series of Photographs of Fossil remains and of Skulls and Skeletons of rare Australian Mammals ;  
also 3 Skulls of *Halmaturus Mastersii*.  
3 Skulls *Halmaturus Bennettii*.  
1 " *Halmaturus ruficollis*.  
1 Skeleton *Halmaturus Mastersii*.

To Mr. W. J. Williams, London :—

50 Australian Birds in spirits.

Mr. Edward S. Hill, Sydney :—

1 *Didunculus strigirostris*.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 3rd April, 1873.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

LIST OF BOOKS PURCHASED OUT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND FOR  
THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2 parts, folio.—Gould : Birds of Great Britain.            | 1 part, 8vo.—Linnæan Soc. Botany.   |
| 3 parts, 8vo.—Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. | 6 parts, 8vo.—Blattarie.  |
| 12 parts, 8vo.—Philosophical Magazine.                     | 1 part, 8vo.—Seals and Whales. (Supplement.)                                  |
| 12 parts, 8vo.—Annals of Natural History.                  | 1 vol., 8vo.—Catalogue of Ruminant Mammalia.                                  |
| 12 parts, 4to.—Athenæum.                                   | 1 vol., 8vo.—Cotta : Rocks classified.  |
| 1 part, 8vo.—The Ibis.                                     | 1 vol., 8vo.—Cotta : Ore deposits.  |
| 3 parts, 4to.—Reeve's "Iconica."                           | 1 vol., Royal 8vo.—Dana : System of Mineralogy.                               |
| 3 parts, 8vo.—Entomol. Soc. Trans.                         | 2 vols., Royal 8vo.—Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. |
| 8 parts—Masters' Cat. of Australian Coleoptera.            | 1 part, 8vo.—Linnæan Soc. Botany. (No. 68.)                                   |
| 1 vol., 8vo.—Zoological Record, 1870.                      | 1 vol., 8vo.—Hemiptera Heteroptera (No. 5.)                                   |
| 1 vol., 8vo.—Hand-list of Birds.                           | 1 vol., 4to.—Shield Reptiles.   |
| 1 vol., 4to.—Transactions (3 parts) Linnæan Society.       |   |
| 1 vol., 8vo.—Catalogue of Hemiptera Heteroptera.           |   |

Australian Museum,  
3rd April, 1873.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

1873-4.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE SYDNEY MUSEUM;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
18 *May*, 1874.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

451--a

[4c.]

1873-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 85. TUESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1874.

13. THE SYDNEY MUSEUM:—Mr. Cooper moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, "and leave to sit during any adjournment of the House," to inquire into and report upon the condition and system of management of the Sydney Museum.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Allen, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Burns, Mr. Forster, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Terry, Mr. Garrett, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
- Mr. Forster moved, That the Question be amended, by the omission of the words "and leave to sit during any adjournment of the House."
- Debate continued.
- Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.
- And Mr. Phelps requiring that the Committee be appointed by Ballot,—
- Question,—That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the condition and system of management of the Sydney Museum,—put and passed.
- Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and Mr. Speaker declared the following to be the Committee duly appointed:—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Allen, Captain Onslow, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Combes, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Forster, Mr. Burns, and Mr. Cunneen.

VOTES NO. 92. FRIDAY, 6 MARCH, 1874.

6. THE SYDNEY MUSEUM:—Mr. Cooper (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on the Sydney Museum be authorized to make visits of inspection to, and hold inquiries at, the Sydney Museum.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 136. MONDAY, 18 MAY, 1874.

2. THE SYDNEY MUSEUM:—Mr. Cooper, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report the condition and system of management of the Sydney Museum was referred on 24th February, 1874, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1873-4.

## THE SYDNEY MUSEUM.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 24th February, 1874,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the condition and system of management of the Sydney Museum, and to whom was given, on the 6th March, 1874, authority to make visits of inspection to, and hold inquiries at, the Sydney Museum,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee have, in making this investigation, held eighteen meetings, and examined the witnesses named in the margin\*, including several of the Trustees, officers, and servants of the institution. They have also inspected the Museum premises.

2. Your Committee consider that the buildings are unsuitable for the purposes of a Museum of Natural History. The old hall, fronting William-street, is in many respects convenient; but the new wing, facing College-street, and built at considerable cost as part of a design to be hereafter completed, is extremely defective. The edifice is too high and too narrow; the approaches from the street are incommodious; the windows are wrongly placed and faulty in design; the interior is crowded with heavy pillars, which waste the space and obstruct the light; the internal walls are broken by angles and recesses; there is a useless gallery above the second floor; and there is in every part of the building abundant evidence of the architect's desire to subordinate utility to ornament.<sup>a</sup> The interior of a Museum should be as nearly as possible rectangular, and devoid of such adornments as needlessly occupy room and tend to dwarf the exhibits. The fittest kind of ornamentation is that which is accomplished by the judicious arrangement of the exhibits themselves. It is therefore desirable that the defects which are apparent in this building should not be imitated in those portions of the structure which have yet to be erected. Suggestions have been made that this wing—ill adapted as it is for its present service—could be turned to better use as a Public Library, with which might be connected an Academy of Art and a Technological Museum; and it has been pointed out to your Committee that the alterations necessary to effect this change would be neither extensive nor costly.<sup>b</sup>

3. The old building, facing William-street, is said to be in bad repair, the staircases being unsafe, the skylight leaky, and the drainage so bad that in wet weather the basement story is often flooded and always damp. The back premises, including the outer workshop, are in a condition which is the reverse of creditable<sup>c</sup>; but it appears that the funds placed at the disposal of the managing body of the Museum are not sufficient to allow of any expenditure for repairs<sup>d</sup>. There is, owing also to the want of funds, an insufficiency of show-cases, and from this cause many valuable specimens cannot be displayed. The wall cases in the old building are very defective, and do not sufficiently protect the exhibits; while the cases in the new wing are both costly and ill designed.<sup>e</sup>

4. The collection is upon the whole good, particularly as regards the Fauna of Australia, but neither the vertebrate nor invertebrate animals of other Countries are sufficiently represented. To make the Museum what it ought to be in this respect, as a general zoological and mineralogical collection, more money is required; for without increased means its progress must be, as hitherto, slow, tedious, and unsatisfactory.

5. The management of the Museum is vested by Act of Parliament in a Board of twenty-four Trustees, who have supreme control over the institution. Eleven of these

\* Barnes, Mr. Henry.  
Barnes, Mr. Robert.  
Barnet, James, Esq.  
Bennett, Geo., Esq., M.D.  
Brasier, Mr. John.  
Cox, J. C., Esq., M.D.  
Cress, J. M., Esq., M.P.  
Edwards, Capt. Charles.  
Fortescue, George, Esq., M.B.  
Gillespie, Miss Ellen.  
Hargraves, Mr. W. H.  
Krefft, Gerard, Esq.  
Lyons, Mr. Patrick.  
Macleay, Wm., Esq., M.P.  
Masters, Mr. George.  
O'Grady, Mr. Michael.  
Scott, Alex. Walker, Esq.  
Stephen, Sir Alfred, Knight, C.B.  
Thorpe, Mr. John.  
Wallis, William, Esq.

<sup>a</sup> Krefft, 8, 11, 13, 16, 25, 26; Masters, 118; Bennett, 1876; Macleay, 2321; Stephen, 2343; Cox, 2967; Scott, 3050, 3053; Wallis, 3149; Hargraves, 2307.

<sup>b</sup> Krefft, 307; Fortescue, 2213; Cox, 2966; Scott, 3064; Wallis, 3147.

<sup>c</sup> Krefft, 28, 37, 43, 45.

<sup>d</sup> Cox, 2956; Scott, 3031.

<sup>e</sup> Krefft, 27, 311, 314, 465.

Act 17 Vic., No. 2

these gentlemen are Government officials, holding their positions upon the directory *ex-officio*; one is a Crown trustee; and the remaining twelve are elective—that is to say, any vacancies which may occur among them are filled up by vote of the whole body.<sup>a</sup> They are required to meet once a month for the transaction of ordinary business, and when any matter of urgency demands it, special meetings are held. Sub-committees of the Board are also sometimes appointed; and there is an Exchange Committee, which authorizes the exchange of specimens with other Museums, or with private persons<sup>b</sup>.

6. There can be no doubt that the management of the Museum under the system just stated has of late years been far from efficient; the Trustees have been most irregular in their attendance at the monthly meetings, and they seem to have been culpably lax in their supervision and control of the Curator.

7. Your Committee, however, though they believe that the Trustees of the Museum are justly open to censure for neglect of duty, must acquit them of all the other charges which were stated or insinuated against them. It was stated in your Honorable House, as the main reason why the present inquiry should be granted, that some Trustees had used their position as Trustees for the benefit of themselves and to the injury of the institution. There seems to be no truth in any of these or other charges which have been made against the Trustees by the Curator. Two of the Trustees (Mr. Parkes and Sir Alfred Stephen) appear to have had work done for them in the institution, but there is no evidence to show that they were cognizant of the fact, while the Curator (who, to judge from the evidence of most of the witnesses examined, is a most unfit man for a position of trust) is shown to have himself ordered the work to be done.

8. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the kind of reform which should be made in the present system of management. Some persons suggest that the Trustees should be abolished altogether, and that the Museum should be placed in charge of a Curator responsible to the Government; others think that such a plan would be inefficient, but advocate a reduction of the number of the present Board, holding the opinion that such a modification of the system now in vogue would secure satisfactory results.<sup>c</sup> With respect to matters of detail, it has been suggested that the Curator should give lectures to the public; that a Secretary should be appointed to conduct correspondence, keep accounts, and take minutes of the proceedings; that proper catalogues descriptive of the specimens should be prepared, and that the work of the institution should be given out, and not done upon the premises, as it now is.<sup>d</sup>

9. Your Committee have, upon due consideration, agreed to the following recommendations:—

1. That the Act of Parliament 17 Vic. No. 2 should be repealed.
2. That a competent Curator, appointed by the Government, should have complete charge of the property of the Museum, subject to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
3. That a Board of Directors should be appointed by Government to assist, advise, and control the Curator in such matters as the purchase and exchange of specimens, the publication of scientific works and catalogues, and the general scientific arrangement of the collection.
4. That such Board should consist of not more than six members, two of whom should retire annually, and should be eligible for re-appointment after a period of twelve months.
5. That the Curator should be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Directors.
6. That a new wing should be added to the building, to be used as a Museum of Natural History, built on a plan better suited than the present edifice for the exhibition of the collection, and economy of space.
7. That the new building, now occupied by the Natural History collection, should be utilized as an Academy of Art and a Technological Museum.
8. That a temporary Art Gallery should be erected upon the site set apart for that purpose, and shown in the Plan appended to this Report.
10. The Committee desire also to direct attention to the insufficiency of the funds upon which the maintenance of the Museum depends.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 14th May, 1874.

WALTER H. COOPER,  
Chairman.

<sup>a</sup> Kreffl, 122; Bennett, 1867; Fortescue, 2064; Stephen, 2560.

<sup>b</sup> Bennett, 1964, 1867, 1820, 1826, 1828, 1845; Fortescue, 2055; Stephen, 2370, 2376; Cox, 2871; Kreffl, 124, 345.

<sup>c</sup> Scott, 3043; Cox, 2939; Macleay, 2620, 2513.

<sup>d</sup> Kreffl, 167; Bennett, 1905; Scott, 3046; Cox, 2948; Fortescue, 2226.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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TUESDAY, 3 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper,		Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Allen,		Mr. Burns,
Captain Onslow,		Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Cooper called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Gerard Krefft, Esq., and Mr. George Masters be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

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WEDNESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Stewart,		Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Captain Onslow,
	|	Mr. Allen.

Gerard Krefft, Esq. (*Curator of the Australian Museum*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Gerard Krefft, Esq., and Mr. George Masters be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 5 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,		Captain Onslow,
Mr. Combes,	|	Mr. Lucas.

Gerard Krefft, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

\* Motion made (Mr. Lucas) and Question,—That the Chairman take the usual steps to obtain leave for this Committee to make visits of inspection to the Australian Museum,—*put and passed*.Mr. George Masters (*late Assistant Curator of the Australian Museum*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. Robert Barnes, Mr. Henry Barnes, and Mr. Tost, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

---

FRIDAY, 6 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Henry Barnes (*Taxidermist*) called in and examined.

During the examination of this witness, Mr. Burns having taken objection to the mode in which the Chairman put certain questions,—

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Witness recalled, and examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

Mr.

Mr. Robert Barnes called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. Robert Barnes, Mr. Michael O'Grady, and Mr. Thorpe, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

*TUESDAY, 10 MARCH, 1874.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Cunneen,		Mr. Combes,
Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Allen.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to Committee to pay visits of inspection to the Australian Museum, *read* by the Clerk.

Mr. Robert Barnes called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John Thorpe (*Taxidermist*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Michael O'Grady (*Museum Messenger*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. Michael O'Grady, Detective Lyons, and Miss Ellen Gillespie, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

*WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH, 1874.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Allen,
Captain Onslow,		Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Burns,		Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Michael O'Grady called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Miss Ellen Gillespie called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Patrick Lyons (*Detective Police Officer*) called in and examined.

During his examination, this witness pointed out that if he should give evidence in reference to the recent gold robbery at the Museum, it may interfere with the course of justice.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Witness re-called, and, informed that the Committee had decided not to further examine him at present on the subject of the gold robbery.

Witness further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Dr. Bennett, Mr. George Masters, and Mrs. Meckel, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

*THURSDAY, 12 MARCH, 1874.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Stewart,		Mr. Combes,
Mr. Macleay,		Captain Onslow,
		Mr. Cunneen.

Mr. George Masters called in and further examined.

During the examination of this witness, Mr. Macleay having taken objection to a certain question put by the Chairman,—

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Captain Onslow*) and Question,—“That the question ‘In that declaration did you represent that the person accompanying you was your wife’ be not put”—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Combes,		Mr. Cunneen.
Captain Onslow,		
Mr. Lucas.		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On

On Committee desiring to recall witness, it was found that he was not in attendance.  
Chairman *read* letter from Mrs. Meckel, having reference to the subject under consideration, and informing the Committee that she could not leave her business to attend their summons.

George Bennett, Esq., M.D. (*a Trustee of the Australian Museum*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Dr. Bennett and Dr. Fortescue be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Two o'clock*.]

FRIDAY, 13 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Stewart,	|	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Allen,	|	Mr. Burns.

George Fortescue, M.D. (*a Trustee of the Australian Museum*), called in and examined.

During the examination of this witness, Mr. Lucas having taken objection to the line of examination adopted by the Chairman,—

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated, and decided as to line of examination.

Witness recalled, and examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

George Bennett, Esq., M.D., called in and further examined.

During the examination of this witness, objection being taken to the mode of examination,—

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated, and decided as to mode of examination.

Witness recalled, and examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B., be summoned, and William Macleay, Esq., M.P., be requested to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 18 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Stewart,	|	Captain Onslow.

William Macleay, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. (*a Trustee of the Australian Museum*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Macleay, Esq., M.P., further examined in his place.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (Mr. Macleay) and Question,—That copies of the evidence given by Mr. Krefft before the Committee be supplied to Mr. A. W. Scott and Dr. Cox,—*put and passed*.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. W. H. Hargraves and Mr. Joseph Brazier be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Two o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 19 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Cunneen,
Captain Onslow,	|	Mr. Macleay,
	Mr. Allen.	

Mr. William Henry Hargraves called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Joseph Brazier called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 20 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Lucas,	|	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Combes,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Allen,	|	Mr. Stewart.

Committee proceeded to the Australian Museum on a visit of inspection, and having returned to No. 3 Committee Room,—

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Captain Edwards, A. W. Scott, Esq., and Dr. Cox, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Stewart.

Captain Edwards called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Charles Cox, Esq., M.D. (*a Trustee of the Australian Museum*), called in and examined.

Witness handed in the following documents in reference to the Sun-fish, presented by him and others to the Museum,—Letter from Mr. B. Skinner, Letter from Mr. Krefft, and Duplicate Bill of Messrs. F. Lassetter & Co., which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A 1, 2, and 3.*)

During this examination the witness declining to answer a certain question, he was requested to withdraw.

Committee deliberated, and decided not to press the question.

Witness recalled, and examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Dr. Cox and A. W. Scott, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 26 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macleay,		Captain Onslow.
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In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 31 MARCH, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Stewart,	|	Mr. Lucas.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Burns called to the Chair *pro tem*.

James Charles Cox, Esq., M.D., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Walker Scott, Esq. (*a Trustee of the Australian Museum*), called in and examined.

Witness handed in two Letters, in reference to his resignation and re-election as a Trustee of the Australian Museum, and a List of donations made by him to the Australian Museum, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices B 1, 2, and 3.*)

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That A. W. Scott, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 1 APRIL, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Macleay,
	|	Mr. Stewart.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Burns called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Alexander Walker Scott, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY,



THURSDAY, 14 MAY, 1874.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Macleay,Mr. Burns,  
Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Cooper.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Lucas called to the Chair *pro tem*.Acting Chairman submitted Draft Report on behalf of the Chairman, which was read 1<sup>o</sup>, as follows:—

"1. Your Committee have, in making this investigation, held eighteen meetings and examined "twenty witnesses," including several of the Trustees, officers, and servants of the institution. They have also inspected the Museum premises.

"2. Your Committee consider that the buildings are unsuitable for the purposes of a Museum of Natural History. The old hall, fronting William-street, is in many respects convenient; but the new wing, facing College-street, and built at considerable cost as part of a design to be hereafter completed, is extremely defective. The edifice is too high and too narrow; the approaches from the street are inconvenient; the windows are wrongly placed and faulty in design; the interior is crowded with heavy pillars, which waste the space and obstruct the light; the internal walls are broken by angles and recesses; there is a useless gallery above the second floor; and there is in every part of the building abundant evidence of the architect's desire to subordinate utility to ornament.<sup>a</sup> The interior of a Museum should be as nearly as possible rectangular, and devoid of such adornments as needlessly occupy room and tend to dwarf the exhibits. The fittest kind of ornamentation is that which is accomplished by the judicious arrangement of the exhibits themselves. It is therefore desirable that the defects which are apparent in this building should not be imitated in those portions of the structure which have yet to be erected. Suggestions have been made that this wing—ill-adapted as it is for its present service—could be turned to better use as a Public Library, with which might be connected an Academy of Art and a Technological Museum; and it has been pointed out to your Committee that the alterations necessary to effect this change would be neither extensive nor costly.<sup>b</sup>

"3. The old building, facing William-street, is said to be in bad repair, the staircases being unsafe, the skylight leaky, and the drainage so bad that in wet weather the basement story is often flooded and always damp. The back premises, including the outer workshop, are in a condition which is the reverse of creditable;<sup>c</sup> but it appears that the funds placed at the disposal of the managing body of the Museum are not sufficient to allow of any expenditure for repairs;<sup>d</sup> "and there is also some evidence that representations made to the Colonial Architect's Department on this subject have been altogether disregarded."<sup>e</sup> There is, "owing" to the want of funds, an insufficiency of show-cases, and from this cause many valuable specimens cannot be displayed. The wall-cases in the old building are very defective, and do not sufficiently protect the exhibits; while the cases in the new wing are both costly and ill designed.<sup>f</sup>

"4. The collection "is" by most witnesses who gave evidence on the subject, described as being a good one<sup>g</sup>; but it is said that the North and South American animals are not well represented, and that the collections of shells and insects are not nearly so good as those in the possession of some members of the managing body of the institution.<sup>h</sup> The Museum has very much improved under the care of the present Curator<sup>i</sup>; but there is no proper catalogue of the specimens, nor is the institution provided with necessary instruments.<sup>j</sup>

"5." The Museum is managed by a Board of twenty-four Trustees, who have supreme control over the institution, "the Curator being merely their executive officer." Eleven of these gentlemen are Government officials, holding their positions upon the directory *ex officio*; one is a Crown trustee; and the remaining twelve are elective—that is to say, any vacancies which may occur among them are filled up by vote of the whole "body."<sup>k</sup> These Trustees are in a position of almost perfect irresponsibility, the Executive having no power to remove them<sup>l</sup>; they are subject to no inspection, merely sending in annual reports to the Government; they are not required to possess any special qualification; they are unpaid; they contribute nothing to the expenses of the Museum; and they have no interest whatever in the institution beyond that which an unselfish public spirit and a devotion to science may engender. They deal unquestioned with the money voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the Museum. They have full control over the officers and servants, even claiming the right of appointing and dismissing the Curator. And those who are styled 'elective Trustees' are elected, not by any persons outside the institution, but by the Trustees themselves. Sub-committees are sometimes appointed for special "purposes," and there is an Exchange Committee which authorizes the exchange of specimens with other Museums, or with private persons.<sup>m</sup>

"6." Under such a system as this the efficient management of the institution is, in the opinion of this Committee, impossible. It could not but fail, even though it were carried out under the most favourable conditions. The constitution and powers of the managing body are such that efficiency can hardly be secured. It is inexpedient to give large powers to any irresponsible Board, because there must always be, amongst the individuals composing such a Board, a certain amount of apathy, and more or less conflict of opinion. Thus progress is delayed, prompt action is hindered, even if no worse results ensue; and when the members of a Board have no interests which coincide with the interests of the institution of which they have the care—when they are amenable only to their own caprices—or, when the apathy of most, places power in the hands of two or three active persons, whose zeal has perhaps some personal element in it, the system is fraught with danger.

"7." Your Committee are therefore by no means surprised to find that the administration of the affairs of the Museum has been anything but efficient. The institution, indeed, affords a strong illustration of the unsoundness of this system of management by irresponsible Boards. The Trustees have been, as the evidence fully proves, inattentive to their duties.<sup>n</sup> They have been divided into contending factions.<sup>o</sup> They have diminished their Curator's authority, and thus destroyed discipline among the subordinates.<sup>p</sup> They have kept open a vacancy in the directory for fourteen months, in order to suit the convenience of a friend, and in spite of the protest of at least one of their number.<sup>q</sup> One of them having recommended the appointment of a collector, availed himself frequently of that collector's services in order to add to and preserve his own private collection, and ultimately took that collector into his own service, thus depriving the Museum of an efficient officer, whose place has been for some months unfilled.<sup>r</sup> One

Trustee

<sup>a</sup> Krefft, 8, 11, 13, 16, 25, 26; Masters, 718; Bennett, 1576; Macleay, 2521; Stephen, 2349; Cox, 2963; Scott, 3050, 3053; Wallis, 3146; Hargraves, 2607.

<sup>b</sup> Krefft, 307; Fortescue, 2212; Cox, 2966; Scott, 3064; Wallis, 3147.

<sup>c</sup> Krefft, 28, 37, 43, 45.  
<sup>d</sup> Cox, 2966; Scott, 3051.  
<sup>e</sup> Krefft, 30, 47.

<sup>f</sup> Krefft, 28, 311, 314, 475.

<sup>g</sup> Krefft, 318, 322; Fortescue, 2066; Macleay, 2327.

<sup>h</sup> Macleay, 2331; Cox, 2977; Hargraves, 2600, 2696.

<sup>i</sup> Stephen, 2354; Macleay, 2327.  
<sup>j</sup> Krefft, 35, 173, 193; Fortescue, 2327.

<sup>k</sup> Krefft, 122; Bennett, 1820, 1826, 1829, 1845; Fortescue, 2054; Stephen, 2360.  
<sup>l</sup> Stephen, 2370 and Addendum.

<sup>m</sup> Bennett, 1964, 1857, 1820, 1826, 1829, 1845; Fortescue, 2055; Stephen, 2370, 2371; Cox, 2871; Krefft, 124, 345.

<sup>n</sup> Scott, 3043; Cox, 2794; Stephen, 2347, 2373; Macleay, 2510, 2518; Fortescue, 2061, 2072; Bennett, 1861, 1914.  
<sup>o</sup> Fortescue, 2075.  
<sup>p</sup> Krefft, 490, 585; Hargraves, 2550; Cox, 2797; Fortescue, 2121, 2156.  
<sup>q</sup> Krefft, 598; Scott, 3031; Stephen, 2370; Bennett, 2345.  
<sup>r</sup> Masters, 675; Macleay, 2315, 2408; Fortescue, 2097, 2106; Bennett, 2037.

Trustee has several times employed the Museum workmen at his private house.\* The same gentleman having a museum of his own, has frequently come into competition with the institution of which he is a Trustee, and on one occasion received a number of articles for transmission to the Curator, which he did not transmit until after he had been questioned by this Committee on the subject, and which he did not inform the Curator or Board were in his possession.<sup>b</sup> The members of the managing body have shown little desire to advance the welfare of the institution committed to their charge. They have given too much consideration to trivial matters of complaint against their Curator; and some of them, as possessors of private collections, have secured much better specimens than their zeal as Trustees of the Australian Museum induced them to procure for the public benefit.<sup>c</sup>

"8. "Almost all the witnesses condemn the present management, but there is much variance of opinion as to what would improve the existing state of things." Some persons suggest that the Trustees should be abolished altogether, and that the Museum should be placed in charge of a Curator responsible to the Government; "that, in point of fact, the system which has been adopted in the case of the Botanical Gardens should be repeated here. Others think that such a plan would be inefficient, but advocate a reduction of the number of the present Board, holding the opinion that such a modification of the system now in vogue would secure satisfactory results."<sup>d</sup> With respect to matters of detail, it has been suggested that the Curator should give lectures to the public; that a Secretary should be appointed to conduct correspondence, keep accounts, and take minutes of the proceedings; that proper catalogues descriptive of the specimens should be prepared, and that the work of the institution should be given out, and not done upon the premises, as it now is.<sup>e</sup>

"9." A number of charges made against the present Curator appear upon the evidence. Your Committee do not consider themselves called upon to decide as to the truth or falsity of those charges. As showing the maladministration of the affairs of the institution, they are important, but it is the province of the Trustees, rather than of this Committee, to investigate the conduct of their Curator.

"10." Upon a careful review of the evidence, your Committee recommend:—

- "1. That provision be made in the present new wing, facing College-street, for an Academy of Art and a Technological Museum.
- "2. That a temporary Art Gallery be erected upon the site set apart for that purpose, and shown in the plan appended to this Report. (See Appendix C 1.)
- "3. That steps be taken to abolish the system of management by Trustees, to place the Museum under the control of a Curator responsible to a Minister of the Crown, and to constitute a Board of Visitors, who shall make visits of inspection and report to the Minister, but who shall have no control over the institution.

"11." Your Committee desire also to direct attention to the insufficiency of the funds upon which the maintenance of the Museum depends."

On motion of Captain Onslow, Draft Report read 2<sup>o</sup>, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1 read and amended, on motion of Mr. Macleay, by the omission of the words "twenty witnesses" and the insertion in their place of the words "the witnesses named in the margin."

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 2 read and agreed to.

The Chairman (Mr. Cooper) entered the room and took the Chair.

Paragraph 3 read, and amended, on motion of Mr. Lucas, by the omission of the words "and there is also some evidence that representations made to the Colonial Architect's Department on this subject have been altogether disregarded," and further by the insertion after the word "owing" of the word "also."

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 4 read, and amended, on motion of Mr. Macleay, by the omission of all the words after the word "is" to the end of the paragraph, and the insertion in their place of the words "upon the whole good, particularly as regards the Fauna of Australia, but neither the vertebrate nor invertebrate animals of other Countries are sufficiently represented. To make the Museum what it ought to be in this respect, as a general zoological and mineralogical collection, more money is required, for without increased means its progress must be, as hitherto, slow, tedious, and unsatisfactory."

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 5 read, and amended, on motion of Mr. Lucas, by the omission of the words "The Museum is managed by" and the insertion in their place of the words "The management of the Museum is vested by Act of Parliament in," and further, on motion of Mr. Macleay, by the omission of the words "the Curator being merely their executive officer."

Further Amendment proposed (Mr. Lucas), to omit all the words after the word "body" down to and inclusive of the word "purposes," with a view to the insertion in their place of the words "They are required to meet once a month for the transaction of ordinary business, and when any matter of urgency demands it special meetings are held. Sub-Committees of the Board are also sometimes appointed."

Question—"That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph"—put.

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 4.  
Mr. Macleay,  
Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Lucas.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Question then—"That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted"—put and passed.

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 6 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted, and the following new paragraph inserted in its place:—

"There can be no doubt that the management of the Museum under the system just stated has of late years been far from efficient; the Trustees have been most irregular in their attendance at the monthly meetings, and they seem to have been culpably lax in their supervision and control of the Curator."

Question,—That the now paragraph, as read, stand paragraph 6 of the Report,—put and passed.

Paragraph

Paragraph 7 read, and on motion of Mr. Lucas omitted, and the following new paragraph inserted in its place:—

"Your Committee, however, though they believe that the Trustees of the Museum are justly open to censure for neglect of duty, must acquit them of all the other charges which were stated or insinuated against them. It was stated in your Honorable House, as the main reason why the present inquiry should be granted, that some Trustees had used their position as Trustees for the benefit of themselves and to the injury of the institution. There seems to be no truth in any of these or other charges which have been made against the Trustees by the Curator. Two of the Trustees (Mr. Parkes and Sir Alfred Stephen) appear to have had work done for them in the institution, but there is no evidence to show that they were cognizant of the fact, while the Curator (who, to judge from the evidence of most of the witnesses examined, is a most unfit man for a position of trust) is shown to have himself ordered the work to be done."

Question,—“That the new paragraph, as read, stand paragraph 7 of the Report,”—put and passed.

Paragraph 8 read, and amended, on motion of Mr. Lucas, by the omission of the words “Almost all the witnesses condemn the present management, but there is much variance of opinion as to what would improve the existing state of things,” and the insertion in their place of the words “Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the kind of reform which should be made in the present system of management”; and further, by the omission of the words “that, in point of fact, the system which has been adopted in the case of the Botanical Gardens should be repeated here.”

Paragraph as amended agreed to.

Paragraph 9 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted, and the following new paragraph inserted in its place:—

“Your Committee have, upon due consideration, agreed to the following recommendations:—

- “1. That the Act of Parliament 17 Vic. No. 2 should be repealed.
- “2. That a competent Curator, appointed by the Government, should have complete charge of the property of the Museum, subject to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
- “3. That a Board of Directors should be appointed by Government to assist, advise, and control the Curator in such matters as the purchase and exchange of specimens, the publication of scientific works and catalogues, and the general scientific arrangement of the collection.
- “4. That such Board should consist of not more than six members, two of whom shall retire annually, and shall be eligible for re-appointment after a period of twelve months.
- “5. That the Curator should be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- “6. That a new wing should be added to the building, to be used as a Museum of Natural History, built on a plan better suited than the present edifice, for the exhibition of the collection and economy of space.
- “7. That the new building now occupied by the natural history collection should be utilized as an Academy of Art and a Technological Museum.
- “8. That a temporary Art Gallery should be erected upon the site set apart for that purpose, and shown in the plan appended to this Report.”

Question,—That the new paragraph, as read, stand paragraph 9 of the Report,—put and passed.

Paragraph 10 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted.

Paragraph 11 read, motion made (Mr. Lucas), and Question,—That this paragraph stand as paragraph 10 of the Report, put and passed.

Motion made (Mr. Lucas), and Question,—That the Report as amended be the Report of the Committee—put and passed.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## SYDNEY MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1874.

Present :—

MR. ALLEN,  
MR. COOPER,  
MR. CUNNEEN,MR. MACLEAY,  
CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.,  
MR. STEWART.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Gerard Krefft, Esq., Curator of the Museum, called in and examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Curator of the Australian Museum? I am.
2. How long have you held that position? As Curator, about ten years—from 1864. I was appointed Assistant Curator in 1860.
3. What salary do you receive? £500 a year.
4. Have you any fees or emoluments beyond that? No.
5. By whom were you appointed? By the trustees, with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council.
6. The trustees recommended you? They did.
7. Had the trustees the power of appointing you without reference to the Government, or did the Government appoint you on the recommendation of the trustees? I do not know exactly how it was; there was some correspondence about it; I believe the trustees made the appointment, and the Government approved of it.
8. Do you consider that the present building is adapted for the purpose for which it is used? It is not.
9. By whom was that building designed? I believe it was designed by Mr. Barnet, the present Colonial Architect, under the direction of Mr. Dawson, who was Colonial Architect at the time.
10. Will you be kind enough to mention some of the defects? I do not know whether you allude to the old building or the new.
11. Principally to the new building? First, the building is far too high: it is distressing for people to go up so many flights of stairs, and it is also inconvenient to go up to get specimens for examination, as well as adding to the difficulty of cleaning. It takes five or ten minutes sometimes to go up and down again. There is any amount of room at the back over which it might have been extended.
12. As to the shape of the building? It is too much drawn in; there is a great deal of space lost.
13. Are the approaches to the building such as you consider desirable? There are no approaches at all. If we want a ton of coal in we have to cart it all the way round to the back, or else bring it through the central hall, and the heavy specimens have to go through the paddock—we can bring nothing in in front.
14. You are speaking now of the College-street entrance as not being sufficiently large? It is large enough, but enters immediately on the central hall; and if you want anything in, it must come through the central hall, where a lot of specimens are exhibited. We have to shift the cabinets whenever anything is brought in.
15. The building is not built upon the square, is it? No, it is about 7 or 8 feet out on one side.

G. Krefft  
Esq.

4 Mar., 1874.

- G. Krefft, Esq.  
4 Mar., 1874.
16. Does not that interfere with the arrangement of the show-cases very much? Yes, but the cases have been built according to the wall: the cases are wider on one side than the other.
  17. Were the trustees or the curator consulted at all with reference to this building? I was not curator at the time it was designed, but Mr. Pittard told me he was not consulted.
  18. Do you know whether any representations were made as to the difficulty of placing the show-cases in the new building? There was a committee appointed to consider the construction of the cases, and I was put on the committee.
  19. Is it the fact that the recommendations of the committee were altogether set aside? No, the recommendations of the committee were adopted, but my objections were not consulted at all. I objected to the cases from the first beginning, but I was overruled, and the report of the committee adopted.
  20. Did that committee ever hold a meeting? They never did.
  21. How then did they come to a decision? Mr. Roberts, one of the committee, went round and got the signatures of the other members, and brought the report before the Board and got it adopted. I pointed out at the time that the cases as proposed were not desirable, and would be very expensive, and that better cases could be made for less money, but the chairman of the Board at the time said he could do nothing in the matter, as the committee had signed the report, and it was carried.
  22. In spite of your recommendation to the contrary? Yes. The trustees thought the committee had been properly consulted.
  23. What is the defect in these cases? They are, in the first place, too deep; some of them are 4 feet deep, and we do not want cases more than 2 feet deep at the utmost. Then they all had backings, which are not required, and only add to the expense. In fact, they could have been made for half the money. They have also a peculiar kind of plate-glass of remarkable thinness, and if a pane of it were broken it could not be replaced in the Colony. There is also a great deal of brass-and iron-work inside them, which may be very useful at the British Museum, from which they were designed, but I do not think they are exactly fitted for our place.
  24. Do you consider it advisable to have separate compartments in the Museum? The best way would be to have good-sized rooms with a partition door, so that we should be able to shut the public off if we desired to make any other arrangements or alterations. At present, if any alteration has to be made the whole Museum has to be shut up.
  25. With regard to the internal architectural decorations, do you not think the interior of the Museum should be as plain as possible, and that the decorations should be left to the persons who are to stock it with things for exhibit? Yes; the less architectural decoration the better for the specimens, because it is the specimens that should set the Museum off.
  26. What is your opinion of the windows of the new building? The windows are far too high, and it is impossible to regulate the light, because the window blinds cannot be reached from below; they are above the cases in some instances, and in others they come down within reach of the public, and the nurses and little boys who frequent the place were so constantly in the habit of meddling with them that I have been obliged to cut the strings and leave the blinds permanently down. If it is a dark day a man has to get up with a ladder to raise the blinds to give light.
  27. Are the rooms sufficiently wide? They are not, in proportion to their length.
  28. With regard to the drainage, is that good? There is hardly any drainage at all. Whenever heavy rain comes, the water immediately fills the back yard of the Museum and runs into the cellar. The drainage from the roof runs into a court about twice the size of this room, and as soon as that is full it runs into the cellar under the Museum.
  29. Is the water supply good? At present it is better than it has been. We have been without water once for a fortnight.
  30. Was any application made to the Colonial Architect on the subject? I applied to the Colonial Architect, and also to Mr. Cowper, who was then Colonial Secretary. Mr. Cowper said the estimates Mr. Barnet had put in were rather too high, but if he would reduce his estimates the Government would consider to have the thing done. After a fortnight's time I had to draw up a requisition to the trustees, and they had it done.
  31. By whom? By a plumber, at the order of the trustees. I asked the trustees if they would allow me to incur the expense, which came to a little over £20.
  32. Do you know what the Colonial Architect's estimate was? I remember Mr. Cowper telling me Mr. Barnet's estimate was £200 or £300, but then he intended to supply water upstairs in the new building. I did not see Mr. Barnet's plans.
  33. Was the money expended upon the improvement of the water supply refunded to the trustees? It was not.
  34. Did you make any application to the Government about it? I made an application to Mr. Barnet, but I believe it was only a verbal application. I sent a person to ask who was the proper person to apply to to get this money refunded, and he was told they did not know.
  35. Have you a microscope in the Museum? Not belonging to the Museum. I have a little one of my own, but it is out of order; I can do nothing with it—it is like a large magnifying glass.
  36. Is there an aquarium? No.
  37. Have you a workshop? There is a workshop, but it is in a very bad state. The men built it themselves. The Government have been applied to at various times for the building of a workshop, but they did not entertain it, and so we were obliged to build it.
  38. Where did you obtain the materials? There was some old flooring and some window frames taken from the old building, and we used those materials.
  39. Is the workshop commodious? No, it is just a shed. The rain comes in and destroys many specimens, and renders the tools always rusty. The specimens get damp.
  40. With regard to the old hall—are the wall-cases of a proper pattern? They were designed at first when the Museum was built, and would be very good if they were only closed behind properly. At the time they were put up I believe there was not sufficient money, and they are only closed with canvas; but we altered that as much as possible by putting in a backing of paper. There is a good deal of space lost through the cases not being closed behind.
  41. Are these cases of such a character as to render the proper keeping of the specimens costly and troublesome? It is very troublesome if the specimens are not kept in closed cases; we cannot keep insects

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SYDNEY MUSEUM.

insects out. It is very difficult to apply any material like chloroform or bi-sulphate to kill the insects in cases like those, but if they were airtight it could be done. G. Krefft, Esq.

42. In what state are the grounds attached to the building? I keep the front garden in order as much as I can, and I have to keep the other part in order at my own expense. In very damp years like the present the grass grows to such an extent that it is almost impossible to keep it down. 4 Mar., 1874.

43. Are there any other matters in connection with the building that you would wish to mention to the Committee? The skylight is very bad. Whenever heavy rain comes, or the panes get broken in a hail-storm, the rain rushes in at such a rate that there are soon 3 or 4 inches of water in the Museum. Whenever it rains at night I have to cover the cases with oil-cloth kept for the purpose.

44. Is the skylight leaking? Not now, because the continued rain has caused the wood-work to swell, but when the sun shines for a few weeks and the wood warps, it leaks very badly when the rain comes again.

45. How are the stair-cases? Very weak, I believe; they may come down any day. I have made several applications to have them strengthened—I believe the last was in January. A gentleman came from the Colonial Architect's office and looked at the place, but nothing has been done. All the locks are out of order.

46. There is a glass frame below the skylight—in what condition is that? That is very weak, Mr. Sharkey, who was lately Clerk of Works, told me it was not safe. I do not like to have the glass cleaned now, on account of the danger of breaking it down.

47. Have you represented these matters to the Colonial Architect? Yes. We are obliged to effect what repairs we can because Mr. Barnet does not attend to us.

48. You have several workmen employed upon the premises? Yes.

49. Could you mention what are their duties? One is employed in stuffing birds and looking after the collection in general—that is the taxidermist; another is employed in preparing skeletons, making cases, and taking photographs; and there is a third man who acts as messenger and assists in a general way, and in making such repairs as become necessary.

50. Does he repair the fences? Yes, he puts in panes of glass, repairs sashes, window-blinds, drains and pipes, paints the building inside, and in fact everything that comes in his way. In fact, all the men employed assist in making repairs when necessary.

51. Do you consider it proper that the taxidermist and persons whose duty it is to look after cases of valuable curiosities, should be employed in work of that kind? I do not, but it has to be done; Mr. Barnet does not attend to the building, and we have to keep it in repair.

52. Have these skilled workmen upon the premises properly defined duties? Not exactly; they have to turn their hands to anything that may be necessary.

53. Have they ever had defined duties? Yes, at one time. There was a committee appointed for the purpose of defining their duties.

54. When was the change effected? As soon as the new building was erected. When any repairs or alterations became necessary we could not do without taking them from their work, or allowing the place to go to ruin.

55. Are these men now under your control? They are, so far that they generally do what I tell them.

56. Do they always do what you tell them? They could not very well object.

57. Do you appoint them? No.

58. Have you power to dismiss them? No.

59. Have you power to deduct anything from their pay? No.

60. Then in point of fact you have no control over them? Not very much.

61. In the event of any of these persons absconding themselves from the institution, or misconducting themselves, what course do you take? I have to report them to the Board of trustees, and if the Board consider it proper they may be dismissed, or money be deducted from them; but I do not think it has ever been done.

62. Do they receive any extra pay? I sometimes pay them extra if they do anything for me.

63. Have you ever known any of these men to be employed upon private work? I believe they do private work for other people occasionally; they have told me so.

64. What kind of work? I believe generally carpenter's work, in making cases or mounting specimens, or anything of that kind. I really do not know what they do; but they have told me they are occasionally employed by other people to do work after Museum hours.

65. Have you ever known a collector in the employ of the trustees of the Museum to make collections for private persons, or for himself, while so employed? Well, I believe that all the persons employed in the Museum more or less have got private collections.

66. Do you consider that that is a proper thing? Not exactly. There was a rule made that nobody in the pay of the Museum should have a private collection, but it is very difficult to enforce it—it is very difficult to prove that they have private collections.

67. A Mr. Masters, I believe, was recently assistant curator? Yes.

68. He used to travel about the country collecting for the Museum? Yes.

69. He was paid a salary? Yes, a salary and travelling expenses.

70. Do you know whether he had a private collection? I have never been in Mr. Masters' house. I really could not tell you for certain.

71. Are you aware whether he collected for private individuals at the same time he was employed to collect for the Museum? I could not say.

72. I believe Mr. Masters is no longer an officer of the institution? No; he resigned.

73. Has his resignation been accepted? It is not exactly accepted, because the trustees told me to request him to send it in in writing.

74. Did he send his resignation in writing? He did not.

75. Have you ever known a valuable exhibit to have been taken out of the Museum for a private collection, or by any of the trustees? No, I have not.

76. Do you remember some shells from Shark's Bay being presented to the Museum—*Bulinus onslowi*? I do.

77. How many? There may have been three, or four, or five—I could not tell exactly; it is a good many years ago.

78. How many do you think there were? There may have been five, or there may have been six, but I do not think there were more.

- G. Krofft, Esq. 79. Were there less than five? I do not think there were less than five.
- 4 Mar., 1874. 80. How many of those shells are there in the Museum at the present moment? There is only one now.
81. What has become of the others? I lost one or two. They were in the Board-room, and people were looking at them, and they were lost; and I believe Dr. Cox got one or two in exchange.
82. Did not Dr. Cox ask you for some of these shells? Yes, he asked me for them.
83. Did he take any of them away? Yes.
84. How many? I do not think he took more than three.
85. Has he ever returned them? No.
86. Was it a very rare species? I am not aware that any other shells were ever collected of that kind. Captain Onslow collected them himself.
87. Do you know a man named Richard? Yes.
88. I believe he brought to Sydney a large collection of shells? Yes.
89. Did you go at any time to see him for the purpose of purchasing these shells? No, he came to me and said that he had a large collection of shells for sale, and if I could find him a purchaser he would give a lot of these shells to the Museum. I afterwards went with Dr. Cox to him, and he saw the collection.
90. Did you go with him to see the collection? Yes, to show him the collection.
91. What took place? Dr. Cox got them very cheap. I would have bought them for ourselves if I had known they were so cheap. As it was, wanting some for the Museum, I picked out about a gin-caseful.
92. What became of them? I did not get them; Dr. Cox took them to his place with those that he had bought.
93. Had you any trouble in getting them afterwards? I only asked him to send me the shells I had selected, and he said he understood the shells were all his. He gave me some of the large *Bulimas* from New Caledonia.
94. Did he send the shells to the Museum eventually? No; he sent me a few *Bulimas*.
95. He kept the greater part of them? Yes, he said the shells were all his—the whole collection; but I understood that the gin-caseful which I had picked out were for the Museum.
96. Have any of the ships of war on this station sent donations to the Museum at any time? Captain Denham of the "Herald" sent some.
97. Have you ever received anything from the "Basilisk"? No.
98. Did you ever hear that the "Basilisk" had sent a large number? Lieutenant Mourilyan told me he had given a lot of specimens to Dr. Cox for the Museum.
99. Did you get them? No. I suppose there must have been some misunderstanding.
100. Have you spoken to Dr. Cox on the subject? No; I asked Mr. Mourilyan to allow me to speak to him, and he said he would speak to him himself. He told me he had sent a boat-load.
101. These curiosities have never reached the Museum? No.
102. Has there been any correspondence on the subject? Yes, I have a letter from Mr. Mourilyan.
103. Do you know a person named Hargrave; a dealer in curiosities? Yes; the Museum bought some things from him—some reptiles and other things.
104. I believe you, on behalf of the Museum, entered into an arrangement with him with a view to the collection of specimens? Yes. The understanding was that I was to supply four or five tin cans of spirits of wine on behalf of the Museum, and I was to pay £10 when these cans were brought back with whatever might be in them, and that I was to have at the very least one pair of each kind of shell which was brought from the Islands. When the vessel came back, Mr. Hargrave went on board, paid the captain whatever he had promised him, and took charge of these cans, which were the Museum property and had the name on them. He took them home with him, came up to the Museum, and demanded a cheque for £10, without wishing to show me the contents of the cans. He said one can was lost, and I could have the other cans if I paid £10. I refused to do so, and he said he would not give up the cans, and he would sue me. Subsequently the matter was brought before the trustees, and the contents were examined, and the money paid. I believe they were worth £10; but he did not deliver up the shells he had promised.
105. What became of them? I suppose he kept them. He said the arrangement was that I was only to get lizards, snakes, and other reptiles.
106. You prepare and set up skeletons sometimes in the Museum? Yes.
107. I believe a body was sent to you once from the Infirmary—the body of an Islander? Yes.
108. What did you do with it? We made a skeleton of it. It was sent by Dr. Cox; he said he would send me a man as soon as he could get one from the Infirmary. I prepared it myself as far as the boiling down was concerned, and then handed it over to the men to set up.
109. How long did it take to prepare it? It did not take long—I boiled it down in about three hours.
110. When the skeleton was set up what became of it? Dr. Cox said he would like to have it, and he would give me another man for it.
111. Was it taken away? Yes.
112. Who took it away? I believe it was taken to Dr. Cox's place.
113. Is it in the Museum now? No, at Dr. Cox's. He gave me another man for it—another skeleton for it.
114. Another skeleton or another dead body? Another dead body—a skeleton with the rough flesh still on the bones—not articulated.
115. Where did he send it from? I believe from the Infirmary also.
116. Do I understand you to say that he sent a skeleton or a dead body in exchange for the skeleton that was set up in the Museum? A dead body, but not with the flesh upon it.
117. Mr. Macleay.] He sent you the bones not perfectly clean? Yes, just so.
118. Captain Onslow.] Probably it had been anatomized? I suppose so.
119. Chairman.] Was the first skeleton a good one? Yes, a splendid specimen.
120. Was the second a good one also? No, it had syphilis, and was rotten.
121. How many trustees are there? Originally there were twenty-three, I think, but there are only twenty now.
122. How are they appointed? There are eleven official trustees, and one Crown trustee, and twelve elected trustees.
123. Captain Onslow.] The trustees are appointed according to the Act of Parliament? Yes.
124. Chairman.] By whom are the elected trustees chosen? By the whole body of the trustees.

125. Is there any qualification required? No; any person who takes an interest in science may be chosen. G. Krefft, Esq.
126. Do you know anything of the British Museum? Yes. 4 Mar., 1874.
127. Do you know whether it is managed by trustees? It is managed by fifty trustees, some of whom are appointed by the Crown.
128. Are not many of the trustees of the British Museum appointed as custodians, so to speak, of the donations of large collections? Yes, five or six are appointed by the donors of large collections, and their appointment is kept up—if they die, others are appointed. These are chiefly appointed by donors of books, I believe; I do not think there are any special trustees for the Natural History department.
129. Have you known any of the trustees of the Sydney Museum to stand in the same position? No.
130. In what manner is the institution supported? By a grant from the Crown.
131. Is it wholly supported by the Government? Yes.
132. There are no subscriptions? No.
133. You have a paddock attached to the institution—what is it used for? The trustees allow me to keep it, as they did Mr. Pittard when he was alive. There are a few cows in it. I do not keep the cows, but I allow a man to put them in, and he gives me a quart or two of milk a day.
134. Have any of the trustees kept horses or cows in the paddock? No. Sometimes a horse has been sent in, but very seldom.
135. Have you ever objected to trustees using it for pasturage? I only objected because the horse used to jump the fence and get out at the back.
136. What was the name of the trustee the horse belonged to? Dr. Cox.
137. Did he take any action afterwards? No, except to suggest that the paddock should be let, but the trustees would not consent to it.
138. Did he make any motion to that effect? No, he merely mentioned it.
139. *Mr. Stewart.*] Does the man who keeps the cows there pay anything for the use of the paddock? No; he gives me a quart of milk a day.
140. *Captain Onslow.*] Will Dr. Cox's proposal about letting the paddock appear on the Minutes of the Board? No, it was merely mentioned; he said the paddock would bring in £20 a year. I think it would be better to let it on building leases; we might get a couple of hundred a year for it if let for a term of years.
141. *Chairman.*] Have any of the trustees at any time used any portion of the Museum as a store-house for furniture? I have obliged some of the trustees sometimes by keeping some paper and other things for a time.
142. Any furniture? Once there was some furniture.
143. Did it remain for any time? Yes, a short time; I do not know how long; it is some years ago.
144. What was the name of the trustee? Mr. Walker Scott.
145. Have you ever employed that gentlemen in any work for the Museum? He and his daughters have done some lithographs for me, and for the Museum.
146. Was he paid for that? I paid him £60 for twelve plates—£5 a plate—and the Museum paid him £90, for which they got a receipt from Miss Scott and Mrs. Forde.
147. Mr. Scott was a trustee at this time? Yes, I think so. I am not quite certain, because he was out at one time for about nine months.
148. He is a trustee now? Yes.
149. I forget whether you told me you had any correspondence with regard to the curiosities from the "Basilisk"? I have no correspondence except that Mr. Mourilyan wrote me a letter.
150. Have you any objection to produce that letter? I will look for the letter, and if I find it I will send it to the Committee.
151. Do you know a Mr. Kepert at Port Stephens? Yes.
152. I believe he makes collections for the Museum? Yes.
153. Have you ever had any communication from him with regard to private collections? Yes, he has complained several times that he has been interfered with by Dr. Cox's collector there.
154. Preventing the collector for the Museum from obtaining specimens? Birds he wanted for the Museum he could not get.
155. A great number of donations are made to the Museum constantly, are they not? There are not so many now—there used to be a great many.
156. Are these donations of any great value? No, we very seldom get anything good.
157. What is done with these? They are generally kept in store and exchanged for other specimens.
158. No matter what their value? If they are too bad to be of any use they are condemned, but they are kept if they are any good. If any person sends a bandicoot or a snake, if it is not too much damaged it is preserved in spirits; but people are so overstocked with such things in England and everywhere else that people will not have them—they bring little more than the value of the spirits.
159. Have you any option of rejecting any of these things? I cannot say I reject them; I accept them, and if they are not of any use of course the trustees allow them to be destroyed.
160. I suppose cataloguing these things and looking them through occupies a good deal of your time? Yes, of course.
161. I believe you received a model of Balmoral from England? Yes.
162. In what state did that arrive here? It was a good deal damaged; but I did not open it first—it went to Mr. Joubert; he applied for the loan of it to be exhibited at the Agricultural Society's Exhibition. Mr. Joubert opened it, and found the rats had eaten some of it, and he returned it. I had to refund him the freight which he had paid.
163. What did it cost? I believe between £8 and £10 for freight.
164. What has become of it? It is at the Museum.
165. Not in the Museum? No, it could not be placed—it is too large.
166. With regard to the skilled workmen employed, do you think a proper system has been adopted—do you think it well to have all the bird-stuffing and cast-making done on the premises? I thought so at one time. It would be better to have the men under proper control. I cannot be always there to watch them. It is work that it is very difficult to judge of. It would be far better to put them on piece-work.
167. Would it not be better to have these things done outside. Yes, they could do them outside. I think it would be better not to have any work of any kind done at the Museum. It would do away with

G. Krefl, Esq. a great deal of loss, and so on. Things are lying about it. It is impossible to control an establishment of the kind.

- 4 Mar., 1874. 168. Do you know what is the practice at the British Museum? They give all their work out.
169. *Mr. Stewart.*] What is the use of this Museum—what purpose is it supposed to serve? To instruct the people, I presume.
170. By preparing and exhibiting specimens? Yes.
171. Does it answer that purpose to any considerable extent? We have not sufficient money to make it as useful as it might be.
172. In what branch of knowledge does it instruct the public? It instructs the public in nearly all the known branches of science.
173. Have you got an intelligible catalogue? A beginning has been made with a catalogue. There was a catalogue of the mammalia, but that is out of print, and we have no funds to print it again. That was printed at my own expense, as well as a catalogue of snakes, which I prepared in 1869.\* There is a catalogue of minerals and rocks. There are no funds to pay for catalogues. We only sell a few copies at the Museum.
174. You have not a complete catalogue? No. It would take years to make a complete catalogue of that collection.
175. Are there any holidays in the institution—do you ever shut it up? Only on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Sundays.
176. Not on the Anniversary? No.
177. Never since you have known it? No.
178. Do you know whether it used to be closed on holidays before that? It was only open two or three days in the week at one time.
179. From what hour? From 12 to 5, I think. It is open now from 12 to 5 every day, Saturdays included. If anybody comes to me and asks for permission to see the specimens at other times, it is granted. There is so much cleaning to be done that we cannot keep the institution open longer.
180. Are not institutions of this kind open on Sundays in some parts of Europe? Yes, for an hour or two between church times.
181. Not the whole day? No.
182. Could this institution be opened after dark? I think not.
183. Why not? It is bad enough now for want of proper supervision. It would require a great many persons to look after it.
184. I want to know whether it could not be done? Yes, if gas were laid on and more persons were employed it could be done.
185. The exhibits could be seen as well by gas-light as by day-light? Yes.
186. Do you think the public actually learn much from these specimens? Some people do. Of course, a great many persons only come there to pass the time away, and a great many come to it as a sort of meeting-place.
187. Not for a useful purpose? A great many come with the view of instructing themselves. It is impossible to say who come to study and who come to pass the time away. You cannot draw a line. Generally the people appear to take a good deal of interest in the exhibits.
188. When you entered upon office did you receive any specific instructions as to the nature of your duties? Yes.
189. In writing? Yes, I was referred to the report drawn up when Mr. Pittard was appointed, except that I was not expected to lecture. Mr. Pittard was expected to lecture.
190. Have you any preparations or specimens stowed away? Some.
191. Not shown at all? No, there are no cases for them.
192. Are they worth showing? Yes, but we have no cases and no glass bottles.
193. Do you exchange any specimens with other institutions? Yes, we used to, but there is not so much exchanging now as there used to be.
194. Have any geological specimens been sent to England? Yes.
195. Did you get any return for them? We got a return; I believe we got a cast of the *Megatherium* as part of the return from the British Museum.
196. Are you properly supplied with instruments for making preparations and making analyses of minute objects? There is hardly time, after looking after this large collection, to do much in that way; but we have no instruments for the purpose, if I could find the time. I would be only too glad to do it.
197. Have you not got a microscope? There is only a little one that belongs to me, but it is not of much use. A good microscope would be very useful.
198. Is not the paddock at the back more a nuisance to you than anything else? It is not a nuisance.
199. Had it not far better be thrown into the play-ground of the Public School behind it? If you had the Public School boys in there they would be all over the Museum. From what I know of these boys I think it would not be judicious to allow them to play there, unless the other part were fenced in such a manner that they could not get in; and a good deal of expense would be necessary to make it secure.
200. Do you know what the buildings for the Museum have cost from the beginning? I believe the new building cost between thirty and thirty-three thousand pounds. I do not know what the old building cost.
201. You referred to Dr. Cox having got some preparations out of the Museum—a skeleton in particular? He promised to send a skeleton, which he did, and we prepared it; and when it was prepared he said he should like to have that skeleton, and he would give me another; and he took it away and sent another.
202. Has any other trustee done anything of the same kind? No.
203. None has taken anything out of the Museum? No, not that I remember.
204. Neither shells, nor skeletons, nor anything else? No.
205. It is a singular case? I suppose he considered it a case of exchange.
206. *Chairman.*] Are there any tooth-billed pigeons at the Museum? Yes.
207. They are rare, are they not? Yes.
208. *Captain Onslow.*] What instruments do you require? I think we ought to have a microscope.
209. Have you ever applied to the trustees for one? I once mentioned it.

THURSDAY,

\* NOTE (on revision) :—Only the catalogue of the snakes was published at my own expense.

THURSDAY, 5 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

Mr. COOPER,  
Mr. COMBES,|  
Mr. LUCAS,  
Mr. MACLEAY,  
CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Gerard Krefft, Esq., Curator of the Museum, called in and further examined:—

G. Krefft, Esq.

210. *Captain Onslow.*] You were asked yesterday what instruments you had and what you required? Yes. I said a microscope would be very desirable. It is the only instrument I think would be of any use. 5 March, 1874.
211. Have you ever made any application to the trustees for one? There were never any funds to buy one. I mentioned it once or twice—once at least—when there were some letters in the papers.
212. Have you ever made any direct application that one should be procured? I believe I did.
213. Have you had any difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of spirits, camphor, or anything you have required? No, none whatever, as far as the funds went; sometimes, when the funds were low, it has been impossible to get much.
214. There is a photographic machine, is there not—did you apply for that? Yes, I think I did. One belongs to me, and one to the Museum.
215. Is one of the staff a photographer? He is an amateur photographer.
216. Is he ever employed on anything else? He makes skeletons, casts, and things of that kind.
217. Are the photographs taken by him given to trustees or exhibited in any part of the Museum? They are partly exhibited and partly exchanged or given away. Some have been sent to the British Museum.
218. You have stated that you have spent £60 yourself in procuring drawings by Miss Scott and Mrs. Forde? Yes.
219. Was that for the benefit of the Museum or for your own purposes? For myself.
220. The Museum spent £90 in the same way? Yes.
221. I presume the Museum got a fair return for the money? They might have been done cheaper perhaps.
222. *Chairman.*] Was it a fair price for what was done? I believe it was a fair price at the time.
223. *Captain Onslow.*] The expenditure was sanctioned by the trustees—they saw the work? Yes.
224. Could the work have been as effectively and more cheaply done by anybody else in the Colony? Yes.
225. You are prepared to assert that to be the case? Yes.
226. Did you make any statement to that effect to the trustees? No, I do not think I did.
227. Did you recommend any other person? No.
228. Are you aware that any of the trustees knew this work could have been done as effectively and more cheaply? I do not think so.
229. Would it not have been your duty to have pointed out to the trustees that it could have been done cheaper? The trustees agreed to have it done at the price. I said it would be as well to inquire if it could be done cheaper, but the trustees agreed to it.
230. *Chairman.*] Mr. Scott was a trustee at this time? He was.
231. *Captain Onslow.*] How was it you employed these ladies yourself, when you thought the work could have been done cheaper and as effectively by other persons? I did not know at the time that it could.
232. Have you employed any other person? No.
233. You told us Mr. Scott placed some furniture in the Museum? Yes, there were some drawers and cabinets, and some other things that were packed up.
234. How long ago was that? Four or five years ago.
235. How long were they in the Museum? They may have been there a fortnight—I could not tell exactly.
236. Did it inconvenience you or the institution in any way? No, not the least.
237. Have any students of Natural History applied to you for permission to look at the collection out of hours? A few students from the University have been there to look at the collection of minerals—about half a dozen students; they received permission from the trustees to examine the specimens. I allowed some of the students to examine some of the specimens, but when I found that they were sometimes missed from their places, through being put into different compartments from those they ought to occupy, I mentioned it to the trustees, and asked permission officially whether I should go on with it, and the trustees said it was better the specimens should not be meddled with.
238. Have you of your own authority granted such permission to any individual? I did once to one person—he may have been there on two Saturdays.
239. Do you consider that you have the requisite authority to do this? I think so. I have sometimes allowed people connected with mining matters to examine the specimens when I was standing by. People frequently came there during the mining excitement to look at specimens.
240. What I want to know now is, do students or persons interested in these matters ever apply to you for permission to inspect the exhibits out of hours? Occasionally they do.
241. And you have only on one occasion granted such permission? Only once to students, but frequently other people come who are not exactly students—any persons who take an interest in mining. It is chiefly in the mining department. People sometimes come when a murder has been committed to examine bones, and I do what I can to assist them. There were six or eight medical men there for that purpose, when the murder was committed last year by Jarvis.
242. Have you ever thought it necessary to apply to the trustees for permission to allow this? Only that time when the students wanted permission.
243. Do you think there are sufficient servants in the place to look after the exhibits? There are hardly sufficient. If I could take one of the men and employ him to walk about the building, it would be desirable sometimes. The Museum is so extensive, containing three floors, that the doorkeeper can only look after one part of it, and even there, on account of cases and pillars, he cannot always see the people; they go into the recesses out of his sight. If there was one constable it would be better than two other men, because people would be more cautious.

- G. Krefft, Esq. 244. Are any specimens more frequently looked at by strangers than others—what is the most attractive part of the collection? The large exhibits—the skeletons of the megatherium and other large animals, and the human skeletons.  
5 March, 1874.
245. Have any of these been injured by the public? Not much. Sometimes they take portions of them and turn them about; for instance, there is a large moa upstairs, the feet are loose, and sometimes they take a toe and turn it the contrary way. They do not injure them much. Some of the casts have been injured. There is a cast of a large lizard, from which some of the teeth have been knocked out.
246. Have you ever known drunken persons to be admitted to the Museum? Occasionally they make their way in.
247. Has there ever been any disturbance? Yes, several times, with sailors in particular, but I have always got them out quietly; there has never been any regular disturbance.
248. Do you think it advisable to open the building at an earlier hour? Yes, I think so; perhaps at 10 o'clock; but in that case the men would have to come earlier to clean.
249. At what hour do they come now? They come at 9, and clean till 12.
250. How long do they remain after the building is closed? They usually go when the building is closed at 5 o'clock, except perhaps the messenger if there are any messages.
251. How many persons are employed in cleaning? Two.
252. Do the persons so employed ever make any complaints to you about people making water in the building? Yes; I have seen occasional dirt, and have told them to take it away.
253. What dirt? Human excrement.
254. Are you not allowed great discretion as regards worthless donations—are you obliged to keep them all? No, not exactly. It is safer to keep them, because some persons put considerable value on their contributions and might wish to see them. We generally keep them if the parts are not rotten.
255. Have the trustees ever found fault with you for destroying anything you considered worthless? No.
256. Will you explain how the model of Balmoral came into the building? It was sent out by Sir Charles Cowper, the Agent General.
257. It was purchased by people in England, was it not? Yes.
258. Had the trustees any power to refuse to pay the freight? I believe they had.
259. Was the box not opened before the trustees were aware what it contained? As I have stated, Mr. Joubert opened it first, and finding it damaged, returned it to the Museum, and asked for a refund of freight which he had paid.
260. You have stated that Dr. Cox took some shells out of the Museum to describe and catalogue? Yes.
261. Did he not return all he took? There is certainly one shell, called after yourself, which Dr. Cox got the loan of to describe, and has not returned it. We have only one specimen in the Museum, and I believe he has two.
262. It was understood, you say, that he should keep one specimen—with whom was this understanding made? I believe it was with the exchange committee. I do not think there is any record of it.
263. Did you ever ask Dr. Cox to return this shell? No, I do not think I did.
264. Did you ever bring under the notice of the trustees the fact that a valuable shell had been taken away and not returned? I do not think it was very valuable—it was not worth more than a shilling or half-a-crown; its value consisted in its coming from a certain locality.
265. You have said a boat-load of curiosities was sent from the "Basilisk"? Mr. Mourilyan said to me, "I sent a boat-load to Dr. Cox for you."
266. Did Mr. Mourilyan specify what these things were? No.
267. Have you any idea what they were? I think they were stone axes, weapons, and things of that kind from New Guinea. I sent on board the "Basilisk" to ask for the loan of some of the things which were obtained at New Guinea, to photograph, and then Mr. Mourilyan said he had sent a boat-load to Dr. Cox for the Museum.
268. Did you ever ask Dr. Cox about these things? No, because Mr. Mourilyan said he would speak to him about them.
269. You have spoken of an agreement you made with a man named Hargraves. Who authorized you to make that agreement—did you make it of your own authority? I believe I made it of my own authority; I dare say I mentioned it to the exchange committee.
270. Do you think the Museum lost by that, or did it get the money's worth? I think it got the money's worth, but not so much as it should have done. One can disappear altogether.
271. Who was to blame for that—did any of the trustees get these things? No.
272. Are you aware who did? Mr. Hargraves wrote a letter of complaint, and the things were taken and examined, and the money was paid. I do not think there was any loss exactly; but Mr. Hargraves did not fully carry out his agreement.
273. Would it have been in the power of the trustees to have compelled him to fulfil his agreement—there was no written agreement? No written agreement.
274. Did you mean to infer that any of the trustees had managed to get any portion of this collection? No, certainly not.
275. You have stated that a person named Keport, at Port Stephens, collects for the Museum. Is he a general collector for the Museum? No, he sends me things occasionally. He is the officer of Customs there.
276. Do you pay him? I have occasionally paid him just the outlay.
277. Has he any general instructions from you to obtain specimens for the Museum? No; he is a special friend of mine, and does it more to please me than for the Museum.
278. You have stated that he made a complaint that one of the trustees was collecting shells there, and that his collector interfered with the collection of specimens for the Museum? A person at the telegraph office he said was collecting birds' eggs and shells for Dr. Cox.
279. He said that interfered with the collection for the Museum? Yes, he wrote me a note to that effect, which I have here.
280. Will you read the part that relates to that? "With regard to Dr. Cox having some one collecting here, it is true enough. The parties collecting here are Mrs. Glover, the telegraph operator of this place. What she (Mrs. Glover) principally collects are shells and the smaller birds' eggs. However, occasionally she may send him also other specimens, but that does not occur very often. I have known her once, last winter, to send him a porcupine, for she bought the animal for six shillings, of her daughter-in-law, before I had time

time to secure him for you, and she might also send one or two Wallaby skeletons and a carpet snake or so; but, as I have said before, that occurs but seldom; it is principally shells and birds' eggs she is collecting." G. Krefft, Esq.  
5 March, 1874.

281. *Mr. Combes.*] Neither of these parties are in the pay of the Museum? No.
282. And they collect these things on their own account? Yes.
283. They can give them to the Museum or to Dr. Cox, as they please? Yes.
284. *Captain Onslow.*] I understood you to say you had paid Mr. Keper? Sometimes I pay him his outlay for the larger specimens; for instance, he sent a whale the other day.
285. I understood from the questions asked you yesterday, and your answers, that you wished the Committee to believe that the Museum had suffered on account of private individuals, who were trustees, making collections for themselves? With regard to shells, certainly I did, because we have not had a shell presented to the Museum for the whole year 1873. Formerly a good many things were sent.
286. Are you authorized by the trustees to lay out any small sum you think necessary in the purchase of specimens? I do not think they would object if I did.
287. Have you ever done so? Yes, occasionally.
288. And asked the consent of the trustees afterwards? Yes.
289. Has their consent ever been refused? No.
290. You were asked whether any of the officers of the institution were employed in making collections for any of the trustees, or for any private individual, or for themselves? They are not authorized to do so, but I believe they do make collections occasionally.
291. Are you aware whether they are for trustees or for themselves? I am not aware of their making collections for trustees, but I think I may say they make collections for themselves.
292. Do you think it would be wrong for any paid officer of the Museum to make a collection for himself or for a trustee? I think it would.
293. Can you assert that none of the paid officers in the Museum have ever been employed in making collections for any of the trustees? I am not aware of it.
294. Have not the trustees themselves given permission to the paid officers to do this? They may have done so under special conditions in one or two instances. Mr. Macleay has employed Mr. Masters to make collections, with the sanction of the trustees, but I do not allude to that.
295. You are aware that there have been cases in which the trustees have agreed to permit their collector to do this? Yes.
296. What were the terms of the agreement with Mr. Macleay? I think the expense was to be borne by Mr. Macleay, and half the collection of insects was to go to the Museum and half to Mr. Macleay, and all the other things collected to the Museum. That was to the advantage of the Museum.
297. Do you think the Museum would have been able to get these things had not some such arrangement been made? No.
298. What was the value to the Museum of the specimens obtained? I could not tell.
299. Are you aware whether any trustee has been enabled to take things out of the Museum, by virtue of his office? No, I do not think so.
300. Has any trustee ever applied to you for such a permission? I do not remember.
301. Have you ever given things of your own, or belonging to the Museum, to any trustee? No.
302. Have you ever sanctioned the employment of any of the men in the Museum for any individual not connected with the Museum or for a trustee? No, not during the Museum time. They may occasionally perhaps have made a skeleton, or skinned a bird—I dare say they have done that.
303. Have they used any of the materials of the Museum for this purpose? No.
304. Are you in the habit of allowing people to remain there after hours? No.
305. *Mr. Macleay.*] What do you consider to be the worst point in the Museum building—in what is it defective for the purposes it is intended to serve? I believe, in the height of the windows, which are too high from the floor, the narrowness of the room, the heaviness of the columns, and the thickness of the ceiling. The iron girders, which have been covered with plaster, have a very heavy effect.
306. Do you mean that the building is too dark? I believe it is too dark, and the light is not sufficiently regulated. We cannot get at the window-blinds on account of their being so high up.
307. Do you think that large room would be better adapted for any other purpose than that to which it is now put? I believe it would make a very good library.
308. Would there be light enough? Yes. The light would not injure the books, but it is injuring the specimens. There is room left for a gallery.
309. The gallery would be below the windows? Yes, the windows would be on a level with the gallery.
310. Would not that make the space below very dark? I think it would.
311. You also said that you disapproved of the cabinets put up at one end of the building? Yes, they are too expensive.
312. I presume your objection is that the cabinets are unnecessarily good? Yes, and rather too deep.
313. You seemed to take objection to their being closed in behind as unnecessary? Yes.
314. I observe that subsequently you complained of the cabinets of the old room as being objectionable for being open behind. That makes it very doubtful what you really mean? There is a wooden backing inside which is very expensive—the wall might have been used instead. The backing harbours insects.
315. Is it not necessary that the cabinets in which the skins of animals and things of that kind are kept should be almost air-tight? Yes, the more air-tight they are the better.
316. Would that be possible if they were simply placed up against the wall? I think it could be done.
317. *Captain Onslow.*] Without disfiguring the wall? Yes.
318. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you consider that the collection in the building under your charge is as good a one as it ought to be? Yes, I believe it is.
319. Is it at all perfect in any of its branches—is there any one branch of Natural History well and fully represented? I believe they are all well represented. There are a few branches for which we have no cabinets.
320. Do you consider the collection of mammalia good? Yes. It might be better, of course.
321. The mammalia of the whole world? We could not have the mammalia of the whole world.
322. There might be representatives of the different species. What are the chief desiderata? The North American animals are very badly represented, and the same may be said of those of South America.
323. Have you got those of India? There are several.

R. Krefft, Esq. 324. There is a great deal required yet in that respect? Yes.

5 March, 1874. 325. Is it possible to supply these wants by the only system we have at present—exchanging the animals of this Country for those of other Countries—is it possible to obtain a good collection of those animals which are wanting by that system? I do not think so. I think the best way would be to lay out some money and purchase exactly what we required. It is very difficult to get these large animals.

326. Are they to be got in London? I believe some are to be got in London and some in America.

327. Is the collection of birds good? Yes, very good; but there again we are rather deficient of American birds.

328. Have you any idea what number of birds you have? I could not tell exactly without referring to the collections.

329. The collection of reptiles, I suppose, is better than usual? Yes, it is very good.

330. Have you got them from all parts of the world? Yes, from nearly all parts of the world.

331. Fishes? We have a very fair collection of fishes. They could easily be made up if we had bottles.

332. Could you get them from remote parts of the world by exchange? Yes, they are the easiest to be procured.

333. Is there a good collection generally of invertebrate animals? Yes.

334. Are the crustaceans well represented? The collection is not very good; there have been heavy losses in them on account of the insects destroying them.

335. I think you said that in some of the marine animals the collection was poor? Yes.

336. Some years ago you may remember that the trustees employed Mr. Masters chiefly as a collector? Yes.

337. A great deal was done at one time in the way of exchange? Yes.

338. He collected a very large number of things? Yes.

339. Has that system been continued? It has.

340. Has not Mr. Masters been collecting lately for the Museum? No; the stock is several years old; there are a good many specimens yet on hand, particularly mammals.

341. Has there not been great delay sometimes in making returns for things sent out? Yes; and sometimes we have received no return at all. We have got nothing in return for what we sent to Professor Agassiz.

342. You are aware that he is dead? Yes; but this is several years ago.

343. Has there not been frequently great delay in making returns from the Museum here to people in other parts of the world? Not unusual delay; sometimes there has been delay.

344. Did not Dr. Dohran complain? Yes, he complained sometimes.

345. Had he not reason to complain? I do not think he had. It takes a long time to get collections together, and then they have to go before the exchange committee, and afterwards the general committee.

346. Have you ever found it difficult to get the exchange committee together? Yes, I can very seldom get two of them together.

347. Have you frequently summoned them? Yes, I have summoned them.

348. And they have not attended? No, generally only one of them.

349. The trustees have always insisted that nothing should leave the Museum without their consent? Yes.

350. Did they not appoint a sub-committee to examine all the exchanges? Yes.

351. And you have found delay caused by want of attention on the part of that sub-committee? Yes.

352. Do you think the interests of the Museum would have been better served if you had been able to arrange all these things yourself without application to the Exchange Committee? Yes, I think so.

353. Do you think unlimited control of that kind should be put in the hands of the Curator? Yes, I think so. It is so in nearly all the Museums with which we exchange; they are always astonished when I tell them I have to consult the Exchange Committee.

354. Have you studiously adhered to the rule that there shall be no exchanges without the consent of the committee? Yes, as far as I can remember.

355. Allusion has been made to some of the people employed in the Museum collecting either for themselves, or others, or for trustees. Do you know any person in the Museum who has a collection of his own? I know Mr. Thorpe has some birds which he collected at Cape York. The trustees know it, I believe.

356. Do you know whether Mr. Masters has a collection? I have never seen it.

357. Have you any idea whether he has? People say he has; I have not seen it.

358. Have you ever known Mr. Masters to collect for any one else besides the Museum—I mean since he has been in the Museum? I believe he has sometimes collected for himself birds and things of that kind, but I do not know it myself; I only know it from Mr. Thorpe.

359. You are aware that Mr. Masters has frequently been employed by me while he was a servant of the Museum? Yes, he told me he generally worked for you in the evenings.

360. At what hours? I believe he went to your place after tea—at 6 or 7 o'clock.

361. Did you ever hear of his collecting for me or any one else in the day-time, or during the time in which he should have been employed at the Museum? No; if he collected, it was only on the Saturday afternoon, which was his own.

362. Do you think that, while in the employ of the Museum, he ever collected at all, either for himself or others? No, I do not think so; if he did, it was only on Saturday afternoons.

363. Will you state, as nearly as you can recollect them, the circumstances attending his accompanying me up the country on two different occasions, on which occasions there was a distinct agreement made with the trustees;—did I not write to you, asking you to lay my letter before the Board? Yes.

364. Will you state what I wrote—or perhaps you have the letter? I think you asked permission for Mr. Masters to accompany you, stating that you would pay all travelling expenses and half the collection of insects, and the whole of any other collections should go to the Museum; the other half of the insects collected was to go to you.

365. Do you recollect when that occurred, and how often? I think it was two or three times.

366. There was no arrangement of any kind made by me, or any application on my part, on the occasion of Mr. Masters being away for a fortnight at the beginning of this year? No.

367. Can you state how that was? There was no meeting of the trustees, so that I could not ask permission for Mr. Masters. You left, I believe, on Saturday, and the meeting should have taken place on Thursday; so I said that, as the arrangement had been agreed to once before, there was no occasion for any special leave for him.

368. Did you not tell him you would get him a fortnight's leave of absence? No, I did not tell him I would get him leave of absence. He said he was going to collect with you, and I said it would be all right. G. Krefft, Esq.  
5 March, 1874.
369. Did he collect? He did, some things, but the weather was intensely hot, and it was almost impossible to get anything.
370. I suppose there is no one within the Colony who has exchanged more largely with the Museum than I have? No.
371. Will you mention the way in which it was done? You generally gave a large collection of insects, and took very few in return.
372. You do not remember anything further—any letters of mine—applications through you to the Board—or anything of that kind? You may have made applications.
373. I never got anything without its being duly sanctioned by the trustees? Never to my knowledge.
374. I put these questions because it appears to me, from some notices that have appeared, that Mr. Masters and myself are particularly aimed at. I proceed now to some matters which have been mentioned affecting other trustees. Will you state, as nearly as you can remember, what you understood at the time Dr. Cox took away two valuable shells? I understood that one should be returned, because we had only three—that two should be kept in the collection, and that Dr. Cox might have one of them.
375. On this occasion you departed from the rule of getting authority? There was authority, as far as I can remember, for any trustee to receive shells for description.
376. I thought you said you agreed that he was to keep one? He was one of the exchange committee at the time, I think—I forget now.
377. *Captain Onslow.*] How long ago was it? Four or five years ago.
378. *Mr. Macleay.*] Is it a charge against Dr. Cox, or any one else, that he has his friends collecting shells or other things for him in other parts of the country—Is a person, because he is a trustee of the Museum, to have no collection of any kind, or to be perfectly ignorant upon the object for which the institution is intended? No, I think a trustee ought to know something about it.
379. *Chairman.*] You do not think the Museum suffers from the trustees making private collections? In some cases I think the Museum suffers.
380. *Mr. Macleay.*] That is to say, if every other person is to be prevented from getting collections, things will become cheaper to the Museum? Yes, no doubt they would.
381. About this boat-load of things—before making a charge—and of course the charge must have been made, because these statements on which you have been examined must have come originally from you—before making a charge against a gentleman who is one of the trustees, would it not have been better to have asked him if he had ever received these things? Mr. Mourilyan told me he would see Dr. Cox himself, and therefore I never asked him about it.
382. I understood you to say that Dr. Cox presented the Museum with a good human skeleton, subsequently asked you to allow him to have it, and sent another, and that the other was not such a good one? He presented only the bones, and when the skeleton was made he said he should like to keep that skeleton himself and would send another set of bones, which he did.
383. Was this a Sandwich Islander? No, it was from India, I believe.
384. Was this reported to the Board? No, I do not think so.
385. When the subsequent exchange was made, was that reported to the Board? I do not think so.
386. Surely you consider it your duty to report these things—what is the use of having an exchange committee if you can make an exchange of this kind. You do not think you are less chargeable with any loss to the Museum because the arrangement was made with a trustee? I would, of course, have liked to have kept the skeleton.
387. Why did you not get authority for the exchange? Dr. Cox was one of the exchange committee himself.
388. You had no more right to give up the property of the Museum to an individual trustee than to any other individual? He promised to send another skeleton in return.
389. Why did you not, as you say is your custom, refer this matter to the exchange committee, and have the exchange conducted in the same way as other exchanges? I do not know; I cannot tell exactly.
390. You say Mr. Walker Scott got £90 for some work done for the Museum? Not Mr. Scott—Miss Scott and Mrs. Forde. It was not paid to him; it was paid to Mrs. Forde and Miss Scott.
391. Is it not a fact that Mrs. Forde and Miss Scott are two very excellent artists, and the best drawers of subjects in Natural History in the Colony? I believe they are very good artists; I will not say the best in the Colony.
392. I suppose they did something for this money? Yes.
393. I should like to know what it was, for I never heard of it before? They were lithographs of fossils.
394. Who sanctioned it? The trustees.
395. How long ago? It must be a couple of years ago.
396. What number of lithographs were there? Eighteen plates.
397. What became of them? I have some copies in the Museum, and I believe Mr. Richards, the Government Printer, has got the stones, but he has not printed any more. Some more lithographs require to be altered.
398. Were these plates intended for a book? Yes.
399. Who is writing the book? I would have written the book, and I have a good deal of the manuscript ready.
400. *Mr. Lucas.*] Were there any drawings or lithographs of snakes? Yes.
401. Who did them? Mrs. Forde and Miss Scott.
402. *Mr. Combes.*] That was a private arrangement? Yes, between me and Mr. Scott.
403. *Mr. Lucas.*] Who paid for them? I did, out of my own private funds—£60.
404. Miss Scott and the other lady also drew eighteen plates of other subjects, for which they got £90, for the Museum? Yes.
405. *Mr. Macleay.*] Who suggested this arrangement? I believe I suggested it myself.
406. Did you suggest that these two ladies should be the persons employed? Yes.
407. Why do you bring this forward now as a charge against Mr. Scott? I did not bring it forward as a charge; I was merely asked the question; I do not think it is a charge.

- G. Krefft, Esq. 408. Are there any other of the trustees with whom you have at times exchanged things, or done anything for, which was done without the knowledge of the Board? I do not remember at present.
- 5 Mar., 1874. 409. Did you ever set up anything for any of the trustees? Yes.
410. With the Museum people, and in the Museum hours? Yes, I believe there have been things set up.
411. Was that ever reported to the Board? I do not think so.
412. Will you mention some instances? In one instance there may have been a bird or something of that kind—I really do not know exactly—or there may have been a wallaby. Yes, there was a wallaby in one case, and another wallaby was given for it in return.
413. Who was that for? Mr. Parkes.
414. It was mounted at the Museum? Yes.
415. *Mr. Lucas.*] Will you let us know the date? I could not tell at this moment.
416. *Mr. Macleay.*] Was not this wallaby enclosed in a glass case? Yes.
417. Very handsomely got up? No, not very handsomely.
418. Was the wood and glass so used the property of the Museum? No; I paid for the wood and glass.
419. It was not the Museum wood? No.
420. It was done by the Museum men and in the Museum? It was not done in the Museum hours. I only asked the men to do it, intending they should do it in their own time.
421. I suppose you told Barnes to make a case for this animal? Yes.
422. And you say you do not know whether he did it in the Museum hours or not? No, I do not think he did.
423. You are positive the wood used for it was not any of the wood belonging to the Museum? If they took the wood from the Museum they did wrong. I paid for the case 10s. or 15s.
424. Whom did you pay for the case? I believe I paid the men, as far as I can remember.
425. Who made it? One of the Barneses.
426. Was that the only thing of the kind done for Mr. Parkes at the Museum? No, there was a duck.
427. Was not that put in an ornamental case of glass and wood? Yes.
428. Was that done in the Museum? It was done by Barnes.
429. Was there any return in this second case? No, I do not think there was. Mr. Parkes occasionally sends things to me.
430. Is there any other case in which you have done things of that kind for people? I really do not remember now.
431. Did you ever make a nice little ornamental case for Sir Alfred Stephen? No.
432. Glass and wood? It was a glass shade. He bought it himself, as far as I can remember.
433. It was made in the Museum? Yes, it was set up in the Museum—a ring-tailed opossum.
434. Are there any other things of the kind that you could mention? I do not remember any.
435. *Chairman.*] These gentlemen are trustees? Yes. I did not think there was anything wrong in doing a thing like that for a trustee.
436. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you ever employ Barnes in taking photographs for your own amusement? I have had him out sometimes on Saturday afternoons—once or twice—just to give him a holiday.
437. Have you ever employed him in the Museum hours in that way? I do not think any photographs which he did for me were taken in Museum hours.
438. You never employed him to take a series of indecent photographs, did you? I did not employ him; he may have taken them himself.\*
439. Have you ever seen anything of the kind? I have sometimes seen things about there, and told him to remove them.
440. These were entirely Barnes's own doing? Yes, they were done on his own account.
441. In his own time? I do not know when he did them.
442. When does he come to the Museum in the morning? At 9 o'clock.
443. When does he leave? At 5 o'clock.
444. I presume any photographs that were taken must have been taken during the time he was there? Yes. He may have taken them on Saturday afternoon.
445. Did he take these indecent photographs on Saturday afternoon? I do not know when he did it. I certainly did not tell him to take them.
446. *Chairman.*] He may have taken them on Sunday? No, he did not take them on Sunday.
447. *Mr. Macleay.*] There are a great number of photographs taken of bones? Yes.
448. What is done with these? They are sent to correspondents in various parts of the world.
449. They have been sent in hundreds, have they not? Not exactly in hundreds. I generally send ten or twenty away by each mail, but I pay for the paper myself.
450. You do not look upon it as Museum property? No.
451. You never report these things to the Board? No, I do not think I do.
452. A gold robbery took place at the Museum about two months ago? Yes.
453. I believe as soon as you found it out you reported it to the police? Yes.
454. Nothing has been discovered? Not that I am aware of.
455. Will you mention at what time you think this gold robbery was committed? I think it was committed on Tuesday, the 23rd December, some time between 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock.
456. During the day of Tuesday? Yes.
457. When did you first see that the gold was gone—you noticed it before your attention was called to it? Yes, I noticed it on Thursday morning—Christmas Day morning—about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock.
458. Were you in the Museum on the Wednesday at all? Yes, I just passed through.
459. Did you notice anything then? No, I did not go to the case.
460. When you missed the gold, did the case appear as if it had been forced open? Yes, it was open about an inch or an inch and a half.
461. And had been forced open? Yes; I believe it was forced open.
462. Have you any suspicion as to how the robbery took place? I believe somebody must have forced it open

\* NOTE (on revision):—When this question was put I did not know what kind of photographs were referred to. The photos subsequently produced by Barnes were only copies of photographs representing nude and draped women. One was from a picture. The trustees examined them, and the majority came to the conclusion that they were not indecent.

open while the porter stood outside ; I suppose he must have been away from the case altogether when it G. Krefft, Esq. took place.

463. *Captain Onslow.*] You have stated that officers of the Museum are not allowed to work in the building after hours—you told me so? I do not object if they work on Saturday afternoon. Sometimes they may remain a little longer than usual. 5 Mar., 1874.

464. You have stated that these things were set up for Mr. Parkes out of hours? They may have been.

465. *Mr. Combes.*] As to the space in the Museum, is there as much or more space than you require? There is sufficient space, but not sufficient cases or cabinets.

466. Could you spare room in the Museum for any other purpose? Yes, there might be room made if we were to clear one of the rooms out.

467. *Captain Onslow.*] Have you ever made complaints about windows being broken by boys throwing stones? Yes.

468. What steps have been taken to prevent that? Nothing has been done yet; panes are broken still. On one occasion a fresh pane was put in and broken again.

469. What amount of money is available from the general vote, as a rule, for the purchase of specimens? There is no money properly available for that purpose; perhaps £20 or £25 a year may be expended in the purchase of specimens.

470. *Chairman.*] From an observation made by Mr. Macleay it might be inferred that some of these charges have been suggested by you. What induced you to communicate with me upon the subject of this Museum,—was it from seeing anything or reading anything? You made the motion for the appointment of the Committee.

471. Was it from seeing that motion in the papers that you communicated with me? I believe so.

472. Had you held any communication with me previous to that motion appearing in the papers? No, I had not.

473. I took the course which I then took without any consultation with you? Yes.

474. You said just now, as I understood you, that the Museum did not suffer to any great extent by persons being allowed to make collections for themselves who were in the employ of the Trustees—did you say so? I said it did suffer.

475. You meant that it does suffer? Yes; but it may not have suffered to a very great extent.

476. Do you remember the discovery of a certain fish called *Ceratodus forsteri*? Yes.

477. Was not the discovery of that fish rather startling to naturalists? Yes.

478. It was the discovery of a genus previously supposed to be altogether extinct? Yes.

479. Therefore specimens of that fish were extremely valuable? Yes, at first.

480. What do you suppose was the value of a specimen of that fish when it was first discovered? If the matter had been kept secret, and they had been sold, they would have brought at the very least from £50 to £100 each.

481. You sent several of these fish to the British Museum? Yes.

482. What did you receive in exchange? I received other specimens to the value of about £20 each—about £80 worth of these specimens, one of which was a cast of the bones of the *Megatherium*, which cost about £30.

483. What is the object of keeping in the Museum a stock of specimens? They are kept for exchanges.

484. Not for show? Not for show.

485. Therefore every one of these fish kept at the Museum was actually a deduction from the income of the Museum? Yes. It would have been better if they had been sent away and sold. They are getting cheaper now.

486. *Mr. Macleay.*] They would fetch £10 apiece now if there were not too many thrown into the market? Yes.

487. *Chairman.*] Was there not a great demand for them all over Europe? Yes.

488. And if the Museum authorities had taken steps to obtain specimens, might they not have very much enriched their own collections? Yes; I believe if sent away they would have fetched good returns; but some people never send anything in return. Two or three of these fish were sent to Professor Agassiz, but no return was ever received.

489. Has not the value of this fish, in this point of view, been very much depreciated by the competition of persons not connected with the Museum? Yes; as soon as it was known, everybody tried to get the fish.

490. Therefore, a trustee who uses his position as a trustee for the purpose of obtaining a valuable specimen, may be said to deprive the Museum of a certain amount of income? Well, I do not know.

491. Were the shells that have been referred to, known as *Bulinus onslowi*, very rare? Yes, I believe they were very rare then; more have been discovered since.

492. Were they not very valuable,—would they not have been very valuable for purposes of exchange? Yes; but there were only a few.

493. *Captain Onslow.*] Did not that make them the more valuable? Yes, of course.

494. *Chairman.*] Do you think it was calculated to advance the interests of the Museum that one of the trustees should possess himself of these shells? I do not think it was much loss, because Dr. Cox has sometimes given shells in return.

495. You think it a very proper thing for a trustee to take these shells? I do not think it was a proper thing.

496. And you also consider that the trustees are perfectly justified in giving permission to the employés of the Museum to collect for other people—is that your view of a trustee's duty? The trustees do not give permission to the employés to collect for other people.

497. I understood you to tell Captain Onslow that they did so? Only in the case of Mr. Macleay.

498. *Mr. Macleay.*] That was collecting for the Museum, was it not? Yes.

499. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say the men had never disobeyed your orders—that is, I suppose, when you are on the premises to direct them? When I am there they do not disobey; they do what I tell them. Sometimes, when I am not there, they may go away earlier than they should do.

500. Have you known them to absent themselves without leave when you were out? They may have gone occasionally; but it is difficult to tell.

501. Are you not sure they have done so? I am certain they have gone sometimes, but I could not state the time exactly.

502. Were the men left in charge of the place on the day the gold robbery took place—did they go out? Yes, they did. I told them not to go out, because I had to go out myself. 503.

- G. Krefft, Esq. 503. *Captain Onslow.*] That is assuming that the robbery took place on the day you have stated? Yes, I know that on the day of the robbery O'Grady had gone to his dinner.
- 5 Mar., 1874. 504. *Chairman.*] Do these men ever make complaints about you to the trustees? They have complained.
505. Have they frequently complained? I believe they occasionally do.
506. What is the result—do the trustees take their part or yours? In many cases they have taken their part; in this case, for instance, of the gold robbery, where they have gone complaining about me, they must have told everything about the place, or else Dr. Cox, who cross-examined me at the special meeting, could not have known what he did know; he could not have been aware unless somebody had told him.
507. O'Grady was entitled to make inquiry? Yes, I suppose so. He said he knew the detectives were there, which was not true, for they were there without his knowledge.
508. Have the trustees ever found fault with you, with reference to any complaints made by the men? No, I do not think they have.
509. Do you know a man named Tost? Yes.
510. Is he connected with the establishment? No. He used to be, but he left.
511. Why did he leave? I found fault with him, that he carried things away to his own house which were the property of the Museum.
512. Did he do any work for you? He has done work for me—some office furniture.
513. Was it done in the Museum time? No; in his own time, and in his own house.
514. Did you pay him for it? Yes—about £60. I do not think the furniture would fetch £20.
515. When this man left the establishment, had you reason to believe he had property of the Museum illegally in his possession? Yes, I believe he had.
516. Did you take out a search warrant? I did.
517. Did you execute it? No. There was a committee appointed to inquire; and the chairman told me I was not to execute it till the inquiry was over, and by that time he had of course removed everything out of his house.
518. I believe there is what is called an exchange committee? Yes.
519. Have your correspondents ever complained of delays in your making returns? Yes, they have occasionally.
520. Did you ever send any specimens to Professor Agassiz? Yes.
521. Did you receive any return? No; except a case of broken coral.
522. Were any further steps taken in the matter? I wrote to him half a dozen times, and asked him to send things, but he did not do so.
523. Do you receive any assistance from this exchange committee? No, I do not. It is only a drawback to sending things away. I must show them to the exchange committee, and then to the general committee.
524. Do other Museums possess such committees? Not that I am aware of.
525. What plan do you think should be adopted? It would be better if the specimens were left to me to exchange, because they are not of such great value that there need be any difficulty in the matter.
526. Do the trustees ever purchase specimens from the men? There is one man, Thorpe, who has a collection of birds, which he made at Cape York, and he has not sold it yet. Birds have occasionally been purchased from him.
527. Do you think that calculated to enhance the value of the Museum? I think it would be better not to allow anybody to keep a collection.
528. *Captain Onslow.*] What has Mr. Thorpe sold, and to whom? I believe in one case he sold some birds to Mr. Edward Hill. I believe he bought them for Sir Daniel Cooper.
529. *Chairman.*] Has it ever come to your knowledge that trustees represent themselves as directors or managers of the Museum, in order to obtain specimens for themselves? Yes, they do so represent themselves.
530. In order to obtain specimens for themselves? I do not know whether they have obtained specimens. In the case of Mr. Mourilyan, he thought Dr. Cox was a director or trustee, and therefore he sent a lot of things to him.
531. Is that the only case which has come under your observation? That is the only case I can mention now.
532. You know of no other case? No.
533. Do you know a person named Damon? Yes.
534. What is he? He is a dealer in curiosities, chiefly shells, at Weymouth, in England.
535. Do you know whether he has had any dealings with the trustees of this Museum as private individuals? Yes; he sent a collection of shells out on one occasion, for which he wanted a return.
536. The Museum has dealt with Mr. Damon? Yes, he sent a collection of shells out, at the suggestion of Sir William Denison.
537. Have you found that trustees, as private individuals, have come into competition with the Museum in dealing with this man? Yes, I have.
538. Have you any correspondence on the subject? Yes, I have one letter where Mr. Damon complains that he has received all the more common shells from here; he said he received them from Dr. Cox and Mr. Brazier.
539. Having received these shells from these gentlemen, he was unwilling to make exchanges for shells of the same kind with the Museum? Yes, he said he was supplied with them already.
540. And in this way trustees have done the Museum an injury? Yes, Dr. Cox did; not the body of the trustees.
541. Do you know a person named Robilliard? Yes.
542. What is he? I believe he is a dealer in shells and curiosities in the Mauritius.
543. Has he also had transactions with the Museum? Yes, I had a few transactions with him, and found he was rather expensive, and I asked him not to send any more things.
544. Do you know whether trustees of the Museum, as private individuals, have had dealings with him? Yes, I believe Dr. Cox has exchanged with him.
545. Have you reason to believe that the action taken by trustees with regard to this man has prevented valuable exhibits from reaching the Museum? No, I do not think so. Shells, of course, become of less value when supplied to these dealers, and when we want to exchange they do not want the things we have to give them.
546. If they obtain these things from private individuals, which they could have obtained from the Museum, is not that an injury to the Museum? Yes.

547. And that injury is done by a trustee supposed to look after the interests of the Museum? Yes, I G. Krefft, Esq. suppose so.
548. Do you know a Captain Edwards? Yes.
549. Is he a donor to the Museum? Yes, I believe he is.
550. Did he promise you a lot of curiosities from the Solomon Islands? Yes, shells.
551. Did he keep his promise? He did not.
552. Why? He said Dr. Cox had taken them all; he said he had gone on board and got the lot there.
553. Mr. Macleay.] Bought them I suppose? I do not know; he only said Dr. Cox had got them.
554. Chairman.] Have any of the trustees ever sent in damaged or useless specimens against your will? They have.
555. Captain Onslow.] Of what? A large sunfish was sent in against my will. I pointed out at the time that it was stinking and could not be preserved.
556. Mr. Lucas.] Who sent that in? Dr. Cox.
557. Chairman.] Do you know a man named Skinner? Yes.
558. Mr. Lucas.] Why could not the fish be preserved? Because it was stinking. The Inspector of Nuisances ordered it to be taken away.
559. Chairman.] Did Skinner ask you to admit him to the Museum paddock with this large sunfish? Yes.
560. Did you refuse to admit him? I did.
561. Did he abuse you? He did.
562. Did he tell you who had ordered him to bring that fish? He said it was one of the directors—Dr. Cox.
563. What did he say? He said he did not care a button for me.
564. How did he get in? He sent a man to force his way through the paddock gate.
565. Did he leave the fish there? Yes.
566. What followed? I could not get it skinned, and the Inspector of Nuisances came and ordered it to be taken away.
567. You were fined? Yes, I was summoned to the Police Court and fined £2.
568. Was the Museum put to expense? Only the labour of the men—not the cost of materials.
569. Was it possible to preserve this fish? No, it was not; it was too far gone.
570. Did you pay any of the expense? Yes, I paid the expense, and Dr. Cox refunded it to me.
571. How? I kept a microscope belonging to him.
572. What was the value of the microscope? About £7 or £8.
573. What were the expenses you incurred? They may have been about £8 10s., or something like that.
574. Mr. Lucas.] How did the Inspector of Nuisances get the information? I believe the people in the neighbourhood complained—the schoolmaster or some of them.
575. In reality the Museum has not suffered anything by this fish being sent there, the loss being made up by Dr. Cox? Yes; of course the labour of the men was not charged; the men were taken away from their work.
576. For how long? A couple of days perhaps.
577. If this fish had not been so far gone would it not have been a valuable exhibit? Yes, if we could have skinned it.
578. Captain Onslow.] Was it the first fish of the sort caught? I believe it was the second or third.
579. Mr. Lucas.] What was the time of year? It was in the height of summer.
580. Decomposition set in very rapidly? No; they had been exhibiting it for a week in Sydney before they brought it to me.
581. Chairman.] Have the trustees always behaved with courtesy to you? Yes, they generally do, with a few exceptions.
582. Can you name any occasion on which they or any of them have behaved discourteously to you? After this gold robbery I was abused in the public street in the most disgraceful manner by Dr. Cox, and I was also abused by Dr. Cox and Mr. Scott in the Board-room, in the presence of Dr. Alleyne.
583. What did he say to you? He said it was no use talking to him—that it was disgraceful that he, a director of the Museum, should hear of this gold robbery in the middle of George-street—that it was a shame and a disgrace, and he would have it sifted to the bottom. That was when I asked him to alter the hour of meeting for the Board from 12 to 3 o'clock or half-past 3.
584. What meeting? A special meeting to investigate this gold robbery. He was also very discourteous in the Board-room.
585. Have any other of the trustees treated you with the same discourtesy? Only Mr. Scott was very abusive.
586. Captain Onslow.] What do you mean by abusive? If anybody says this is a disgraceful thing, that he will have it sifted to the bottom, and will refuse to pay any money to the servants of the institution—if words of that kind are spoken loud in the public street, before a lot of people, I would call it abusive.
587. Chairman.] Did the trustees withhold your salary on this account? They could not withhold it; but the three trustees present refused to sign my cheque; they said they would not sign till this disgraceful gold robbery had been investigated.
588. For what reason was it that Mr. Scott sent the furniture to the Museum? He had to remove from Ash Island, and I do not think he had any place in Sydney at the time.
589. Was that the reason he assigned? Yes, I believe he did; he asked me to keep it for a few weeks.
590. Was there no other reason? I do not think there was any other reason.
591. Was he in difficulties at the time? I believe he was.
592. Did he allege that as a reason? No, he did not.
593. Captain Onslow.] Did Mr. Scott ask you as a friend to allow his furniture to go the Museum, or because he was a trustee? I believe he asked me as a friend—not because he was a trustee.
594. Mr. Lucas.] Did this storage interfere with the management of the Museum? No, it did not.
595. Chairman.] Did not Mr. Scott write a book upon Natural History? Yes, on seals and whales.
596. Were not the men in the Museum very much employed in measuring specimens for him, in order that he might write this book? Yes, they were, in measuring skeletons.
597. Are the vacancies upon the Board filled up in accordance with the Act, or are the committee allowed to

- G. Krefft, Esq. to appoint favoured individuals? They are not exactly filled up; they are sometimes left open for a month or two, sometimes longer.
- 5 Mar., 1874. 598 *Captain Onslow.*] Can you give an instance? There was one instance where the place was not filled up for eight or nine months.
599. Was that the fault of the trustees? I suppose it was.
600. You will be able to give evidence of that from the minutes? Yes.
601. Are you alluding to the case of Dr. Bellisario? No, I allude to Mr. Scott; it was left open for several months—eight or nine months.
602. *Chairman.*] Do you remember a collection of plants made by Dr. Leichhardt—where did you find them? Down in the cellar, under a heap of rubbish.
603. What was done with that collection? I unpacked them and cleaned them as well as I could, and Dr. Mueller, of Melbourne, got the loan of them to describe them.
604. Did he return them? Yes.
605. Did he return them all? There were a great many damaged ones amongst them; he got more than came back; but as far as I know he could not have returned them all, because there were a great many damaged ones.
606. Was it a valuable collection? Yes, at that time; it is not so valuable now.
607. Did Dr. Mueller make any charge? He charged for the paper he put on the plants.
608. What did he charge? About £10; but he returned the money afterwards.
609. *Captain Onslow.*] Do you mean to infer that Dr. Mueller kept any of these specimens for himself? No, I do not think he did; there were so many damaged.
610. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, he did not return the same quantity as was sent to him? No; he would send only the good ones, I suppose.
611. *Mr. Macleay.*] When was this collection taken out of the cellar? Many years ago.
612. Were you Curator at the time? No, Mr. Pittard was Curator.
613. It was when you first went to the Museum? Yes.
614. *Mr. Lucas.*] How are persons employed to collect specimens paid? They are sent up the country to collect, and they receive the usual salary, and everything they collect belongs to the Museum.
615. I am alluding to those persons who have sold specimens to Dr. Cox and others. Has Dr. Cox ever purchased specimens from persons receiving a fixed salary from the Museum? No.
616. Then were Dr. Cox's purchases made from persons who had specimens in the market for sale? Yes.
617. And they were quite at liberty to sell to whom they pleased? Yes.
618. How did the Museum obtain all these fish of the genus *Ceratodus*? Mr. Masters was sent up to get them.
619. Was he paid so much a fish, or how was he paid? He was a servant of the Museum.
620. Did any person purchase from him? No.
621. There is no fault in any person buying from other people? No.
622. There is no law to prevent fishermen from selling any rare specimens they may obtain? No.
623. Is this Museum looked upon as a commercial institution, to buy and sell, and look to profit and loss? No, I do not think so. Sometimes we should do better to sell things.
624. Have the trustees any money to purchase natural curiosities to be exhibited or offered for sale? There is a small sum that may be available every year, perhaps £50.
625. Is it sufficient to purchase all that is desirable? No, certainly not.
626. *Captain Onslow.*] Would the collectors you have spoken of be willing to take specimens in exchange, or would they prefer money? I think they would prefer money; dealers always do.
627. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you see any reason why the trustees individually should not purchase for themselves, seeing that the Museum has not the funds to purchase? No, decidedly not.
628. Is it not the rule that those gentlemen who take the greatest interest in Natural History, are the most fitting persons to be directors or trustees of an institution like the Museum? Yes, I think so.
629. As a rule, do not gentlemen who take an interest in natural curiosities form collections for their own use? Yes, some of them do.
630. If they were prevented from forming a cabinet for their own use, do you think you would find any gentlemen who take an interest in Natural History, to allow themselves to be put in nomination, or to act as trustees? No; but I think gentlemen confining themselves to a small cabinet or so, or a collection of their own, is a different thing from buying up everything which comes into the market and sending it away.
631. If the Museum has not the means, why should they not buy? Things would be cheaper to the Museum if they did not buy. We used to get things at next to nothing.
632. Is it your opinion that gentlemen connected with the Museum should be prohibited from purchasing any natural curiosities? You could not very well prohibit them.
633. As to the remarks of Dr. Cox to you, which you thought so offensive, were they directed to you personally, or with reference to the fact of the robbery? They were directed to me personally; he spoke exactly as if he thought it was my fault.
634. Not accusing you of anything more than neglect? The people who heard him did not know that. There were lots of people round. I asked him not to speak so loud. I never felt so ashamed in my life.
635. Speaking of a book written by Mr. Scott—these books are not profitable to the writers? No, I do not think so.
636. And any private individual, not only the Museum, who could afford information, would willingly do so? Yes.
637. You say that in this case the cost to the Museum was merely the time of the men in taking some measurements of some specimens? Yes, and there was a good deal of photographing done for him at the time.
638. That was not very costly I suppose? No.
639. Are you aware that £3,500 were voted to Mr. Clarke for the purpose of getting a work of his printed? Yes, I saw something about it in the papers.
640. I suppose the expense to the Museum for Mr. Scott's book was not anything approaching that? No, it merely occupied the men for a few hours.
641. And it was done merely to assist him in compiling his work, for which he could never expect to receive adequate remuneration for the time employed upon it? I believe the Council of Education paid for it.

642. *Chairman.*] Of course no one would be absurd enough to argue that a trustee is to be debarred from making collections, but do you think that a system of management which places the Museum under the control of persons who are in competition with it is a good system? I do not think so. I think most Museums are under the Curator; where there are trustees they do not usually interfere in the active management. Mr. G. Krefft.  
5 March, 1874
643. Is it not perfectly apparent that persons who take an interest in Natural History, and who are making collections, have therefore an interest in preventing rare exhibits from getting to the Museum, and in getting them themselves? Of course that is generally the case; if you wish to make a collection you like to have the best specimens yourself.
644. Therefore, when persons who have collections of this kind have the control of an institution like the Museum, is not that control likely to be prejudicial to the Museum? Yes, it is in some cases.
645. Do you consider that this system of management by trustees is a good one? I think that if the trustees would not interfere with the Curator so much—if they would give him greater liberty in the way of exchanging or purchasing things—it would not be such a bad system.
646. What system of management do you consider would be a good one? Of course I would certainly like to be under one head.
647. Then you do not approve of the system of trustees? No, I cannot say I do. If only one of the trustees directed me, of course it would be an advantage.
648. Do you or do you not approve of the system of management by trustees? I do not.
649. *Captain Onslow.*] Would you not prefer having the whole control yourself, and having no one over you? I should, of course, like to be responsible to one authority.
650. Have you ever made a suggestion to the trustees for any change? I do not think so.
651. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you think Dr. Cox, or any of the gentlemen who have purchased specimens, have done so for the purpose of making profit on them? I dare say some people do.
- Chairman:* There is no imputation of that kind —
652. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you think that Dr. Cox, or any person whom you have complained of as intercepting specimens going to the Museum, ever did so for the purpose of making a profit of it, or merely for the purpose of forming a collection for himself? It would be very difficult to tell.
653. I want to know what you think? It is very likely that gentlemen sometimes make a profit on such things.
654. Have you any idea that any gentleman connected with the Museum has purchased any specimens to make a profit by selling them again? I am not certain of that; it is possible.
655. Do you think it probable—has anything come to your knowledge which has led you to infer that they have done so? Yes.
656. Will you tell us? It is only hearsay.
657. Is it possible for us to summon the person who told you? I believe you could.
658. Then I should like to have it? Mr. Brazier told me one day that Dr. Cox was dealing in shells, and that he sent a list of prices on board some ship, with the prices attached to the different shells. He told me he saw a list of prices in the hands of the steward.
659. Who is Mr. Brazier? He is a collector of curiosities.
660. Is there any other case you know of? No, that is the only case.
661. Do you know whether Dr. Cox is in the habit of sending specimens away to other parts of the world? Yes, he sends large quantities to all parts of the world.
662. Do you know whether he gets exchanges? Yes, I believe so. This is the only instance I have been told of. I do not think they were friends at the time; they may be friends now.
663. There is no doubt in your mind that he told you so? No.

Mr. George Masters called in and examined:—

664. *Chairman.*] What are you? Curator of the Natural History Collection at Elizabeth Bay. I was formerly Assistant Curator of the Museum.
665. You have resigned your position as assistant curator? Yes.
666. Has your resignation been accepted? I think so.
667. Was your resignation in writing? It was not.
668. You have received no notification of its having been accepted? I have not.
669. When were you appointed? I cannot say exactly; nearly ten years ago.
670. Did you gain the place by public competition? No.
671. What salary did you receive? £200 a year.
672. Were you sent into the country to collect? Yes.
673. I believe you also made collections for Mr. Macleay? Previous to that, but not at the same time.
674. Have you not made collections for Mr. Macleay since you have been at the Museum? No.
675. Are you sure—was there not an arrangement by which you were to collect for Mr. Macleay, and half the collections were to be given to the Museum? For one short trip only.
676. *Mr. Macleay.*] Were there not two? Only one, I think.
677. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the terms of the arrangement? The insects were to be halved, and all the rest of the specimens collected were to go to the Museum.
678. Who paid your travelling expenses? Mr. Macleay.
679. You were in receipt of a salary from the Museum? Yes.
680. Were you alone on these journeys? No, I was travelling with Mr. Macleay.
681. On all occasions on which you went collecting? No, only on this one occasion; there may have been two.
682. You were sent by the Museum collecting at various times? Yes.
683. Had you any assistance? No, only what I got from the blacks.
684. When you were first appointed assistant curator, had you a collection of your own? I had.
685. Did the trustees know that? They did.
686. Did the trustees require you to sell this collection? They did.
687. Did they make a condition that you should not make any new one? Yes.

Mr. G.  
Masters.  
6 Mar., 1874.

- Mr. G. Masters.  
5 Mar., 1874.
688. As a matter of fact, did you not collect afterwards on your own account? In my own spare time I did.
689. Did you collect at any time afterwards on your own account? Yes, in my own spare time.
690. Although the trustees had made it a condition of your appointment that you should not collect on your own account? I received a letter to that effect.
691. And still you thought proper to disobey the trustees? I did.
692. For whom did you collect? For myself.
693. For yourself only? For myself only.
694. Do you know a man named Thorpe? Yes.
695. Did you ever make collections with him in your spare time? I have been out shooting with him on Saturday.
696. What became of the specimens you procured? Some I have yet.
697. Have you them all? No.
698. What became of the others? Some I have given away.
699. Did you sell any? I did.
700. You were at this time assistant curator to the Museum? Yes.
701. Did the trustees know of your selling these things? I do not think it.
702. Did you, at this time, while in the employ of the Museum, sell any specimens to Trustees? No.
703. Did you make any collections for trustees, other than those referred to for Mr. Macleay? Never.
704. Have you had any experience in institutions of this kind? Not previously.
705. Do you know whether it is a usual thing for superior officers of an institution of this kind to be employed elsewhere, or to make collections for sale elsewhere? I am not aware.
706. You know Dr. Cox? I do.
707. Did you ever exchange shells with him? For the Museum—not for myself.
708. Did you ever sell him any curiosities on your own account? Never.
709. Did Dr. Cox to your knowledge ever borrow any shells from the Museum for purposes of description? Several times.
710. Did he ever return them? I believe he did.
711. I suppose you know Dr. Cox is a collector of these things? Yes.
712. Have you ever seen any of his price-lists? I have not.
713. Do you know a man named Brazier? I do.
714. What is he? He is a shell collector, and collector in general.
715. He deals in shells and other curiosities? Yes.
716. Do you know whether Mr. Brazier is an applicant for the post of assistant curator of the Museum? I believe he has applied.
717. Do you think he is a fit man for the post? He is a very good steady man, and has a pretty fair knowledge.
718. Do you consider that the new Museum building is adapted for the purpose? Decidedly not.
719. What are its principal defects? The light is very bad.
720. Is not the interior too much crowded with architectural decorations? It is.
721. Are the walls straight? Very crooked, I think.
722. Do you consider the rooms sufficiently wide? No, perhaps not.
723. With regard to the approaches to the Museum from College-street—are they suitable? They are very liable to dust when the door is open.
724. Are they large enough—is there not difficulty in getting large specimens into the building? I think they are 5 or 6 feet wide.
725. *Captain Onslow.*] Are any of the officials of the Museum employed after hours? They have been.
726. For the Museum or for private individuals? They have been for private individuals.
727. Will you state what cases you remember? I do not know who the work has been for. I know Mr. Tost has been there till 8 or 9 or 10 o'clock at night.
728. Are you aware whether this was known to the trustees? I am not aware.
729. By whose orders was he so employed—was it his own doing, or by Mr. Krefft's orders? I suppose Mr. Krefft gave him permission.
730. Do you remember whether any of the material used was the property of the Museum? I do not know.
731. Do you know whether any of the officials of the Museum are in the habit of getting drunk? Yes, some time back.
732. Who? I have seen Mr. Krefft drunk, and Harry Barnes also.\*
733. Has this ever been brought under the notice of the trustees? Not that I am aware of.
734. Can you photograph? No.
735. Are you aware what the photographer is employed upon? Making casts, setting up skeletons, and the general work of the Museum.
736. Has he been employed photographing out of hours? I could not say.
737. Are you aware whether he has ever made any indecent photographs? Yes.
738. Do you know by whose direction he took these? By permission of Mr. Krefft, I think.
739. By permission, or by direction? Both, I believe.
740. Do you know what has been done with these? They have been sold, I believe.†
741. By whom? By the Barneses; and Mr. Krefft has taken the money.
742. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you know this for a fact? I know it from both the Barneses; they have told me so, both of them.
743. *Captain Onslow.*] How long has this been going on? Some years.
744. Has this been generally known by the employes of the Museum? Yes.
745. Are you aware if the matter has ever been brought under the cognizance of the trustees? I am not aware.

FRIDAY,

\* NOTE (on revision):—I have not seen Harry Barnes drunk during the last eighteen months.

† NOTE (on revision):—I did not mean to say that the indecent photographs had been sold, but that others had.

FRIDAY, 6 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

Mr. BURNS,  
Mr. CUNNEEN,Mr. MACLEAY,  
Mr. STEWART.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Henry Barnes called in and examined:—

746. *Chairman.*] What are you? Taxidermist in the Australian Museum.  
 747. How long have you been employed there? About fourteen years.  
 748. By whom were you appointed? By the trustees.  
 749. Upon whose recommendation? Mr. George French Angas.  
 750. *Mr. Burns.*] Formerly acting curator here? Yes. I had the recommendation of Mr. Pittard as well.  
 751. You are a photographer, are you not? Yes.  
 752. Are you employed in that capacity in the Museum? I am, whenever I am authorized to do it.  
 753. Who gives you authority? Mr. Krefft.  
 754. Have the trustees not authorized you to take photographs, or appointed you to take photographs? I believe the trustees know that I do it.  
 755. Have they not employed you to do so? No, not that I know of.  
 756. Are you employed by Mr. Krefft to take photographs? I am not employed by him, but he gets me to do it.  
 757. Is it understood to be a portion of your work to take photographs? Yes.  
 758. What do you photograph? Specimens.  
 759. Of what sort? Large fossils, bones, and so on.  
 760. Have you a room set apart for the purpose in the Museum? No; only the workshop.  
 761. The work-shop in the yard? Yes.  
 762. Have you ever taken photographs of human figures? Only copies.  
 763. Copies from pictures? Yes.  
 764. Where have you done that? In the work-shop.  
 765. On the Museum premises? Yes.  
 766. Who ordered you to do it? Mr. Krefft.  
 767. Are you quite certain? Certain.  
 768. Will you describe some of the pictures you were directed by Mr. Krefft to photograph? Do you mean fossils?  
 769. He ordered you to photograph pictures of fossils? Yes; and he has ordered me to photograph indecent pictures.  
 770. What kind of pictures were those that you call indecent pictures? Naked females, some of them; One was a very nasty picture—the representation of a lot of fowls or birds, their heads and necks being like the appurtenances of human beings, intermixed with naked women.  
 771. Did Mr. Krefft order you to photograph that picture? Yes.  
 772. Are you quite sure of that? Yes.  
 773. Did the trustees know of your doing this? Not that I am aware of. I have refused to do these pictures.  
 774. Are you quite sure none of the trustees knew of this? I am not aware that any of them knew it.  
 775. Is it not the fact that you have sold many of these pictures to trustees? I was asked that question yesterday in the Board-room. I will explain. One of the gentlemen held up one of the negatives, and asked if any of these were sold. I said, no, those were not the photographs that were sold, but there were photographs sold; I and my brother went out hawking photographs about the town.  
 776. You spoke just now of an indecent picture representing fowls of some kind—did you ever sell copies of that picture to any of the trustees? Never in my life.  
 777. Did your brother ever sell such copies? Never.  
 778. Do you know Mr. W. B. Clarke? Yes.  
 779. Do you know whether he ever obtained any copies of that picture? I do not know whether he ever obtained any.  
 780. Did you ever sell him any? No, I never showed him any. I never showed any trustee.  
 781. Did your brother ever sell him any? No.  
 782. *Mr. Burns.*] How can you speak for your brother? My brother has no right to interfere with these things.  
 783. Has he had access to these photographs—could he sell them if he thought fit? No, he could not get them without my knowledge. I know how many I print.  
 784. *Chairman.*] Could he get them with your knowledge? Yes.  
 785. To your knowledge he has not sold any? No, I am certain.  
 786. How are you certain? I know every picture I print, and in the morning I deliver them to Mr. Krefft.  
 787. If a trustee has had copies of this picture taken by you, how could he have obtained them? Only by Mr. Krefft giving them.  
 788. You declare that you never sold any copies of this or any other indecent picture to any trustee? Never to any trustee.  
 789. You know Dr. Cox? Yes.  
 790. Did you ever sell any pictures to him? Never.  
 791. Have you ever done any work for Dr. Cox? Yes, a good deal of work.  
 792. Has he paid you for it? Yes.  
 793. Has it been work of a heavy description? In the way of cabinets.  
 794. Have you ever done any work at his house? Yes.  
 795. Did Dr. Cox ever employ you and your brother to repair for him a verandah that had been blown down? Yes.

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796. Was that a very heavy work? No.
797. Did the severity of that work incapacitate you from doing your duty at the Museum? Not in the slightest.
798. Did you not obtain from the Curator leave of absence on account of the severity of this work having made you ill? I did not.
799. How many evenings did it take you and your brother to repair that verandah? I think it was three—about an hour each time we were at work; then of a morning we were at it before we went to the Museum.
800. *Mr. Burns.*] How many mornings? Two or three.
801. How long each time? About an hour—an hour in the mornings and an hour in the evenings.
802. About six hours altogether? Six or eight hours.
803. *Chairman.*] Did you, in repairing that verandah, use your own tools? Some were our own tools, and some we got the loan of from Mr. Kreffit.
804. In repairing that verandah did you use material purchased by Dr. Cox, or material belonging to the Museum? Material purchased by Dr. Cox, or with his money.
805. The nails—where did they come from? I bought them at Macintosh, the ironmonger's.
806. Did Dr. Cox ever employ you in any other work—were you employed at his house? Yes.
807. In what kind of work? Mounting shells.
808. You were engaged in the Museum, and had access to all the exhibits there? Yes.
809. Was it possible for any person employed in the Museum to take shells away? Yes, it was; the cases were always pretty well open.
810. Is it not a fact that you were expressly ordered by Mr. Kreffit not to take these indecent photographs? It is not.
811. Did Mr. Kreffit, on finding some of these indecent photographs in your workshop, order you to take them away at once? Never, but encouraged me to do them, and told me to do them.
812. Is it not a fact that you obtained from Mr. Paterson, a herbalist, the original of these indecent pictures to which you have just referred? No.
813. Did your brother obtain it? No; that is the indecent one, the very indecent one.
814. You know this man Paterson; he is now in gaol? Yes, I believe so.
815. Did you or your brother make instruments for him? No, never.
816. Have you ever had any dealings with him? I remember one time mounting a looking-glass for him, that is about as much as I ever did for him.
817. Did Mr. Paterson ever ask you to copy nude figures? Never. Mr. Paterson lent me some of these figures to show Mr. Kreffit, which I did, and Mr. Kreffit told me to copy them.
- [*Mr. Burns objected to the mode of examination—the leading questions put to the witness. Witness withdrew. Committee deliberated. Witness recalled.*]
818. Did Mr. Paterson give you some indecent pictures to copy? He gave me some indecent pictures to show Mr. Kreffit; I showed them to Mr. Kreffit, and Mr. Kreffit told me to copy them.
819. *Mr. Stewart.*] For himself or for Mr. Paterson? For himself.
820. *Chairman.*] Did he give you the pictures to show to Mr. Kreffit for that express purpose? Yes, he knowing Mr. Kreffit.
821. Were not these pictures placed in your workshop, and did not Mr. Kreffit order you to take them away? No, but I took them away myself.
822. Do you know Detective Camphin—did you see him yesterday? I saw Detective Lyons. I believe it was Detective Lyons.
823. I believe there were some photographs found in the workshop? Yes.
824. When did you place them there? They have been there ever since the shop has been built.
825. Are you quite certain of that? Quite certain, without they were taken away and afterwards put back.
826. Were they placed there shortly before they were found yesterday afternoon? No, they were in the shop, and have been in the shop ever since I have had them.
827. You went back from dinner rather late yesterday, did you not? Yes.
828. Did you see the detectives there when you went back? No.
829. Had you a parcel under your coat? Yes.
830. What was in that parcel? A newspaper.
831. Were there no photographs in the parcel? No. If you will allow me, I will tell you the trap that was laid for me. A particular friend of Mr. Kreffit's came round to me in the morning, and requested me to take those smutty pictures away to my own house.
832. *Mr. Stewart.*] Where from? From the Museum. I dropped in a minute that there was something wrong—that a detective would be sent to my house, and find them on my premises. I promised him I would do so, but I never meant it, and instead of doing so, thinking I would be stopped going out, I put a newspaper under my coat to make it appear as if I had taken them; but I was not going to take them to my house.
833. *Chairman.*] It appears you were not going to take them at all? I was not; I never intended to take them; it was not likely I was going to take them to my house—Museum property too.
834. Do you say Mr. Kreffit ordered you to take them? No, a friend of Mr. Kreffit.
835. *Mr. Macleay.*] What is his name? Am I bound to give the name?
836. It will be better for your own sake? Well, it was Dr. Creed.
837. He recommended you to take them to your own house? Yes. It was my opinion that Mr. Kreffit laid the trap for me, and I believe the detectives were there to take me, if the pictures were found at my house.
838. *Chairman.*] Do you believe that Mr. Kreffit procured the attendance of the detectives? I believe he did.
839. Was Mr. W. B. Clarke on the premises at this time, about 2 o'clock? I did not see Mr. Clarke—not till I went in the evening.
840. You did not see him at the time you were carrying this parcel? No; I saw no trustees there then.
841. *Mr. Burns.*] What became of this parcel? It was not a parcel; it was a newspaper.

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842. Did any person ask you for it? No.
843. *Chairman.*] Is your health good? I cannot say it is first-rate; it is not very good.
844. Are you frequently absent from ill health from your work? Sometimes. Lately I have not been.
845. What was the nature of the ill-health? I am subject to shortness of breath—a sort of asthma.
846. Do you ever drink at all? No, not a drop.
847. Are you a teetotaler? I am one of what they call the Good Templars.
848. How long have you been a Good Templar? I have not been a Templar long; I think only about two months.
849. Previous to that I suppose you were not so abstemious? No.
850. Were you ever drunk upon the Museum premises? Some eighteen months or two years ago I have been the worse for drink upon the premises; but Mr. Krefft has given me drink upon the premises. Since then I have never touched anything—not for the last eighteen months.
851. Have you not been frequently intoxicated? Not on the premises.
852. Have you ever been absent from your work for a fortnight on account of drunkenness? Me, sir! never, sir.
853. Have you ever been locked up for drunkenness for that time? No, sir.
854. Has Mr. Krefft ill-treated you at all, or has he been kind to you? Mr. Krefft, I may say, has been kind to me.
855. On occasions when you have been absent from the Museum he has endeavoured to befriend you? Yes, Mr. Krefft has always been a friend of mine.
856. Did you ever promise him you would never get tipsy? Yes.
857. How long ago is that? Close on two years ago, or at the least eighteen months.
858. What was the occasion of your making that promise? I cannot exactly recollect; but I must have been the worse for liquor the day before; there was no other cause.
859. Who supplied the material from which these photographs were made? The Museum.
860. Did Mr. Krefft import photographic materials? There have been photographic materials imported.
861. Lenses and paper? Yes.
862. Has he ever imported any for you? Not for myself.
863. You say these indecent pictures were taken upon material belonging to the Museum? Yes, on the Museum premises.
864. Do you know a man named Tost? Yes.
865. He is no longer in the employ of the trustees? No.
866. Do you know why he left? Well, it was on account of some disturbance about materials being used in the Museum in the way of carpentering.
867. Was anything said about a search warrant? Yes.
868. Do you know whether a warrant was obtained? No. If you will allow me to speak, I will tell you what Mr. Krefft said. The only witness I have is my brother. He said before the pair of us—he says to me, "Harry,"—he always calls me Harry—"after the meeting is over I will have a detective ready, and we will go and search Mr. Tost's place, and in case there is nothing in it to convict him, you secretly take something belonging to the Museum and drop it into his place."
869. Who told you that? Mr. Krefft. That I told to the messenger a year ago, and the messenger can certify the same.
870. *Mr. Cunneen.*] When was that? It is about five years ago, when the case was before the Board.
871. *Chairman.*] Have you been at Tost's house? I have been there before he left the Museum.
872. Have you ever seen any of the Museum property there? Never.
873. Did you ever see there a cabinet with porcelain knobs? Not to my knowledge. I do not believe I was above once in the man's house.
874. Did you ever tell Mr. Krefft you had seen a cabinet of that description there, the property of the Museum? No, never.
875. There was a committee appointed to investigate this matter of Tost's, was there not? Yes.
876. Do you know what the recommendation of that committee was, or whether they made any recommendation? No.
877. Did they make any recommendation with regard to yourself or your brother? No.
878. Did they not recommend your dismissal? No, not that I am aware of.
879. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Of whom did the committee consist? Mr. Scott, Dr. Bennett—that is all I remember; but I went before Mr. Scott, Dr. Bennett, and Mr. Krefft.
880. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Krefft purchase a stamp for the Museum, and order you to stamp all articles belonging to the Museum? Yes.\*
881. Did you do so? I did.
882. Did you ever take any of the Museum tools away from the premises? Yes; by Mr. Krefft's orders. I have done work for Mr. Krefft, and I have taken the tools home to do the work with, and brought them back.
883. Have you always brought them back? Yes.
884. Were they all stamped? Yes.
885. Mr. Krefft did not order you not to take them away? No, never; but he has told me to take whatever I wanted to do the work.
886. Has Mr. Krefft been in the habit of looking after you very much, or has he appeared to place confidence in you? Mr. Krefft has generally appeared to place confidence in me.
887. Has he been always present when you have been taking photographs? Not always. He would come and tell me to take photographs, and go out again.
888. I suppose it is quite possible for you to take photographs without his knowledge? No; because Mr. Krefft is in and out frequently through the day.
889. You say it is not possible for you to take them without his knowledge? No, not without he is away from the place.
890. How often in the day does he visit your work-shop? Sometimes two dozen times.
891. Every day? Lately he has not been near the place.

\* NOTE (on revision):—All the tools Mr. Krefft told me to stamp.

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892. Then, I presume, if he has not been near the place, it is possible for you to take photographs without his knowledge? Within this week he has not been; he may come in in the morning, and then we may not see him again for the day, or perhaps he may come in the evening.
893. Up to within the last week he has been in the constant habit of visiting the work-shop? Yes. If he came in once in the day, I do not see how it would be possible I could do photographs without his knowledge, because it would take me all the day to do the photographs, and all night to wash them.
894. Have you ever taken photographs of your brother and your relations? Yes, by Mr. Krefft's permission.
895. Was he present at these sittings? Yes; and I have taken them of himself too.
896. He has been indulgent in such matters? Yes.
897. Has he always endeavoured to explain things to you, and assist you in matters connected with the Museum, or with your business? Yes, he has tried to explain things to me. My business I can do without any explanation.
898. Some reference has been made to your having made an excursion with Mr. Krefft on one occasion and taken photographs. What was the occasion, or was there such an occasion? Yes, we used to go out of a Saturday and take photographs—landscapes.
899. How often? I dare say we have been half-a-dozen times.
900. Did Mr. Krefft accompany you? Yes.
901. You went out for the purpose of taking photographs? Yes.
902. *Mr. Cunneen.*] How are you employed at the Museum—by the week or by month? By the month.
903. What are your hours—what are they supposed to be? From 9 o'clock to 5.
904. You consider you are paid for that time by the Museum? Yes.
905. Between the hours of 9 and 5, have you done work for Dr. Cox or any one else? No; what I have done for Dr. Cox has been after or before my hours.
906. From what did you take these indecent pictures—the fowls? I copied them from a plate—a drawing.
907. Who owned the plate? A gentleman of the name of Abbey.
908. How did you become possessed of it? He lent it to me.
909. For what purpose? To show it to Mr. Krefft.
910. What induced you to take photographs of it? Mr. Krefft told me; he asked me to copy it.
911. Are you aware for what purpose the photographs were used after you took them? No; all I did was to take them, and deliver them to Mr. Krefft.
912. Have you any idea of the number? I dare say I might have done fifty altogether; they have been knocking and kicking about the place and on the desk in the Board-room, as can be proved by the messenger and other parties in the Museum.
913. When Mr. Krefft desired you to place the property belonging to the Museum in Mr. Tost's place, what did you say to Mr. Krefft? I made him no answer.
914. Were you and Tost on friendly terms at the time? Yes.
915. Did you inform Mr. Tost of this attempt to entrap him? No, because Mr. Tost had left the place. It was after he was suspended.
916. Did the detective interfere with you a day or two ago? Not in the slightest.
917. He did not search you? No.
918. Had you reason to think he was there for any such purpose? To search me!—no, I never dreamt of it.
919. For what purpose was he there? To go to Tost's place.
920. I am talking of yesterday—did the detective interfere with you yesterday? No, he only came out of the shop with me.
921. Did he say anything to you? No; he asked me where the pictures were, and was that all I had.
922. Where were they? In the workshop.
923. *Chairman.*] In what part of it? Under the bench.
924. But you were under the impression, if I understood you, that the detective was there to detect you in doing something wrong? I believe he was there to take me, on account of the trap being laid for me to take these negatives home to my own house. Mr. Krefft would very likely have denied it in the Board-room, and have told the detectives to come to my house and search for the pictures, and then have taken me if he found them there. That was the reason I did not them from the Museum.
925. Had you any particular reason to suspect that Mr. Krefft ordered you to take them home in order to prosecute you for stealing them? The only reason I had was, why should Dr. Creed come to me and tell me to take away these things.
926. How did you come in contact with Dr. Creed? He came round into my shop for the express purpose of telling me.
927. Are you acquainted with him? Yes.
928. Did you suspect collusion between Dr. Creed and Mr. Krefft? I believe so, to entrap me.
929. Was anybody present when Dr. Creed advised you to take these things away? No, my brother was in the shop. Dr. Creed beckoned me, for a pretence, to show him a whale. Of course he took no notice of the whale when I showed it to him.
930. *Mr. Burns.*] How far does Mr. Krefft live from the Museum? He lives on the premises.
931. I understood you to say you had been doing work for Mr. Krefft at home? At my own home.
932. What kind of work? I made a rocking-horse for his child, and I made him a sewing-machine case.
933. Where did you get the material? I bought it.
934. For him? Yes. The material for the rocking-horse I did not buy.
935. Who bought that? It belonged to the Museum.
936. *Mr. Macleay.*] The timber for it? Yes; he told me to take it.
937. *Mr. Burns.*] You say you took tools to your own place to make some things for Mr. Krefft? Yes.
938. And you made this rocking-horse, and what else? I made part of the rocking-horse in the Museum, but Mr. Krefft seemed to be frightened, and told me to take it home and do it.
939. How long ago is that? Six months ago.
940. How did he seem frightened? By telling me to take it away.
941. Frightened of whom? Of the trustees, I suppose, coming into the shop and seeing it.
942. Was the rocking-horse placed in the Museum after it was made? No, it was used as private property, for Mr. Krefft's son.

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943. Did you make anything else for Mr. Krefft? Yes, a sewing-machine case.
944. Where did you get the material? I bought it.
945. Did Mr. Krefft pay for that? Yes.
946. Was it made in your own time? Yes.
947. Was the rocking-horse made in your own time too? Part of it, and part on the establishment.
948. What time do you say Dr. Creed called to see you? Yesterday morning; it must have been about 10 o'clock.
949. At the Museum? Yes. I was inside, working.
950. Had he ever spoken to you before? Yes. He often comes into the shop.
951. What did he say? He asked me, "What are you doing, Barnes?" I said, "I am casting, sir." He said, "What are you casting?" I said, "the diprotodon." He then walked out to the door, and was examining some whale bones; he said, "What are these?" and I came up and told him it was like the one Mr. Masters got that was in the Museum; he said, "Come and show it to me." As soon as we got in, he said, "Harry, I would not like to see you get into trouble; take my advice, and take those smutty negatives away to your own house"; I said, "Has there been any talk about them?" he said, "No, but keep them in your own house."
952. How came you to state just now that Mr. Krefft told you to do this? I did not say so; I believe it was a trap laid for me.
953. By Dr. Creed? By the pair of them; for him to send Dr. Creed to get me to take these things to my own place, and then to send the detectives and find them on my premises.
954. However, you did not remove the photographs? No.
955. When you were going out, you say, you had a newspaper under your arm? I promised Dr. Creed I would take them; but I thought it likely Mr. Krefft would meet me at the door to see if I was taking them; and to foil that, I got a newspaper and put it under my shirt as if it had been a parcel containing the negatives.
956. You suppose Dr. Creed was being used as an instrument for a trap to get you into trouble? I believe he was.
957. What became of the photographs afterwards? I went with Detective Lyons —
958. Did he ask you for them? No, he was called in by the Board and directed to go with me to get them.
959. He did not ask you to give him the paper or parcel? No; I met Mr. Krefft at the door when I was going to dinner; he had just come in, and I had this paper under my coat, with part of it exposed. I was very glad I did meet Mr. Krefft.
960. Did any person ask you for the parcel or paper? No.
961. Did you take it home? Yes.
962. After you returned from dinner you were asked about it? Yes; when the Board sat I was asked for the negatives, and I produced them.
963. No one was at hand when Dr. Creed made this suggestion that you should take this parcel down to your own place to avoid getting into trouble? No.
964. Was any one present when Mr. Krefft asked you to take some property belonging to the Museum to Tost's place? Only my brother.
965. Did Tost get into some trouble? No, he was dismissed.
966. What was the charge against him? Using material belonging to the Museum.
967. Who was the chief witness? Mr. Krefft.
968. Were you a witness? Yes.
969. Have you ever mentioned what you have here stated till now? Only in the Museum amongst ourselves.
970. This is years ago? About five years ago.
971. Are you employed in the Museum still? Yes.
972. *Mr. Macleay.*] I think you mentioned at the commencement of your evidence that you and your brother had sold photographs by order of Mr. Krefft? Yes.
973. What photographs were these? Photographs I took of the Prince laying the foundation stone of Captain Cook's Statue.
974. That was taken on the ground? From the roof of the new building.
975. Was that the only photograph you sold? That was the only one; there were three of them.
976. What price did you get for them? I got 7s. 6d. for the three, which I gave to Mr. Krefft.
977. When was that photograph taken—was it on a holiday? It was on the day the Prince laid the stone.
978. Was it taken in time that should have been occupied for Museum purposes? It was no holiday for us. If I had not been on the roof taking the photograph, I would have been down-stairs working.
979. These indecent photographs were taken, I suppose, in your shop at the Museum? Not in the shop I occupy now; it was when I was down below.
980. At the Museum, and in the Museum hours? Yes.
981. And by order of Mr. Krefft? By order of Mr. Krefft.
982. Mr. Tost, I believe, besides being a taxidermist, was a carpenter also, was he not? Yes.
983. Did he do much extra work for people beyond his work in the Museum? I believe he did do a great deal; he was always working.
984. Did he do it in the Museum building or at his own house? It would be hard for me to say, because I used to go away at 5 o'clock. Occasionally I have seen him working at the Museum, but whether it was for Mr. Krefft or for work out I cannot say.
985. Was it Museum work? No.
986. You have seen him engaged in work which was not for the Museum during Museum hours? Yes.
987. What sort of work? I have seen him making a chest of drawers.
988. Do you know who that was for? No.
989. Do you know whether they were made from wood supplied by himself or from the Museum wood? That I cannot say.
990. He was dismissed for doing this sort of thing? Yes.
991. You were asked just now if you had ever made anything for Dr. Cox or any one else, in the Museum—I think you meant at the time to give a denial as regarded Dr. Cox. Have you ever made anything for any other person, in the Museum? Only for Mr. Krefft.

- Mr. H. Barnes. 992. What have you made for him besides what you have stated? Picture-frames for large photographs of birds.
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994. Of Museum timber? Yes.
995. Have you done much in that way? I have made a good many things; I made him a child's cot once.
996. Of Museum timber? Of Museum timber.
997. *Chairman.*] Did he pay you for that? For the cot, no.
998. *Mr. Macleay.*] You say these things were made of Museum timber—how did you know it was Museum timber? From being in the habit of receiving it, going and ordering it, and knowing the timber.
999. Did you ever make any cases for Mr. Parkes? Yes.
1000. What sort of cases? I made a glass case for a wallaby, and another for a duck.
1001. Was that made in the Museum time? Yes.
1002. Of museum timber? Of Museum materials.
1003. Then if Mr. Krefft stated yesterday that that case was made of material that he had purchased and paid for, it would be incorrect? It would be incorrect—most decidedly.
1004. Did you make more than one case for Mr. Parkes? Two.
1005. Were they large cases? One was about 2 feet 6 in height, and the other about 18 inches; the small one was for a duck.
1006. Of wood and glass? Yes.
1007. Was the glass purchased for the purpose? No, it was in the Museum.
1008. Was it Museum property? Yes.
1009. Did you ever make anything else for Mr. Parkes? Never.
1010. Did you ever make anything for Sir Alfred Stephen? No.
1011. Is there any one else in the Museum who makes things of that kind? My brother.
1012. I suppose the setting up of these things is always done by Mr. Thorpe? Yes.
1013. Are there any other people, trustees or others, that you have made things for by Mr. Krefft's orders? No; Dr. Cox is the only gentleman I have worked for.
1014. You say that was out of the building, and in your own hours? Yes.
1015. Did you state yesterday that Mr. Krefft has been frequently drunk on the premises? Frequently.
1016. Have you seen that? Any amount of times.
1017. Do you mean helplessly drunk, or the worse for liquor? I have seen him so that he could hardly stand; I have seen him in different stages.
1018. When was this? This last month I have not seen him so bad; I have seen him within the last fortnight with drink in him, but not so bad as I have seen him before.
1019. How long has this been going on—it was not always the case, was it? It has been going on for at least these six or seven years.
1020. What made you so suspicious of Mr. Krefft as to suppose that he was laying a trap for you yesterday? Some time ago Mr. Krefft smashed up a fossil jaw of Dr. Bennett's that I had restored and he was sending home to Professor Owen. Mr. Krefft smashed it all to pieces, and jumped on it, and packed it up and sent it away in that state. Somehow or other Dr. Bennett got to hear of it and came to Mr. Krefft about it. Mr. Krefft came to me and wanted me to sign a paper that it was packed whole and carefully into the box; but I refused to sign the paper. From that time Mr. Krefft has never placed any sort of confidence in me.
1021. You were afraid he would treat you as you say he wished to treat Tost? Yes.
1022. You are not much in the exhibition room of the Museum? No.
1023. Do you know where the gold specimens were exhibited? Yes.
1024. You have seen them I suppose? The gold specimens that were taken I believe I never saw.
1025. Then you cannot give any information as to the period of their disappearance? No, I would not know them if they were laid before me.
1026. Have you heard anything about it? I have heard there was a robbery in the Museum.
1027. What sort of timber did you put in these cases that you made for Mr. Parkes? Cedar.
1028. And the glass—was it plate glass? No, common sheet-glass.
1029. You cut that, you say, from glass the property of the Museum? Yes.
1030. And the timber also was the property of the Museum? Yes.
1031. And Mr. Krefft never paid you for the work? No. (*Witness ordered to withdraw. Committee deliberated. Witness recalled.*)
1032. *Chairman.*] What reason had you for supposing that Mr. Krefft wished to lay a trap for you? Simply the reason I have explained just now—my refusing to sign the paper for him about the jaw for Dr. Bennett.
1033. You said Mr. Krefft smashed it up—what was his reason for doing that? The reason was, I believe, that it was going to Professor Owen—he did not seem to wish Professor Owen to get it perfect.
1034. Who made the box in which that was sent away? I believe the box was in the place.
1035. Was the box large enough to contain the specimen? When it was whole—no.
1036. Did not Mr. Krefft simply reduce the size of this specimen in order to get it into the box? He reduced it in a very strange manner; he reduced the size with a hammer and bradawl, and then jumped upon it.
1037. Did he not simply chip off a small portion in order to get it put into the box? No, he deliberately smashed it.
1038. Was that ever reported to any of the trustees—was Dr. Bennett informed of it? He must have been informed of it by somebody, because he accused Mr. Krefft of it.
1039. Who informed him? I do not know.
1040. Who was present? My brother and myself.
1041. You did not inform Dr. Bennett? No.
1042. Did Dr. Bennett ever speak to you on the subject? No.
1043. Did he ever speak to Mr. Krefft on the subject in your presence? No.
1044. When Dr. Creed spoke to you yesterday morning, what reason had you to suppose that this was chosen as a method of entrapping you in this matter of the photographs? Well, I thought very likely Mr. Krefft, at the meeting, would be accused of these bad pictures, and ———

Mr. H. Barnes.  
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1045. Why did you suppose that? Ever since I would not sign that paper for him.
1046. Why did you suppose he would be accused in the meeting about the photographs? I understood the meeting was coming on for something of the kind.
1047. Had you heard of any proposed investigation? No. I thought it was about to be inquired into.
1048. What reason had you to suppose that? Ever since the gold robbery being discovered.
1049. What was the connection between the gold robbery and the indecent photographs? I do not know.
1050. Can you give any reason for your supposition that this matter of the photographs was to be inquired into? The only reason was that Mr. Krefft wanted to put it all on to me, and wanted to get them out of the way.
1051. Why did this strike you so suddenly? Because Mr. Krefft is such a changeable man in his temper at different times. I have held Mr. Krefft suspicious ever since Mr. Tost's affair, and have always been on the look-out for him.
1052. How was it this suspicion did not strike you before—how was it it struck you only yesterday morning? By Dr. Creed coming to ask me to do it. I thought at the time there must be something up—by Dr. Creed, that had no right to do so, coming and asking me about these things.
1053. Did Dr. Creed mention the matter to you casually, or was he at all earnest about it? He seemed pretty earnest about it.
1054. What were his words? He said—"I would not like to see you get into any trouble about these smutty negatives; take my advice and take them to your own house at dinner-time."
1055. Did you ever speak to anybody about these indecent photographs in the way of complaint? I have, amongst ourselves at the place, and I have refused to do them before Mr. Krefft.
1056. Did you ever speak to any of the trustees about them? No. I beg pardon, I told Dr. Cox about them when he asked me.
1057. How long ago? About a month. He had been told about them, and asked me if such was the case, and I said yes.
1058. Did you show them to him? No.
1059. You say you made some cases for Mr. Parkes? Yes.
1060. What did you mean by telling me you never had made anything for any trustee or any other person in the Museum, or in Museum time? I am not aware that Mr. Parkes is a trustee.
1061. I asked you whether you ever made anything in Museum time for any person, and you said, no? I must have meant on my own account. What I have done there in Museum time has been by Mr. Krefft's orders.
1062. You have also made various things for Mr. Krefft? Yes.
1063. Therefore, if you said previously that you had never done such a thing, you made a mistake? I must have made a mistake.
1064. Did you assist in decorating a ball-room for Dr. Cox? I did.
1065. Was your brother with you? Yes.
1066. Did you and your brother wait upon the ladies and gentlemen who attended that ball? We were in the cloak-room.
1067. Were you there nearly all night? Yes.
1068. Who else was there from the Museum? No one.
1069. Were you paid for that? Yes, Dr. Cox paid me for it.
1070. Was your brother able to attend to his duties next day? Yes, we both attended to our duties.
1071. And you were quite as competent to perform your duties as ordinarily? No doubt we were tired, but still we were both in the Museum at the proper hour, and performed our duty.
1072. Were you in partnership with a man named Bradley? No.
1073. Was your brother? No.
1074. Do you know a man named Bradley? Yes.
1075. Who was it that ordered the cases to be made for Mr. Parkes? Mr. Krefft.
1076. Are you sure of that? Yes.
1077. Did this man Bradley ever speak to you on the subject? Never.
1078. Had Bradley anything to do with making them? No, never.
1079. You say they were made of Museum timber? Yes, and Museum glass.
1080. How much did you charge for them? We got nothing. They were made in Museum time.
1081. Were you ever asked to do these things as cheaply as possible? Yes, Mr. Krefft asked us to do them cheap.
1082. You got nothing for them? No.
1083. Did you ever make any charge for them? No.
1084. Who took the cases to Mr. Parkes's house? My brother and I: not to his house—to the railway station.
1085. Did you not take them to Mr. Parkes's residence? No.
1086. Did he give you anything? Yes, he gave us half-a-crown.
1087. He did not pay you for the cases? No.
1088. Were you satisfied with what he gave you? No; if I tell the truth we were not satisfied, because we thought Mr. Parkes would have given us more for waiting so long at the station; we were there two or three hours; we did not expect anything for making the cases.
1089. *Mr. Macleay.*] Was that Museum time too? We started away in Museum time.
1090. *Chairman.*] You are very often employed in making repairs about the building? No; my brother is.
1091. Are the windows, doors, and locks, in good order? I cannot say whether they are or not.
1092. Are you aware whether Mr. Krefft is in the habit of purchasing materials for these things out of his own pocket for repairs of this kind? No, I am not.
1093. You are not required to answer these questions unless you please—if you do not wish to answer them, you are not compelled to do so. You say you are a teetotaler? Yes.
1094. Have you ever been intoxicated within the last three months? No.
1095. Were you ever in gaol? Never.

Mr. Robert Barnes called in and examined :—

Mr. R.  
Barnes.  
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1096. *Chairman.*] What are you? General assistant in the Museum.  
 1097. How long have you been employed in the Museum? About seven years.  
 1098. By whom were you appointed? By the trustees of the Museum.  
 1099. Have you good health? No, I don't enjoy very good health.  
 1100. Are you frequently absent from your duties on account of ill health? No, not frequently; I have been on one or two occasions; I may have been away half a dozen times since I have been at the Museum.  
 1101. Have you always received your wages in full? Yes, always.  
 1102. Do you ever work at the Museum over hours? Yes.  
 1103. Have you ever worked for any of the trustees or any person connected with the Museum,—have you ever done private work at the Museum? Never at the Museum since I belonged to it.  
 1104. Do you know whether your brother has ever done any private work there? No, I do not believe that he has; not to my knowledge.  
 1105. Do you know whether he ever made a rocking-horse there? That was for Mr. Krefft.  
 1106. That was private work? Yes; I misunderstood you.  
 1107. Have you ever done any work other than work required for the Museum? Yes.  
 1108. Who have you done work for? I have on one or two occasions made small packing boxes for Dr. Bennett; I do not know whether that was private work; it was for specimens to be sent away.  
 1109. To be sent from the Museum? No; Dr. Bennett's specimens; I believe they were packed up at the Museum.  
 1110. Were these boxes made of Museum timber and in Museum time? Yes.  
 1111. *Mr. Macleay.*] And by order of Mr. Krefft? Yes, there is nothing done without Mr. Krefft's orders.  
 1112. You say you have done work for Mr. Krefft? Frequently.  
 1113. Private work? Yes.  
 1114. Has he paid you for it? A bagatelle board we put a bottom in,—he paid me and my brother for that.  
 1115. What material did you use for that? Cedar.  
 1116. Did Mr. Krefft purchase the material? The timber belonged to the Museum.  
 1117. Have you ever made articles for any other persons? In the Museum, no.  
 1118. Have you ever made any stands for birds? In the Museum, yes; it is part of my business to do so.  
 1119. For private persons? Never.  
 1120. *Chairman.*] You know Dr. Cox? Yes.  
 1121. Did you ever make stands for him? Never.  
 1122. Did you ever mount shells for him? Never.  
 1123. Did you ever go to his house to work? Frequently in my own time.  
 1124. Do you remember working at a verandah that was blown down at Dr. Cox's house? Yes.  
 1125. Was your brother with you? Yes.  
 1126. How long did it take you to repair that verandah? I suppose five mornings and evenings before we went to work and after we knocked off work at the Museum.  
 1127. Where did you get the material? Bought it.  
 1128. What tools did you use? My own tools.  
 1129. None of the Museum tools? Yes, I have used Museum tools.  
 1130. Did you use nails for the verandah? Yes.  
 1131. Where did you get them? Bought them.  
 1132. Is your brother ever absent from the Museum from ill health? Yes.  
 1133. What was the cause of his ill health? The cause—I am bound to tell the truth—I know he has been absent through drink, but not for the last eighteen months, because he is a teetotaler and belongs to the Good Templars Society. We both belong to it.  
 1134. Do you know anything of the manner in which photographs are taken in the Museum? Yes.  
 1135. Did you ever see any indecent photographs there? Yes.  
 1136. Who brought them there? I cannot say.  
 1137. Do you know a man named Paterson, a herbalist? I know him by sight.  
 1138. Have you ever been at his house? I do not keep such company.  
 1139. Have you ever been at his house? I have not.  
 1140. Did you ever hear that he had sent these photographs to the Museum? I have heard my brother say he got some from Paterson.  
 1141. Did he say what he got them for? No. It was some time back, and he only told me when we were talking this matter over.  
 1142. Have you seen these pictures? Yes, I have seen them all.  
 1143. When did you see them last? About three weeks before Christmas.  
 1144. Where were they? In the washing bath.  
 1145. In what part of the premises? Up at the far end of our workshop.  
 1146. Have you not seen them lately? Not the prints; I have seen the negatives done up in a paper.  
 1147. When did you see them last in the workshop? I have not seen them since about three weeks or a month before Christmas.  
 1148. Did you see them yesterday? I saw the parcel done up; I handed them to Detective Lyons myself.  
 1149. Did you see them? Not exposed.  
 1150. *Mr. Macleay.*] They had not been out of the place? They had never been out of the place, to my knowledge.  
 1151. *Chairman.*] Do you know Detective Camphin? No.  
 1152. Did you see him yesterday? I do not know him. I saw Detective Lyons.  
 1153. Did you see him yesterday about 2 o'clock? No, not yesterday.  
 1154. Did you see him at all yesterday? I did.  
 1155. At the time you saw him, was your brother carrying anything? No, nothing at all; he came out with Detective Lyons from the committee-room.  
 1156. Did you leave the Museum with your brother yesterday in the middle of the day? Yes, at dinner time.  
 1157. Had he a parcel? Yes.

1158. Do you know what it was? *A Town and Country Journal*.  
 1159. Were there any photographs in it? No.  
 1160. Before you left the workshop that day, did you see the parcel containing the photographs? I did.  
 1161. Where was it? Up underneath our long bench; we nailed a board to prevent them being taken away in our absence. Mr. R. Barnes.  
6 Mar., 1874.  
 1162. Where did you find them? In the same place.  
 1163. *Mr. Macleay.*] How long had they been in that place? Since morning.  
 1164. Had they been only lately put in that place? Yes, only lately in that place, but they were in the workshop previously.  
 1165. Did you see Dr. Creed yesterday morning? Yes, in the workshop.  
 1166. Did he make any remarks as to the photographs? Not in my presence.  
 1167. Did he look at them at all? No, he did not see them at all.  
 1168. *Mr. Burns.*] Did you see Dr. Creed call your brother on one side to speak to him? I did.  
 1169. Did you hear any conversation that passed between them? Yes.  
 1170. What was it? About a whale's head.  
 1171. Did you hear any conversation between them about the photographs? No. He took my brother into the Museum to show him a similar whale.  
 1172. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Krefft have any conversation with you about these photographs yesterday? None whatever.  
 1173. Did your brother tell you Mr. Krefft had said anything to him? No.

## TUESDAY, 10 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,  
MR. CUNNEEN,MR. COMBES,  
MR. MACLEAY.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Barnes called in and further examined:—

1174. *Chairman.*] Were you acquainted with a person named Tost? Yes. Mr. R. Barnes.  
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 1175. Were you ever in his house? Never.  
 1176. Was he dismissed from the Museum? Yes.  
 1177. Do you know the cause assigned? Yes. Mr. Krefft charged him with taking his tool-bag or basket away, with screws, hinges, and some glue in it; they were in it with some tools, I believe.  
 1178. Did you ever make any representation to Mr. Krefft with regard to Tost? Before this?  
 1179. Yes? No, nothing at all before this.  
 1180. Was there a committee of investigation? Yes.  
 1181. Did that committee express any opinion with regard to your conduct? They asked me if ever I had taken anything away; I said no.  
 1182. Do you know whether that committee expressed any opinion with regard to your conduct? I do not know that they did.  
 1183. Did you ever hear that they did? Never.  
 1184. Do you know a man named Bradley? Do you mean the man that signs his name as Bradley?  
 1185. Do you know a man of that name? I do.  
 1186. Were you ever in partnership with him? No.  
 1187. Was your brother ever in partnership with him? No.  
 1188. Had Bradley anything to do with the making of a case for Mr. Parkes? I do not think you properly understand; I asked if you mean a person who signs his name as Bradley at the Museum; the man that signs his name as Bradley is myself.  
 1189. Did you make a case for Mr. Parkes? My brother and I made two.  
 1190. Were you in partnership with your brother? We work together.  
 1191. Did you share the profits of any work you did? None for any cases we made for Mr. Parkes; we never got anything for them.  
 1192. Were you not paid for making a case for Mr. Parkes? Never.  
 1193. Have you ever worked after hours in the Museum? I have.  
 1194. Have you been paid extra for that? I have.  
 1195. What was the nature of the work you did in over-time? One time—the time of the Exhibition—we were preparing a lot of fossil bones, putting them on glass for exhibition.  
 1196. Were you employed in over-time in making cases or anything of that kind for private individuals? In the Museum?  
 1197. Yes, in over-time? Nothing but what Mr. Krefft has bid me to do.  
 1198. Were you so employed in over-time, after hours? Yes, before I went to the Museum I was putting up cases for it.  
 1199. I mean while engaged in the Museum, were you employed in making cases after hours for private persons—doing private work? No. Am I to understand that you want to know do I do work on my own responsibility, without Mr. Krefft knowing it?  
 1200. Anything not connected with the Museum? Yes, I do.\*  
 1201. Do you do it in over-time? Both in over-time and in the Museum time too.  
 1202. Do you remember the gold robbery that took place? Yes.  
 1203. Did you ever see that gold? Yes.  
 1204. When did you see it last? It might have been a fortnight perhaps before Christmas, when Mr. Krefft took it out—it was divided in two places, one lot being on one side of the building and another lot on

\* NOTE (on revision):—I do nothing on my own responsibility at the Museum.

- Mr. R. Barnes.  
10 Mar., 1874.
- on the other side. I was employed in painting the building inside when O'Grady came to me and said, "Mr. Krefft wants you to screw a case down." He had shifted all the gold from one case to the case on the other side, and wanted the case screwed down.
1205. How long was this before the robbery took place? About a fortnight.
1206. When did the robbery take place? I do not know. The first I heard of it was on Boxing Day morning.
1207. *Mr. Macleay.*] What day of the week was that? Friday, I think.
1208. *Chairman.*] Were you questioned by any person with reference to it? About 10 or half-past 10 o'clock Mr. Krefft came into my shop and said, "Did you hear the news?" I said, "What news?" He said, "All the gold is taken." I said, "Is it?" He said, "Yes;" and he took me through the building to show me the case. I went in, and while I was looking at the case he was telling me how he had discovered it. There was a screw in the bottom of the case which screwed the lock on; and he said he was standing at the further end of the case and would not have discovered it only that he saw the screw, and then he came to see if the gold was there. Previous to that, when coming through the Museum, he said to me, "O'Grady came here early in the morning and broke the door open."
1209. Did any other person have any conversation with you on the subject? We have all talked about it.
1210. Did Detective Lyons speak to you? Yes, he was asking me how the case was, and I unscrewed it to show him, and he got the screw-driver I had in my hand and fitted it into the impression of the place; I said I did not think it was the screw-driver that opened it, for further in, against the lock, the impression was very narrow—not above a quarter of an inch wide; it looked as if it had been done by a thing that ran down very sharp.
1211. Did Dr. Cox ever speak to you about this gold? Yes.
1212. Can you tell us what he said to you? I think all he said was, "Well, have you found the gold?" That is all I can remember that Dr. Cox said to me.
1213. Did Mr. Scott say anything about it? Yes; he said he wanted to get at the bottom of this gold robbery—he wanted to sift it to the bottom—he being a trustee of the Museum.
1214. Did he charge any person with having taken it? No.
1215. *Mr. Macleay.*] You were employed at the Museum at the time Tost was dismissed? Yes, before Tost was dismissed.
1216. You were there at that time? Yes.
1217. Are you aware why Mr. Krefft had him dismissed? Yes.
1218. What was your impression upon that point—why do you think Mr. Krefft had him dismissed? I do not think he liked Tost. I know the charge that was brought against him: He had seen Tost going out of the gate with some screws, hinges, and glue in his tool-bag? Mr. Krefft, on a Thursday night, when we were paid,—I think it was in the winter, because it was dark—he had me and my brother Harry and O'Grady on the stairs, and he said, "That old Tost has brought some charges against me,"—they were something, I believe, concerning his wife, about her being in the Museum before he was married to her; and he says, "You must crush this old man, or else out of this you will all go: you must crush him." These are the words he said to me, my brother, and O'Grady.
1219. Did Mr. Krefft propose any plan by which you might succeed in crushing Tost? He came down—I do not know whether it was the next day, but I think it was the day when the special meeting was called, not on this same occasion—he came down into my shop and he said to my brother, I do not know whether it was that he had two detectives there, or that he would get two detectives, to go and search Tost's house, and, if he could not find anything there, for him to take something belonging to the Museum privately and drop it in his house.
1220. Were you within hearing? I was right alongside him.
1221. Did you or your brother mention the fact of Mr. Krefft having said this to any other person before this present disturbance? Just after it happened I told Mr. Masters, I told O'Grady, I told Ellen Gillespie, and everybody in the Museum—Mr. Thorpe, I believe, but I am not sure.
1222. You say you have been frequently employed, in the Museum and in Museum time, in making things for other persons, but always by Mr. Krefft's orders? Always by Mr. Krefft's orders.
1223. Will you mention what instances you can give of that? I have made a table there by Mr. Krefft's orders—I made three tables there by Mr. Krefft's orders.
1224. For whom? Mr. Krefft used one for his own private use.
1225. Were they made in Museum time? In Museum time and my own time too. Two of these tables I made for taking up into the gallery to put the specimens on, while Mr. Masters was taking them out of the cases.
1226. Would you not call that a Museum purpose? Yes; but they never went up there—they went into the kitchen. I made a very large box to go to Queensland, where Mr. Masters then was, but Mr. Krefft would not send it away; but it was taken into his bedroom for Mrs. Krefft to put her clothes in, and an old case sent away.
1227. This was in the Museum time, and the timber had been purchased for Museum purposes? Yes.
1228. Can you give any other instances of the same kind? Yes; I made a thing to stand a bath upon for Mr. Krefft, and I and my brother made a thing to go into a recess of a window to put a cushion on.
1229. You and your brother always work together? We do now, but we had separate shops at one time. His shop was at one side of the cellar and mine at the other, about as far apart as from here to the window.
1230. Have you made any other things for Mr. Krefft at the Museum? I have made lots of things, but I cannot think of them now. Yes, I have made picture-frames.
1231. Did you ever make a wash-stand? No; I think I put a top on a wash-stand, but I never made one. I have seen my brother make a wash-stand.
1232. Do you know anything of the further history of that washstand? Yes, I saw it the other day at Woolloomooloo.
1233. Where? At Mrs. Meckel's, in William-street.
1234. Did you make any inquiry about it? Mrs. Meckel asked us into her parlour, and my brother saw the wash-stand in the corner, and said it was Museum property. Mrs. Meckel began to cry, and said Mr. Krefft had given it to her.
1235. You and your brother made two cases for Mr. Parkes, I believe? Yes.

Mr. R. Barnes.

10 Mar., 1874.

1236. You say that was done in Museum time, and with Museum timber and glass, and that you never got paid for it—that was not done in your own time? No. At this stage perhaps you will be kind enough to allow me to make a statement. After we made these cases—some time after—a couple of months after—Mr. Krefft said, what was the value of that glass that had been used for them. I told him I thought about 12s. 6d. That was when me and my brother were going to our dinner through the cellar. Nothing more was said of it for two or three days after; and as I was coming from my dinner Mr. Krefft called me into his sitting-room—Mrs. Krefft was in there at the same time—and he said in an off-hand sort of manner “About this glass, Robert, for the case for Mr. Parkes, I want to get the money from Mr. Parkes to pay for this glass,” and he asked me how much the cases were worth; I said, I am not sure whether it was\* twenty-five shillings or a pound for the big one, and fifteen shillings for the little one; he said—“I wish you would give me a receipt for it, as I want to get the money from Mr. Parkes, and if there is anything left, you and Harry can have it; I think there will be about five shillings each left.” That was what he said, but I did not expect anything, for I had my reasons for thinking we should not get it.

1237. Did you sign your name as Bradley to this receipt? Yes. I worked for the Museum in my overtime at night; I made bird-stands, glass boxes, in fact anything Mr. Krefft liked to tell me to make.

1238. Did you always sign your name as Bradley to receipts for these things? Yes, by Mr. Krefft's orders; he said it would not look well for me, being in the pay of the Museum, to be sending in accounts for such things.

1239. Used you to sign as Bradley in the presence of Mr. Krefft—was he aware of it? Yes; and in the presence of O'Grady too. The last one I signed for was for a table; we made a table for the diprotodon, which we are engaged on now, setting it up; it is not finished. Mr. Krefft said, “There are four legs downstairs—what will you make a table for?” We reckoned up what time it would take, and what timber, and I said £5. I gave him a bill for it, drawn out in the name of Bradley, and on the Friday morning he said to me—“Here is a cheque, Bradley,” calling me Bradley, but he said “You will have to pay for the legs,” I said, “I cannot, Mr. Krefft; the table is too cheap now.” “Stop, stop,” he says, “I have made that all right,” and he gave me a cheque for £5 13s. Of course I took it, but I never got a bill for the legs. I knew those legs had been in the Museum years before. It was only lately we fetched that table in.

1240. I do not understand what you mean about the legs—did you make the legs? No, Mr. Krefft found the legs.

1241. *Mr. Combes.*] And agreed with you for £5? Yes, he agreed with me to make the table for £5, and he to find four legs for it.

1242. And the bill went in for £5 13s.? No, I gave him a bill for £5, but when he gave me the cheque it was for £5 13s.; but before I knew this he said—“You will have to pay for the legs.” I said—“I cannot do it, because the table is quite cheap enough now.” He said—“I have made that all right; you have got it there.”

1243. Did you get the 13s.? Yes; I got the cheque for £5 13s., but that was not the amount of the bill I gave him.

1244. *Mr. Allen.*] You received £5 13s.? Yes.

1245. *Mr. Macleay.*] This table, I presume, from your being paid for it, was made in your own time? Yes, in my own time—at night and in the morning.

1246. The timber was not the Museum timber, was it? No.

1247. Was this extra work? Yes. I found everything except those legs.

1248. *Chairman.*] You got 13s. too much? Yes, I have got it now.

1249. *Mr. Macleay.*] For how long a time have you been in the habit of signing yourself as Bradley? For four or five years.

1250. Do you recollect when it was first done? I think the first time that Mr. Krefft ever gave me any work to do. He could not get anybody to make the bird-stands.

1251. What reason did he assign for asking you to sign your name as Bradley? He said my being at the Museum it would not look well for me to sign my name as Barnes for extra work, when I was working for the Museum.

1252. *Mr. Combes.*] There is no Mr. Bradley, then? No; I represent Bradley. I do know a person named Bradley.

1253. *Chairman.*] Were you ever in partnership with him? No.

1254. Was your brother? Not that I know of.

1255. Had he anything to do with making these cases for Mr. Parkes? No.

1256. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Who is this Mr. Bradley? A person we have known from a lad—a carpenter.

1257. Do you know his address? No.

1258. *Mr. Macleay.*] What used you to sign? William Bradley.

1259. You were asked what you knew about these indecent photographs. I do not want to ask any further questions about them now; but I wish to ascertain from you if it is a fact that you or your brother, or both of you, have been employed to sell photographs which have been made at the Museum? Not black-guard ones.

1260. I mean photographs generally? Yes.

1261. How many have you sold? Three. We got 7s. 6d. for them.

1262. What did you do with the money? My brother gave it to Mr. Krefft.

1263. Did you see him do it? Yes; he was standing just alongside the bench. They were pictures of the Prince laying the foundation-stone of Cook's Statue.

1264. *Chairman.*] You never sold indecent photographs? No, nor had them either. I am a married man and have a big family, and it would not do for me to have such things about.

1265. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you know what became of the indecent photographs? I know on the last occasion that any were printed, Mr. Krefft said when we were going away, “Give me the key—I do not want any one to see them.” They are washed, in our process, and are left in the bath all night.

1266. It takes some time? Yes, twenty-four hours, to wash them.

1267. Who got all these? Mr. Krefft. When we came in the morning they were all gone.

1268. Have a great number been thrown off? Yes; I have seen them printed several times.

1269.

\*NOTE (on revision):—He said—“I don't want to charge Mr. Parkes too much,” and told me to make out a receipt, to the best of my belief, for 25s.

- Mr. E. Barnes.  
10 Mar., 1874.
1269. How lately? Two or three weeks before Christmas.
1270. You have no idea what became of them? I believe Mr. Krefft took them; they were gone when we came. If they were left in on a Saturday night, when we were done printing—we are not there on the Sunday—and Mr. Krefft generally takes them out of the wash-bath and puts them into the blotting paper; that is, all sorts of photographs.
1271. Do you remember any other instances of your having been employed by order of Mr. Krefft for other than Museum purposes during Museum hours? Putting up fences, or anything like that, do you mean?
1272. I say for purposes other than Museum purposes during Museum hours—have you ever done anything for any of the other trustees beside Mr. Parkes? I have made boxes and nailed boxes up for different parties. I have done something for Dr. Bennett for bones that came there. I have made little boxes, and they have been packed, and I have taken them to Dr. Bennett's.
1273. Have you often made boxes for Dr. Bennett? Yes, I made and nailed up about a dozen, more or less.
1274. Did you make a box for some bones which Dr. Bennett very kindly left at the Museum a few weeks ago to have casts taken of them? No, that box was not made; it was a little brandy-box.
1275. Do you know anything about the packing of these bones? Yes.
1276. Will you state what you know? Mr. Krefft told me to take a brandy-box out of the spirit room up into our shop that would do to pack the lower jawbone of the diprotodon. We had restored it—my brother and I—from the fragments sent in by Dr. Bennett. It took us a fortnight to restore. I laid it in this box, and had nothing more to do with it. I said the box was not big enough. Mr. Krefft came up and said, "Do it this way," and he smashed it. He got a bradawl and jobbed away at it till he stuck the bradawl in his fingers. Then he used an indecent expression and threw it down. He then got a hammer and smashed it up, and sent me into the cellar for an apronful of small fragments of bone that had come with the jaw to put in the box.
1277. *Chairman.*] Were you present when he smashed this? Yes.
1278. Was your brother present? Yes. After it was packed, and the sawdust on it, he said, "Let us pack it well," and with that he took hold of a tie-beam and raised himself up and jumped on it two or three times.
1279. *Mr. Macleay.*] Did he say anything as to his reasons for this? He said he would be damned if Professor Owen should get it except in the state we had it.
1280. *Chairman.*] If your brother has stated that there was nobody but himself present when Mr. Krefft smashed this specimen, he has made a mistake? Yes; when he smashed it I was there.
1281. *Mr. Macleay.*] The small fragments you speak of were not indiscriminately taken from a heap of old bones, but really belonged to the skeleton? Yes, they really belonged to the skeleton.
1282. I believe you and all the other men employed in the Museum assisted in an effort to preserve a sunfish sent by Dr. Cox to the Museum? Yes.
1283. I believe Dr. Cox had to pay rather heavily for the cost of that effort? Yes, Mr. Krefft told me he had to pay.
1284. Did Mr. Krefft do all in his power to save that specimen for the Museum? He did all in his power to make us spoil it.
1285. What makes you fancy that? Because he said so. He came out several times and said, "You cannot do it, can you, Mr. Thorpe?" Mr. Thorpe said, "I can." Mr. Krefft said, "You cannot do it—do you want me to tell you at once I don't want it done?"
1286. You heard him say that? Yes.
1287. Who else was present? Mr. Thorpe and O'Grady\* and old Mac; he was wheeling the fish into the pit.
1288. Had Mr. Krefft to buy any apparatus for the purpose of preserving this fish? He sent for twenty yards of calico.
1289. Did he send for tubs? That was after the fish was destroyed. He told me to go down to Lassetter's and get, I think, three tubs, but to tell him to never mind to put down the date.
1290. Were the tubs got? Yes.
1291. Were they charged to Dr. Cox? I believe so.†
1292. You do not know about that? No, I could not swear it.
1293. Were you told, when sent for the tubs, that they were to be used in the preserving of this fish? They could not, because the fish was destroyed.
1294. Then perhaps the two things had nothing to do with one another? They may not. I know the only thing we had there was a can that we had been putting some oil in.
1295. *Chairman.*] Was it possible to skin that fish? Yes.
1296. Was it easily skinned? No; but it was quite possible to skin it.
1297. *Mr. Macleay.*] Have you ever known of other property belonging to the Museum being used for private purposes besides the timber and glass which you have yourself worked up? I know they have burnt spirits of wine there which belonged to the Museum.
1298. In what way? They have a tin tea-kettle, which is heated by burning spirits of wine under it.
1299. In the house? Yes; it is in the kitchen now; it fits into a frame and there is a dish at the bottom into which they pour the spirits of wine and set it alight.
1300. Have you often seen that used? I have seen it used on only one occasion, but I have been told it is done all through the winter.
1301. Have you any reason to believe it is done with spirits of wine belonging to the Museum? Yes, I used to get it myself: Mrs. Krefft has told me to bring it up, and I have seen it frequently burning in the bed-room.
1302. But you have only seen the kettle boiled with it in the kitchen once? Yes; that was in the dining-room.
1303. Have you ever seen Mr. Krefft during Museum hours and in the institution in a state of intoxication? Yes.
1304. Often? Very often.
1305. Will you mention one case? I see him so frequently—two or three days in the week—almost every week.

\* Revised:—I think O'Grady, but I am not sure.

† Revised:—I don't know what Dr. Cox was charged with.

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week. He has not been so bad since Christmas, but before that I have seen him under the influence of liquor two or three days in the week.

1306. Have you ever seen him unfit to look after the place? Yes, I saw him throwing up in the cellar once; I cannot remember how long ago.

1307. Have you ever seen him helplessly drunk? Yes, on the Tuesday before Christmas I lifted him up twice myself.

1308. Where was this? When we returned from Botany after going after a whale.\*

1309. Was that on the day on which it is alleged the robbery of gold took place? Yes.

1310. Was he able to get out of the cart? I assisted him out; when the cart came to the gate I assisted him down on to the steps.†

1311. You say you have observed this frequently? Yes.

1312. Of late years? Yes; for the last five or six years Mr. Krefft has been drinking, what I call, very heavy.

1313. When Mr. Krefft first asked you to sign for work done under the name of Bradley, did he suggest the name? No, he said "Sign it in any name."

1314. But not your own? No; he said it would not look well.

1315. Did it not occur to you that that was an effort on his part to deceive those who were in charge of the Museum? Not at all.

1316. You did not think so? Not at all; I do not think so now.

1317. Why not use your own name? Because Mr. Krefft suggested it to me to use another; he said it would not look well for me being employed by the Museum to have my name signed to it; still I do not think there was anything dishonest in it, either on Mr. Krefft's part or mine; I did the work in my own time and gave value for the money I received.

1318. Have you been much employed by Mr. Krefft in what you would look upon as his own private business? Yes.

1319. In what way besides making furniture? I have been kept there for two or three or four hours; this is in over-time, my own time.

1320. Have you ever been employed in going messages or anything else not strictly Museum business? Frequently in running private messages, in fact nearly every day I used to be sent on private messages.

1321. Have you often been sent during your Museum time to the *Herald* office? Yes, very often with proofs, as much as three times backwards and forwards in one day with proofs.

1322. Did you look upon that as Mr. Krefft's private business? No, whatever he tells me I do; he tells me he is my sole master—that no trustees have any control over the place, only him. I got enough of dictating to Mr. Krefft once before when he spoiled some spirits of wine.

1323. As a matter of course, you consider yourself solely under the charge of Mr. Krefft? Yes.

1324. And bound to obey his orders and no one else's? Yes, he has told me so.

1325. In fact, you have never had anything to do with the trustees, except when you apply to them for any additional salary or anything of that kind. Have you ever applied for additional salary? I did.

1326. Did you get it? No.

1327. Did your brother apply lately? Yes.

1328. And got it? Yes.

1329. Was he highly recommended by Mr. Krefft for it? Yes; it was Mr. Krefft that proposed it.

1330. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Did Mr. Krefft say to you on one occasion that you must crush Tost? He did, to the three of us together.

1331. Who were the other two? My brother and O'Grady the messenger—that we must crush Mr. Tost, or we would have to go out—that Mr. Tost had lots of charges against us. That induced me to get some papers I have in my pocket now.

1332. On another occasion, did I understand you to say, that he wished you or your brother to place some Museum property on Tost's premises, in order that he might be prosecuted? He did not say in order that he might be prosecuted; he came down into my shop, and he said to my brother that he had two detectives, or would get two detectives, to go and search Tost's house, and he told my brother, in case there was no Museum property there, to take some privately and drop it in his house.

1333. Did he say that to you or your brother? He was addressing this to my brother.

1334. And you were present? Yes, I stood by.

1335. What reply did your brother make? I cannot remember.

1336. Did he refuse to do it? To the best of my knowledge I said, "No, no"; I would not swear I did, but I really believe I did say so—"No, no."

1337. At this time were you and your brother on friendly terms with Tost? Yes, we never had any row with him.‡

1338. Did you come into communication with him every day at that time? No, not every day. Before this disturbance I went into Mr. Tost's shop occasionally and spoke to him.

1339. Did you ever inform him of this trap being intended for him? I did not.

1340. Were the things you made for Mr. Krefft made in Museum time or in your over-time? Both in Museum time and in my over-time too; if I commenced a thing in the afternoon I used to work till 7 or 8, or perhaps 9 o'clock at night, both in Museum time and my time, right off the reel, without my going home to meals.

1341. Had you any idea it was wrong of you to be doing work for private individuals in the Museum time? None whatever. I consider that in everything I am told to do by Mr. Krefft it is my duty to obey him; I look to him as my master, and I do anything he tells me.

1342. Whether right or wrong? If I thought anything was absolutely wrong I would not do it for Mr. Krefft or anybody else. I would not go and knock a man down if Mr. Krefft told me to do it.

1343. You saw a wash-stand afterwards at some person's place at Woolloomooloo? Yes, at Mrs. Meckel's.

1344. You are sure it was Museum property? My brother said it was, and Mrs. Meckel said Mr. Krefft gave it to her.

1345. Did you report that to any person? I did: to Mr. Scott and the police.

1346.

\* *Revised*:—Once at Botany and once in the cart, as we were coming home.

† *Revised*:—When we drove in at the gate to the entrance of the Museum, I assisted him out of the cart on to the steps.

‡ *Note (on revision)*:—At this time he was suspended; we had no communication with him at all.

- Mr. R. Barnes.  
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1346. *Chairman.*] Why did you not report it to Mr. Krefft? Because I am suspended; I am suspended since Friday—since the day I gave my evidence here.
1347. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Did you discover this after your suspension? Yes.
1348. Did you go purposely—had you any idea it was at Mrs. Meckel's? None whatever.
1349. You merely fell across it by chance? Yes. I very often speak to Mrs. Meckel in passing. On this occasion she asked us to come in, and the moment we walked in my brother discovered this wash-stand; he said, "There is Museum property." Mrs. Meckel then began to cry, and said Mr. Krefft had made her a present of it.
1350. With regard to the payment for cases for Mr. Parkes—did you sign receipts for that? Yes; I gave Mr. Krefft receipts under the impression that Mr. Krefft was going to get the money for the glass.
1351. *Chairman.*] What was the amount of the bill you signed? 25s. I believe.
1352. Did you not receive the money? No, not if I was going to meet my God now; I would not tell a lie about it.
1353. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Do you deny the genuineness of your own receipt? Yes, I do; I signed it thinking Mr. Krefft was going to get the money from Mr. Parkes.
1354. How long is it since you brought Mr. Krefft home drunk in a cart? I did not bring him, the van man brought him. It was on the Tuesday before Christmas.
1355. Were you out with him? Yes; Mr. Masters and my brother were with him also.
1356. At what time did they get back to the Museum? It must have been half-past 7—about dusk.
1357. On that day, it is said, the gold was stolen? I believe Mr. Krefft accused O'Grady of the knowledge of the gold being gone on the Tuesday while he was away.
1358. You screwed up the box in which these specimens were? Yes.
1359. It was screwed from the bottom, was it? Yes. It was one of the cases that run up the centre of the hall.
1360. Was the case lying on the part that was screwed? Yes, it was screwed through from the bottom into the sash, so that people should not see the screws.
1361. *Mr. Combes.*] How long had Tost been in the employ of the Museum? Tost was there before I came.
1362. Was Tost discharged after the circumstances that you have mentioned? Yes, immediately after the inquiry. He was then suspended.
1363. He was suspended at the time the conversation took place between your brother and Mr. Krefft? Yes, he was suspended\* from the time Mr. Krefft accused him of taking the things.
1364. And this suspension ended in his being dismissed? Yes.
1365. On what charge was he dismissed? I believe for taking some glue, screws, and hinges, and some tools away in his basket. He said he used to take his basket home and back again. We all took tools away if we wanted them, with the knowledge of Mr. Krefft.
1366. You are perfectly positive Mr. Krefft made use of these words to your brother in the presence of yourself,—that if he got the detectives to search Tost's house, and there was nothing there, he was to drop something secretly on his premises? Yes; we told all the persons in the place about it.
1367. Did you tell Tost? No. I do not think I saw Tost afterwards to have any conversation with him.
1368. Did it not strike you that this matter should be mentioned to the trustees? No, not when I had done no harm.
1369. Who is the Mrs. Meckel you have spoken of? Mr. Meckel used to do the tin-work for the Museum; he is dead now.
1370. And this is his widow? Yes.
1371. Is Mrs. Meckel engaged in any way about the Museum? No, she used to go there to do things for Mrs. Krefft privately.
1372. Charing? No, attending on Mrs. Krefft when she was confined. She used to go there because they knew her, to talk to her, and do little things about the place while the nurse was nursing the baby.
1373. Simply as a neighbour? Yes.
1374. I understood you to say you are in the habit of doing work in your own time for other parties than the Museum? Yes.
1375. But you use the Museum workshop? No, I do not work there at all for other parties. If I work for Dr. Cox, for instance, I do not use the Museum workshop; I do it at my own house.
1376. If you are working over-time for the Museum do you do that at home? Yes, that that I get paid for.
1377. Was Mr. Krefft under the influence of liquor when he broke the lower jaw of this extinct animal, which was being packed up for Dr. Bennett? I think he had a glass in him.
1378. But he was sober? Yes, competent to attend to his duties.
1379. You had spent a fortnight in restoring this bone? Yes, a fortnight, or thereabouts;—we restored it to get a cast for the Museum.
1380. You are perfectly sure he made use of the words you have mentioned as to Professor Owen? Yes; he said he would be damned if Professor Owen would get it in a better state than we got it.
1381. *Chairman.*] For what reason were you suspended by Mr. Krefft? I do not know. On the Friday when we were summoned to come here I told Mr. Krefft, and he asked at what time; I told him 2 o'clock, and no more passed between us. Mr. Krefft had been in and out two or three times during the day, and just at ten minutes to 1 o'clock, the servant, Ellen Gillespie, came into my workshop and my brother's and said that Mrs. Krefft said that Mr. Krefft should say, that we were not to go away till he came back. I said to my brother, in a moment, "Mr. Krefft wants to try and make us disobey the summons; he will not come home, and if we go away he will discharge us"; however, I said I should stop till a quarter to 2, and then if he did not come in I should come here. We came out of our workshop, and at half-past 1 Mr. Krefft came in; he walked in very quickly, and O'Grady, the messenger, sung out, "Here are Robert and Harry, they have been waiting for you;" "Oh," he said, "I did not want you for anything particular." I then said, "Mr. Krefft, you ought to have let us go in time to clean ourselves."
1382. Did either you or your brother use any threatening language? No, nothing of the kind.

1383.

\* Revised :—He suspended himself, I believe, at the time Mr. Krefft accused him.

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1383. Did you threaten to report him to the Committee? I said—"I must tell the Committee the reason why I came in this dirty state."
1384. Was that all? Yes, that was all I meant.
1385. Did Mr. Krefft suspend you there and then? No, he did not.
1386. This took place before you were examined before the Committee? Yes.
1387. When did he suspend you? It must have been about twenty minutes to 5.
1388. The same afternoon? Yes, on Friday afternoon we had the orders from O'Grady, but would not take it until we saw Mr. Krefft.
1389. Did this discovery of Museum property at Mrs. Meckel's take place immediately after your suspension? Yes, we saw Mrs. Meckel standing at her door as we went down William-street.
1390. When the suggestion was made to you that you should place some Museum property in Tost's house, in order that he might be charged with theft, did you resent it at all? No; I have told you what passed between us.
1391. Did you resent it at all? I said, "No, no," to the best of my belief.
1392. Did you not consider it a very wicked thing? Yes.
1393. And yet you listened to it with patience, and never thought proper to inform Tost of the wicked suggestion that had been made? Yes.\*
1394. There was an inquiry held with regard to this matter of Tost's,—do you remember whether the Committee then appointed made any recommendation? I know Tost lost his place.
1395. Do you or do you not know whether the Committee recommended your dismissal? No, I never know it till this moment.
1396. Did they recommend your brother's dismissal? I never knew it till this moment.
1397. Did you ever render a bill for the case made for Mr. Parkes? No, no bill; I gave Mr. Krefft a receipt.
1398. Did you ever render him an account? None whatever; I just gave him a receipt as he asked me to give it to him.
1399. Were you paid any money for that? Not a farthing for the two cases I made for Mr. Parkes.
1400. You have stated you never sold any indecent photographs? Never in my life.
1401. Now, I wish you to reflect carefully before you answer this question. Did you ever receive a sovereign for an indecent photograph from any person? Never in my life.
1402. Are you aware whether your brother ever did? No, I am not aware.
1403. You say you consider work done by Mr. Krefft's orders is work done for the Museum? All work that he orders me to do I should consider honestly done.
1404. You are paid by salary? Yes.
1405. How is it you receive extra payment for work done for the Museum? For work I do at home.
1406. You have stated that you have done certain work for private individuals by Mr. Krefft's orders and that you consider it work done for the Museum? Yes.
1407. Have you not been paid extra for it? On one occasion Mrs. Krefft gave me 5s. for doing a table in my own time.
1408. *Mr. Macleay.*] You consider that everything you do in the Museum hours by Mr. Krefft's orders it is your duty to do? Yes.
1409. And you do not think it your duty to inquire who it is for? No.
1410. And you have never been paid for anything but what you have done in over-time? Only in my own time.
1411. And that is done at your own house? I have done things for Mr. Krefft at the Museum in the Museum time, and in my own time too. Mrs. Krefft on one occasion gave me 5s., and I considered I was in duty bound to take it, because I had been working in my own time.
1412. On all other occasions on which you have been paid for work done, it has been done at your own place? Yes, in my own time and of my own timber.
1413. Did you ever give a receipt for work done in the Museum time, excepting for the two cases made for Mr. Parkes? Never.†
1414. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Are you aware whether your brother has taken photographs during Museum time other than those done for the institution? He took my likeness.
1415. Was it done during Museum time? It might have been on a Saturday afternoon.
1416. I understand that these cases that were made for Mr. Parkes were made partly in Museum time and partly in over-time? No, they were all made in the Museum time, except that I had to varnish them in the dinner hour to get them ready in time.
1417. If you were shown your receipt for payment of these cases, would you deny that receipt? No, I do not deny it now.
1418. Do you not think it was your duty as a man to have informed Tost of the conspiracy which you say was laid against him? I believe it was.
1419. And still you did not do so? No, I overlooked it somehow, believing it to be of no importance, as it had not taken place.
1420. In the inquiry which took place did you offer to give evidence in Tost's favour? None whatever. I am accused by Mr. Krefft as a mean scoundrel for not doing as he told us.
1421. You did not give evidence in favour of Tost to save him from dismissal, though you believe in his innocence? I answered what questions were put to me. I did not say a word about his innocence. I did not know whether he was innocent or guilty of the charges brought against him by Mr. Krefft.
1422. *Chairman.*] Have you had any conversation with any person about your evidence here to-day—did you consult any one? I did not know what I was going to say till you gentlemen asked me.
1423. You never had any conversation with anybody on the subject? We have all talked it over.
1424. *Mr. Macleay.*] Have you had any conversation with any member of this Committee? No more than that I spoke to you about the suspension.

Mr.

\* *Revised*:—I never did it or intended to do it, so I did not think it would have benefited him to tell him.† *Revised*:—None that I remember.

Mr. John Thorpe called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Thorpe.  
10 Mar. 1874.
1425. *Chairman.*] What are you? A taxidermist.  
1426. You are employed at the Museum? Yes.  
1427. What salary do you receive? £150 a year.  
1428. How long have you been employed there. Nearly five years.  
1429. *Mr. Macleay.*] I want to ask you about a specimen sent to the Museum for preservation some time ago by Dr. Cox—a sun-fish—do you believe it was possible to preserve that fish? Yes.  
1430. Did you state so to Mr. Krefft? Yes.  
1431. Was he of a different opinion? He was.  
1432. Did he seem to be determined that it should not be preserved? Yes, I believe he did.  
1433. What I mean is, did he throw any difficulties in the way of having it preserved? I had no encouragement from him in doing it.  
1434. It was a serious piece of work? Yes, it was right out in the sun.  
1435. You think it could have been preserved? Yes.  
1436. Did Mr. Krefft express any desire at any time to foil Dr. Cox in his wish to have the fish preserved—did he say anything which induced you to believe that he was determined this fish should not be preserved? He said it was not right to send the fish there and then to have it taken away from the Museum.  
1437. Was it to be taken away from the Museum subsequently? It was proposed, as far as I could understand.  
1438. Did he tell you to go to Dr. Cox about it? Yes, he did send me there.  
1439. What for? He asked me to go and ask Dr. Cox to come up in order to explain to him that it was impossible to do it. Dr. Cox came, and they had an interview, and then they came to my room. Mr. Krefft said—“Will you try to do the sun-fish?” I said I would, and soon after that the Health Officer came and ordered the fish to be taken away.  
1440. Did either of the Barneses ever tell you that Mr. Krefft had made a suggestion to them as to getting rid of Mr. Tost? Yes.  
1441. What did they tell you on that matter? I could not exactly tell when it was, but it is a good while ago. I recollect one of them telling me—I think it was Harry Barnes—that Mr. Krefft wanted them to take something to Tost’s house and put it there, to do him an injury.  
1442. Did you not remember how long ago that was mentioned to you? At least twelve months ago.  
1443. You are sure it was not since the difference has arisen between Mr. Krefft and the Barneses, within the last few weeks? Yes.  
1444. Have you ever been employed in setting up specimens for people for other purposes than for the Museum? Yes, on one or two occasions.  
1445. Will you mention them? I have set up a wallaby and a mountain duck for Mr. Parkes, I believe.  
1446. Anything else—did you set up a ring-tailed opossum for any person? Yes, for Sir Alfred Stephen.  
1447. Was this done in Museum time as part of your work? Yes.  
1448. You were ordered to do it by Mr. Krefft? Yes.  
1449. And you were not paid for it? Nothing whatever.  
1450. Do you remember any other cases of that kind? No.  
1451. Did you ever set up anything for any other trustee? No, I do not recollect it.  
1452. I suppose you have nothing to do with the packing up of specimens to be sent away? I have never packed anything since I have been there.  
1453. Your duty is principally the setting up of specimens? Yes, taxidermy, and looking after the collection till 12 o’clock in the day, unless I am very busy, and then I do not go to the collection at all.  
1454. Have you ever seen any indecent photographs about the establishment? Yes.  
1455. Do you know whether they were taken by Barnes? I heard they were.  
1456. With whom did you see them? Henry Barnes.  
1457. Do you think they were taken without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Krefft? I have no reason to think they were.  
1458. Have you seen Mr. Krefft with any of them? No.  
1459. You do not know what became of them? I do not.  
1460. Do you remember the occasion of the gold robbery? Yes.  
1461. You are frequently in the exhibition room? Yes.  
1462. When did you first notice the loss of these specimens? I never noticed it at all—it was told to me.  
1463. Who first informed you of it? Mr. Krefft sent me a letter to my house telling me to attend at the Museum on Boxing morning.\*  
1464. When you went there what were you told? I was taken by Mr. Krefft into his private parlour. I asked if any specimens had been sent in, for I supposed that was the reason why I had been sent for; he said no. I said—“Why, then, did you send for me?” for I did not feel very well pleased at being made to come into the Museum on a holiday. I sat about five or ten minutes, and then he took me along and said “Go in there.” I went into another room, and there was a detective there with Mrs. Krefft, and it was Mrs. Krefft who first told me about it. Mrs. Krefft said “Mr. Thorpe, the gold is gone.” That was the first intimation I had of it. The detective then asked me if I knew anything about it, or when I had seen it; I had not seen it for at least a fortnight.  
1465. Was there any further conversation on the subject? Yes. Mrs. Krefft gave a statement to the detectives about some suspicious looking persons whom she said she had seen there.  
1466. On what day? On the Tuesday before Christmas Day.  
1467. Did you go out to Botany with Mr. Krefft on that Tuesday? No.  
1468. Did you see the party return home? No.  
1469. Have you ever seen Mr. Krefft under the influence of liquor? I have seen him under the influence of liquor, but not to call drunk; he could stand and converse.

1470.

\* NOTE (on revision):—In explanation, I mean Mr. Krefft’s letter desired my attendance. The first intimation I actually received of the loss was from Mrs. Krefft, as stated in answer to the question following.

1470. Have you often seen him so? Yes, several times.
1471. You think it is certainly more than twelve months since Barnes told you of this proposal about Tost? Yes, I am convinced it is.
1472. At that time were they apparently on good terms with Mr. Krefft? Yes; there was no difference between them that I ever saw.
1473. Did you ever hear that they had sold photographs for Mr. Krefft? Yes.
1474. I suppose they told you themselves? Yes.
1475. And that they had given him the money? Yes.
1476. *Chairman.*] Did they say they had given Mr. Krefft the money? Yes.
1477. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Masters about this gold robbery? Yes, I have spoken to him about it.
1478. What took place? Mr. Masters said he saw the lost gold in the case on the day preceding Christmas Day—Wednesday. We both thought it was very strange, the way it disappeared.
1479. Did he express any opinion about it? No.\*
1480. Did Mr. Scott or Dr. Cox ever speak to you on the subject? No.

Mr. J.  
Thorpe.

10 Mar., 1874.

Mr. Michael Francis O'Grady called in and examined:—

1481. *Mr. Macleay.*] In what capacity are you employed at the Museum? As messenger.
1482. Have you been there many years? Going on twenty years.
1483. It is your duty, I believe, to look after the Museum while the public are admitted to it? Yes.
1484. And you are invariably there, are you not? Yes.
1485. You are not sent on messages during the time the Museum is open? Frequently.
1486. Who looks after it during your absence? The female servant, Ellen Gillespie.
1487. Were you there during the whole of Tuesday, the 23rd of December? Yes, I never left it.
1488. Were there many people there? Not a great number.
1489. Are you aware that it was ascertained that a quantity of gold had been stolen? Not until I reported it on the 26th.
1490. You say you reported it? The first I heard of it was on the 26th.
1491. You are aware that it has been stated that it was taken on the 23rd? Yes.
1492. Did you see the gold after that date? Yes, I saw it safe on the 24th several times during the day, and I left it there screwed down the same as I did on every other evening.
1493. You say you missed it, when? On the 26th, at 9 o'clock sharp.
1494. You immediately reported it? On the moment.
1495. Had Mr. Krefft not brought in the detectives before that? I heard he did; I heard there was a detective there.
1496. You do not know when he first brought in the detectives? No.
1497. You reported the loss early on the morning of the 26th. On the first minute I entered the Museum, sharp 9 o'clock.
1498. Did Mr. Krefft endeavour to throw the blame in any way upon you? Yes.
1499. What did he say? When I entered the Museum I saw the case was broken; I went and looked at it, and immediately turned to report it to Mr. Krefft. I said, "Sir, do you know that this case is broken, and the gold gone?" He said, "when did you miss it?" "Now this moment," I said. And he said, "Not before?" I said—"Not before; if I did I would have reported it." "Ah!" says he, "I have evidence to prove that you knew the gold was stolen and the case broken on Tuesday, but you were afraid to say anything about it for fear you would get blamed."
1500. Did he say what his evidence was? No.
1501. Where was he on the Tuesday? He, Mr. Masters, and Robert and Henry Barnes, went out I believe to Botany to get the skeleton of a whale. When Mr. Krefft was going away, he said, "O'Grady, keep a good look-out while we are away." "Never fear, sir," said I. When I came in I called the female, Ellen Gillespie, and said—"Mr. Krefft has gone away; keep a good look-out and do not be far away, should I want to call you." Then I minded the Museum, continually passing up and down, and Mr. Thorpe, who I did not know had any orders to that effect, walked into the Museum several times; Mr. Thorpe did so, however, and saw me at my duty.
1502. Did Mr. Krefft tell you what evidence he was possessed of to show that the robbery was committed on the Tuesday? Not a word; but afterwards I heard the girl called down quietly, and then I heard Mr. Krefft talking to her and the woman answering him. Mr. Krefft then commenced to roar in a tyrannical tone of voice, and then I heard the female screaming out so that you would hear her outside; indeed I wondered if she was getting killed. That lasted five minutes, and then the girl came up. Says I—"Ellen, was that you screaming so? I thought you were being killed." "Yes," says she, "Mr. Krefft asked me, was not O'Grady telling you on Wednesday that the gold case was broken and the gold gone, but (pointing to the case) he was afraid to say anything about it?" Ellen Gillespie said—"No, that is a lie." He then commenced to bounce this lie to the woman, and she bounced equally as much, saying she would not tell a lie for him or for any one else; and then the woman was let come away.

Mr. M. F.  
O'Grady.

10 Mar., 1874.

\* *NOTE (on revision).*—On recollection, he expressed a doubt of the possibility of the gold having been stolen during the hours when the Museum is open to the public.

WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,  
MR. BURNS,  
MR. COMBES,MR. CUNNEEN,  
MR. MACLEAY,  
CAPTAIN ONSLOW.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Michael Francis O'Grady called in and further examined:—

Mr. M. F.  
O'Grady.  
11 Mar., 1874.

1503. *Chairman.*] Will you continue the remarks you were making when the Committee last met? I was going to mention that on the 24th, when I was giving up the keys to Mr. Kreffit, he wished me a merry Christmas and a happy new year. Ellen Gillespie remained after me, and she received a Christmas-box of a pound from Mr. Kreffit. On the 26th, when I came in—I may explain that I had leave of absence for the Friday, Boxing Day they call it. On Christmas Day being a holiday, I was of course away from the Museum, and I had got leave for a holiday the next day (Boxing Day), but on Christmas Day a letter came up to my house directing me to be present to mind the Museum on that day. I went down to the Museum to know what was the reason for countermanding the leave I had to take a holiday. Mr. Kreffit was sitting with his wife when I saw him, and I asked him how it was he took my holiday from me after giving it to me. He said, "I cannot help it; you must come and mind your business." Of course I said I would come, but I said I wished I had known it before, as then I would not have gone to the expense I had gone to, and would not have disappointed my family in the way I was obliged to do. When I went into the building I met Ellen Gillespie, and she said, "Hillo, what are you doing here? I thought you were going for a holiday." I was then just going to report the robbery, for as I was coming through I saw that the case had been broken open and that the gold had gone. I pointed this out to Ellen Gillespie, and she said—"How could it be done?" and she went looking about and went into the new wing. Whilst she was there she called me, and told me she had found the door of the new wing open. I went to her and found sure enough that there was a door open that should not have been opened. It is a door leading out to the front, and is never opened unless some business is going on and that something has to be taken inside. On looking at this door I found that it had been broken just at the places where the bolts shoot into at the top.\* I went at once and reported this to Mr. Kreffit, who seemed to know nothing about it. I took him into the new wing and showed him how we had found it open and how it had been broken. His wife came after him and examined the door. He said to me—"This is a very strange thing. Are you sure you locked the door when you went away?" I said yes that I was sure it was locked, as I remembered looking at it after my asking him for leave of absence on Boxing Day. When I pointed out the broken part of the door Mrs. Kreffit said that it might have been accidentally broken; and Mr. Kreffit examined it and said—"Yes, it might be so." I then went away about my business, but by and by I was called up again to Mr. Kreffit, and there I found a detective officer with him. I will try and tell you all that took place, though I will not be positive about being correct, for I was so annoyed and so flurried that I may probably forget some things which occurred. I think the detective said to me "Do you know anything about this gold robbery?" I said "No, I knew nothing of it till this morning when I saw the case broken open." He next asked me "When did you see the gold last?" I told him "On Wednesday." He said "Do you not think it was on Tuesday?" I said "No, on Wednesday." Then he asked me "What time on Wednesday did you see it?" and I said I could not mention any particular time, but that I had seen it several times in the course of the day. Then he said to me—"What particular notice did you take of it to make you sure you saw it on Wednesday?" I said,—"No particular notice, only this, that I am sure I saw it there." Then he asked me—"Were you speaking to Ellen Gillespie about this gold on the Wednesday?" I said "I might, for I often spoke to her in the course of the day about business, and therefore I might have spoken about the gold." Then he said "Can you not tell us what you were speaking to her about?" I said I could not. Then he asked if I could recollect saying anything to her about the gold; and I told him that I could not, and that I could not recollect saying anything to her about the gold. He then asked me—"Will you tell me what is your theory about the loss of this gold?" I told him all that I knew about the matter—that I saw the gold all right on the Wednesday, and that the cases were not broken—I will not be sure whether I mentioned about the cases then, or whether it was afterwards. Then I said that when I came on the 26th I saw that the case had been broken and that the gold had been abstracted; that I had spoken to Ellen Gillespie about it when she called out to me and asked me how it was that I was not taking my holiday; that she had discovered that the door in the new wing was open, and that part of it was broken; that I went with her and looked at it; and that then I had reported the whole matter to Mr. Kreffit, and that he appeared to me to know nothing about it. The detective said he had seen the door, and that if I would come with him he would prove to my satisfaction that the door had not been broken from the outside. I said I would go with him, and he took me up to the door, and quite satisfied me on the subject.

1504. How do you mean satisfied you? Satisfied me that it was not broken from the outside. He proved to me that the door had been broken from the inside, and he said what would that be for, because there was no occasion for a person inside to do that, as he could easily pull the bolts up or let them down so as to open the door without breaking it. He told me he thought the gold had been taken between 7 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, and asked me when I came.† I told him that I did not come till 9 o'clock, as that was my hour. Then he said he had nothing more to do with the door, as he could not get much help from that. Then Ellen Gillespie underwent an examination by the officer, and he questioned her as he had done me. On the Saturday morning I went on with my business as usual. Some time in the morning Mr. Kreffit came up to me, and I knew by his voice that he was in good humour, for he did not speak in that angry tone that he does sometimes. When he came up to me he said—"Well, O'Grady, I see that you are right." I said, "How do you mean about right?" He said, "That the gold was there on the Wednesday." I asked him how he knew this, and he told me that it was within the knowledge of another

\* NOTE (on revision) :—Bottom, and not top.

† NOTE (on revision) :—I was not speaking to Ellen Gillespie about the gold.

‡ NOTE (on revision) :—The detective told me that the door was broken between 7 and 9 o'clock, and not that the gold had been taken.

- another person that the gold was there on the Wednesday. I asked him who had seen it on that day, and he said a person in whom he had every confidence, but whose name he would not wish to mention. I said I did not care about what person had seen it, for I had seen it myself, and that was enough for me. Coming down-stairs I met Mr. George Masters, and told him what had occurred, and hoped that he would bear in mind the words he had used, and he said, "Yes, I was just after telling him it was a lie." Mr. M. F. O'Grady.
1505. That what was a lie? That the gold was taken before, because he had seen it on Wednesday.
1506. *Mr. Macleay.*] What I suppose you mean is this,—that the gold could not have been taken on Tuesday because he had seen it on the Wednesday? Yes, exactly.
1507. Who did he say this to—that it was a lie? To Mr. Krefft.
1508. Did he use those particular words? He did to me—I do not know what he said to Mr. Krefft.
1509. What more did Mr. Masters say to you? Nothing more. I passed on then. I saw Mr. Krefft after this, and I said to him—"Why did you accuse me of having a knowledge of the gold being taken on Tuesday, and of my not having said anything about it until the Friday?" He said—"I merely said that because I thought you knew of it, and that you were afraid to tell me about it. I never thought for a moment that you had stolen it." I said—"I should hope not," and then he left me and went into the stores. When he was there he acknowledged to Ellen Gillespie that the gold was there on the Wednesday; and then I heard from the Barneses that he went into their place and acknowledged to them that O'Grady was right and that the gold was there on the Wednesday; and that he said further that if he could only bring this home to O'Grady and Ellen he would have them sacked at the next Board meeting.
1510. *Chairman.*] Who told you that Mr. Krefft had said this? Henry Barnes.
1511. When you say "Bring it home to you," you mean bring the robbery home? Yes.
1512. But if he could bring this robbery home to you and prove that you took the gold, you would be very properly kicked out of the institution? Certainly; but I am now just telling you what I heard—what was told to me. Of my own knowledge I have nothing more to say about the gold.
1513. *Mr. Macleay.*] What door is this that you speak of as having been broken open from the inside? One of the doors of the new wing of the Museum.
1514. Is it one leading out to the street? Yes.
1515. That door is never opened? Never, unless occasionally when they want to get in materials for plastering, or tables, or large things of that kind that want room.
1516. It is a large door then? Yes.
1517. A large double door, fastening by bolts in the centre? Yes.
1518. You do not reside in the Museum, I believe? I have not lived in the place for many years.
1519. Who resides on the place now? Mr. and Mrs. Krefft, two private servants, and Macnamara, the gardener.
1520. How long has this gardener been resident there? About two years, more or less.
1521. Is he employed by the Museum? Yes, occasionally.
1522. And lives there constantly? Yes.
1523. What does he do when not employed by the Museum? Gets work where he can—putting gentlemen's gardens into order.
1524. He lives there by the permission of Mr. Krefft? Yes.
1525. Have the trustees given permission for him to reside there? I do not know.
1526. Do any other persons employed in the Museum live there? Not at present. He did at one time admit a female named Mrs. Clarke to live in the round house at the back whilst she was employed in doing the washing. She did not stop long, but was sent away, and her place was taken by a German family from the Gardens.
1527. Are any of the employes, besides Mr. Krefft allowed to live in the building? None.
1528. You used to reside there? Yes.
1529. How long have you ceased to reside there? Something more than five years.
1530. Does Ellen Gillespie live there? No.
1531. Nor Barnes? No.
1532. Nor the taxidermist? No.
1533. I do not think I asked you anything about the Tost business. Were you at the Museum at the time Tost was dismissed? Yes.
1534. Do you recollect what charges were brought against him? I know that one of the charges was the taking away some nails and screws and glue.
1535. The property of the Museum? Yes. They were got in his basket; I recollect seeing the nails, but not the glue; I do not think there was more than five or six screws, and the same complement of nails.
1536. Had you any reason to believe that Mr. Krefft was anxious to get rid of this man? I had.
1537. What was that reason? They had had some hot words together to my knowledge, over some private family matter, and they spoke very strongly to each other. They are both of them hot-tempered men, and they used very strong language.
1538. Was any mention made of the cause of the quarrel? Yes. Mr. Krefft said it was because Mr. Tost had spoken impertinently to him, and he declared that if Mr. Tost did not apologize to him he would make him do so; and I think that Tost when he heard this put his coat on and went away in a passion.
1539. Did you hear anything said by Mr. Krefft about the way he would serve Tost? Not then.
1540. Did Barnes tell you anything that Mr. Krefft had said to him about what should be done to Tost? Yes. They said that Mr. Krefft had asked them to bring property belonging to the Museum down with them to Tost's house—that they were to have a detective with them to search the house for Government property—and that whilst the detective was searching, they were secretly to drop these things the property of the Museum in such a way as that they should be discovered, and Tost taken into custody for having them in his possession. They told me that.
1541. Who told you? They both told me.
1542. Both of whom? Both the Barneses.
1543. When? Just at the time when Tost was dismissed.
1544. Had the Barneses had any difficulty with Mr. Krefft at that time? No, they were on very good terms with him.
1545. And, as a matter of fact, the dismissal of Tost was rather calculated to benefit the Barneses? That I cannot say, for I do not know.

- Mr. M. F. O'Grady.  
11 Mar., 1874.
1546. Did not Tost do much of the carpenter's work which in his absence would have to be done by Robert Barnes? Yes.
1547. And there was at the time you were told a quarrel between the Barneses and Krefft? None whatever.
1548. Did they mention it to you as an abominable thing that had been proposed to them, or did they talk of it as a mere joke? Not as a joke at all, but as a horrible thing that they should be asked to swear false against a man to shove him into gaol.
1549. They spoke of it in those terms at the time it occurred? Yes, they did.
1550. I believe you got a holiday on Christmas Day? Yes; I did not go to the Museum on that day.
1551. And the day before you had been doing your work as usual? Yes.
1552. What day of the week was the 24th? Wednesday.
1553. Do you think it would have been possible for any one, on the Wednesday, to have torn open the case and have abstracted the gold without your seeing or hearing him? It would have been quite impossible, because I was up and down continually, and must have seen any one.
1554. I believe Mr. Krefft was absent from the Museum? Yes; he was absent the whole day.
1555. What time did he come home? Between 7 and 8 o'clock.
1556. In the evening? In the evening.
1557. Was he sober? He was not.
1558. Have you frequently seen Mr. Krefft in a state of intoxication? I have, frequently.
1559. Was it looked upon as a common thing to see him intoxicated? It was.
1560. Has he been so intoxicated as to be unable to look after his business? Yes, sometimes.
1561. Have you seen him quite intoxicated so as to be unfit to attend to business? I have.
1562. Helplessly drunk? Yes.
1563. Have you seen him drunk on the floor unable to attend to anything? I have seen him on the sofa in my old residence, and also in the bed-room lying on the gardener's bed.
1564. You have been a long time employed at the Museum? I have.
1565. Before Mr. Krefft came there? Yes, since 1854.
1566. This has not always been the case, that Mr. Krefft has drank in this manner? I must speak the truth in this matter, especially as it was very well known that Mr. Krefft used to drink from the first; and I have seen him drunk both night and day occasionally, but more especially at night.
1567. Have you ever been employed by Mr. Krefft as his private messenger? I have.
1568. In what way? In going down to the *Sydney Morning Herald* office with letters to the *Sydney Mail*; and in going for spirits, ale, or wine for him.
1569. In getting articles for his own use? Yes.
1570. Have you ever seen spirits of wine, the property of the Museum, used for the purposes of cooking and lighting in Mr. Krefft's private apartments? I never did see it used, but I have brought it up from the stores to his private apartments in order to be used. I have brought up bottles of it.
1571. Whenever anything has been sent away from the Museum, you have been accustomed to accompany the things in the cart? Yes, sometimes. Sometimes others would go with them.
1572. Did you keep an account of the things to and from the Museum? Yes; I have to pay all the cartage in the first instance.
1573. And you kept an account of all these payments? Yes.
1574. Did you keep that account for Mr. Krefft? Yes.
1575. Has he ever asked you to add to the cartage account amounts that you had never paid? No, he never did.
1576. Has he ever asked you to place sums paid for his private cab account to the cartage account of the Museum? Yes, he has. He has desired me to place to the cartage account amounts that I have paid for cab hire; but then I cannot say positively whether he was employing the cab on Museum business or on his own private business.
1577. How often was this done? Only once.
1578. Are you sure this only occurred once? That is the only time. I used to pay for the cab hire and cartage, and every week Mr. Krefft used to look over the account and pay me the money back. When I went into him on this occasion, he said—"This will never do. You must put this down to cartage, or else these fellows will be grumbling about the large amount for cab hire." Often this cab hire was in reality cartage, for it would be cheaper and quicker to take some things in a cab than to hire a spring van for the purpose. A good deal of this charge was really cartage, although it was paid as cab hire.
1579. It was in the nature of cartage? Yes; but when I pay as cab hire, I have to put it down as I pay it. I pay it, in the first instance, from my own private purse; I keep an account, and then I get the money back every Monday morning from Mr. Krefft, and he gets it again from the trustees at the end of the month.
1580. I believe you sell the Museum catalogues to those who ask for them? I do.
1581. Do you keep a faithful account of the money you receive? I do.
1582. And hand it from time to time to Mr. Krefft? Yes.
1583. What amount have you taken for the sale of these catalogues? I cannot say the amounts. In the first instance, I paid £8 5s. for these catalogues to the printer—Mr. Krefft did not pay for them—I paid for them, and then paid myself from the money I received by the sale. After the printer's bill was paid, I understood that all the rest of the money was Mr. Krefft's.
1584. All the rest of the money you gave to him? Yes.
1585. But you do not know how much it was? No. It might have been £6 or it may have been £7.
1586. However, he told you that the remainder of the money was for him? Yes.
1587. Then you sold altogether catalogues to the value of about £15? Yes, I dare say there was that amount sold; but I should be able to tell you the exact amount by looking at my book.
1588. Do you know that photographs of an indecent character were taken in the Museum? Yes, I have seen them.
1589. Was there any concealment in connection with them—or rather do you think that they were done by Barnes without authority, or were they done openly by order of Mr. Krefft? They were done openly, so much so that I came in and saw them being printed.
1590. There was no concealment? No, I saw them printing them. I came in and said "What are these?" I took one up and said "These are beastly things—what will Mr. Krefft say if he sees them?" Barnes answered

answered—"Do you think I am mad to do this without his authority?" After this I saw one or two in the Board-room; and I also saw some in the place he styles his office, in my late residence.

Mr. M. F.  
O'Grady.

11 Mar., 1874.

1591. *Mr. Combes.*] You said just now that the detective satisfied you that the door had been opened from the inside: I would like to know how he did this? He showed me that there were no marks of violence on the outside, as there must have been if the door had been forced from that side.

1592. But how did he manage to satisfy you? He showed me that there were no marks of violence on the outside.

1593. Will you explain how the door was fastened? It was a double door, fastening in the centre, with bolts top and bottom.

1594. And in what way had it been forced? There was a break of a portion of the wood into which one of the top bolts had been fastened.\*

1595. If the door had been forced from the outside would not the wood have been broken away in the same manner, seeing that the bolt being forced inwards must necessarily have broken away the wood at that spot? No, not without some marks being made on the outside.

1596. The wood was broken out from the top, and not from the bottom.† Yes.

1597. But if the door had been bolted, and had been forced, would not the wood at the bottom be broken as well as that at the top? I think not; and besides, the door was always bolted.

1598. Who looked after it to see that this was done? Myself and Ellen Gillespie. Every day when we put the public out we go round the building and see that everything is safe and fast.

1599. Was this particular door open during the day? No. It is never opened, unless to take in something that we cannot fetch in by the other doors.

1600. Are you prepared to say that this door was properly shut and fastened when you left on the Wednesday night? Yes; that was the position that I took from the first, because we go round every night and see all fast, and it is such a regular thing that I am sure every place was looked to the same as usual.

1601. *Mr. Allen.*] Do you go round every night and look to the fastenings of those doors which are not used? Yes.

1602. What! in another part of the building? It is all the one room. The door spoken of is the entrance door of the new wing. It is all the one place.

1603. I think you said that you had been employed in the Museum some years before Mr. Krefft came there? Yes.

1604. How many years have you been there altogether? Going on twenty years.

1605. During the time Mr. Krefft has been there you have frequently seen him drunk? Yes.

1606. Do you not think that it was your duty to report this constantly recurring drunkenness of Mr. Krefft? In my position I do not think it was my place to speak, unless I had been asked the question. It would not have done for a person in my position to bring charges against Mr. Krefft.

1607. Do you not think it was your duty to report him if you saw him hopelessly drunk time after time? I do not think it was my duty to report my superior officer. I regarded it entirely as his private business.

1608. He might have been only ill? No, he was drunk; there was no mistake in that.

1609. *Mr. Cunneen.*] You say that Mr. Krefft gave Ellen Gillespie a pound? Yes.

1610. With what object? That I cannot say, but I have suspected since that he wanted to buy the girl over to his interests, and that he wanted her to say that I had made certain statements to her, but this she would not do.

1611. Were you present at any conversation between Krefft and Barnes respecting Tost? Yes.

1612. Did you ever hear him say that Tost must be crushed? Yes, he said "You must swear anything. He must be crushed. We must get him out of the road, or he will ruin the whole of us."

1613. For the last eight years you say that Mr. Krefft has been in the habit of getting drunk on the premises? He has.

1614. In what stages of drunkenness have you seen him—have you ever seen him hopelessly and beastly drunk? I have. I have gone down to his quarters and seen him in an arm chair so drunk that he was unable to get up out of it? On one occasion he was like that, and a gentleman wanted to see him, and he told me to go down and get rid of the gentleman the best way I could. "Say I have gone out," he told me. "Say I have gone to the Government Printing Office, or anywhere." Another time he was not so bad, and he hid behind a case, and told me, "Say I am out, and ask him to write down his business and I will attend to it."

1615. Are Mr. Krefft and the employés of the Museum on good terms? Yes.

1616. Has he been on good terms with all of them? Yes.

1617. Are they on good terms with him at present? No; for since this examination has been going on he has suspended them all.

1618. *Captain Onslow.*] A good many persons come to the Museum to see Mr. Krefft on business? Yes, a good many.

1619. And a good many of his private friends come to see him? No, not many.

1620. At what hour do you leave the Museum? 5 o'clock is the hour for leaving.

1621. Are you ever later than that? Yes. Sometimes it is 6 o'clock before I get back from his messages.

1622. Have you ever been there as late as 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening? No.

1623. Have you ever had occasion to make complaints in regard to the number of visitors to Mr. Krefft? No.

1624. Have the other employés? Not to my knowledge.

1625. On no occasion? No.

1626. Have you ever known Mr. Krefft to be drunk on Board days—that is, days on which the trustees meet? No, not unless it has been after the trustees have gone away; but the day after the Board meetings, I have seen him drunk then.

1627. Does he then choose particular days for getting drunk and for keeping sober? That I cannot say.

1628. Is the Museum closed on Boxing Day? No; it is not closed on any holiday.

1629. Who would have done your duty for you in the Museum if you had had your holiday on Boxing Day? One of the Barneses.

1630.

\* NOTE (on revision):—Bottom bolt, and wood, and not top.

† NOTE (on revision):—Bottom, and not top.

- Mr. M. F. O'Grady. 1630. *Mr. Macleay.*] All the visitors have to write their names in a book—the Visitors' Book? All that can do so. Some of them cannot sign, and then I do it.
- 11 Mar., 1874. 1631. Has that Visitors' Book been correctly kept? No, it has not.
1632. In what way? Because, though there is a great number who come in and sign their names, there are very many put down who never come in at all. For instance, Mr. Krefft will come in and see a large number of visitors about the door waiting to sign their names, and he will tell me to push them on and not to mind the book, so as not to have the entrance blocked up. Then at another time he will look at the book, and if there are not names enough to please him, he will say—"This will not do—we must have more names than this." If I have put down ten or a dozen visitors, he will come in, and he has often done this, and put down a whole lot of names that come into his head. He says—"You must have a good number of names in the book, or else the place will seem to be going back." On some occasions I have put down a number of visitors, when, as a matter of fact, not a quarter of that number ever came into the place. When I have made up my return he has said—"This will never do; you must take this back and put down a few more thousands."
1633. *Mr. Burns.*] Is that the annual return you allude to? Yes.
1634. Do you sign that yourself? No; I take the number from the book, put it on a paper, and hand it to Mr. Krefft.
1635. And when you have done this, you have had to put down an additional number at his request? Yes.
1636. *Mr. Cunneen.*] How do you discover all the names that you put down? We do not take all the names; we just take one name and then say, "and fourteen or fifteen or twenty others."
1637. Then you do not enter all the names? No; if there are twenty or thirty people coming in at once we get one name, and we put down that name and say, "Mr. So-and-so, and twenty or thirty others." If there are ladies, we say so many lady visitors. We do this to get rid of the visitors, who stop up the entrance if kept to sign the book.
1638. Is there not a rule which says that you are to make each person who comes in sign the Visitors' Book? Yes, but Mr. Krefft will not let this be done. He says we must not keep them standing about the door. Then, if he finds there are only very few signatures, he grumbles because there are not more. So that on one hand he blames us for sending them in, and on the other hand for not sending them in.
1639. *Chairman.*] It seems then that you furnish incorrect returns of the number of visitors? Yes, by Mr. Krefft's orders.
1640. Do you think that justifies you in falsifying the returns? If your superior officer orders you to do so you are bound to obey.
1641. So that if your superior officer ordered you to commit a murder you would consider yourself bound to obey him? No, that would be a very different thing—it would be a most improper order.
1642. But this order to falsify was a most improper order also—how was it you came to do that? I did do it. It was his orders, and I thought no harm of it.
1643. *Mr. Burns.*] Did you give him a return of the numbers, or did you simply show him the book? I gave him a return made up from the book.
1644. How often do you make up this return—once a year? I take every month from the Visitors' Book, then I add them all up, and give the total number to him. If the number does not seem enough he tells me to add a few thousands.
1645. Mr. Krefft has always access to the Visitors' Book? Yes, he can go to it when he likes.
1646. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with Tost? Yes.
1647. I think you said that Barnes told you that Mr. Krefft had desired them to put certain property of the Museum into Tost's house so that he might be charged with theft? Yes.
1648. Did you inform Tost of this conspiracy that was brewing against him? I did not. I did not wish to mix myself up with the matter in any way.
1649. Why not? Because I did not know whether it was true or not, and I did not wish to get myself mixed up in a thing of the kind.
1650. Did you speak to Mr. Krefft about it, or ask him if it were true? No.
1651. Or did you mention it to the trustees? I did not.
1652. Then, although you heard of this conspiracy to ruin an innocent man, you did not consider it to be your duty to speak of it to any one? No, for I could not know whether it was correct or not. It was mentioned to me in such a way as to leave me in doubt, and I had nothing to lay hold of, even if I had wished to go into the matter.
1653. What sort of character have these Barneses borne at the Museum? With regard to Harry Barnes, I have seen him drunk in the Museum. He was then so bad that he had to be sent home.
1654. Do you remember on the occasion of Tost's dismissal, or just previous to it, that a Committee of Inquiry was held into certain matters connected with the Museum? Yes, I do.
1655. Do you know what the result of that investigation was? No.
1656. Or whether the Committee made any recommendation in regard to Barnes? No.
1657. You never heard that the Committee recommended the dismissal of Barnes? No.
1658. Do you remember hearing of Barnes being absent from the Museum on one occasion through his having been apprehended? No, I do not.
1659. Did you ever hear of his being in gaol? Yes, I did hear that.
1660. From whom? Well, I heard that he was put in the watch-house.
1661. But I mean in gaol? I never heard of his being in gaol, but I did of his being in the watch-house.
1662. Did you never hear that he was put in Darlinghurst Gaol? Never.
1663. Do you know why he was put in the watch-house? No.
1664. Did you ever hear of his having committed an assault on anybody? I never did.
1665. Is his health good? It has always seemed to me to be pretty good.
1666. Have you ever known him to be employed upon private work during the Museum hours? Not unless it was upon some private work of Mr. Krefft's.
1667. With regard to these photographs, were they taken from life, or were they merely the reproduction of other pictures? They were taken from a glass thing they call a negative. I do not know where they got that. I only saw them printing it.
1668. Did Barnes ever inform you where he got the originals? He said he got them from Dr. Patterson.
- 1669.

1669. Do you know if he ever sold any of these prints? Not that he sold the smutty pictures; but the others I know he did.
1670. Did you ever see any of these prints in the possession of any of the trustees? Never.
1671. Did you ever see them in the hands of any other than Museum officials? No. The only places where I saw them was on the desk in the Board-room, and on the table in my old residence.
1672. What were these pictures? They appeared to me like a lot of cocks and hens and naked females, and an old woman selling the birds to a lot of young women all naked. The birds had wings with a long neck like a man's penis; and there were these naked women in all manner of improper attitudes making use of these birds.
1673. That is only one subject—what were the others? That is the only one I have seen.
1674. Did you ever see a woman in the Museum in a state of nature? Only a mad woman who got into the grounds, and ran up a tree before she could be secured. Mr. Krefft went for a policeman to secure her, and it was only after a good deal of trouble that we succeeded in getting her down. Then they put a shawl round her, and she was taken away.
1675. Did you ever see a naked woman in the workshop? Never.
1676. You have mentioned one conversation you had with Mr. Masters in reference to the gold robbery: did you ever have any other conversation with him? No.
1677. On that occasion did Mr. Masters suggest anything as to who was the probable thief? He did not.
1678. What reason did Mr. Krefft allege for his wish to crush this man Tost? He did not state any reason, only that he had had some row or work with Tost. I did not know what it was about.
1679. Then, without giving any reason, he said it was necessary to crush this man Tost? He did not tell me, but I was present, and heard him telling the Barneses. It was to them that I heard him saying it.
1680. When you heard this, did you inform Tost of what was going on? No. As I said before, I did not wish to mix myself up with it in any way.
1681. *Mr. Combes.*] With reference to the falsification of these returns—what would have been the result of your refusal to obey Mr. Krefft's orders? He would have been sure to have kicked up a row.
1682. He would have made things unpleasant for you? Yes, if I had not done it.

Mr. M. F.  
O'Grady.  
11 Mar., 1874.

Ellen Gillespie called in and examined:—

1683. *Chairman.*] You are employed in the Museum? Yes.
1684. In what capacity? In keeping the place clean, and in making myself useful anywhere I may be required.
1685. Have you anything to do with looking after the specimens? Yes.
1686. *Mr. Macleay.*] You remember some gold being stolen from the Museum? I do.
1687. Will you tell us what you have heard about it? The first thing was on Friday morning—I was surprised to see O'Grady there, for he had a holiday for the day. I asked him how it was he was there, and he said—"I am sent for, as the gold case has been forced open and the gold is gone." I told him then that the door in the new building had been broken open, and he went and looked at it with me, and then went and reported it to Mr. Krefft. Mr. Krefft came with Mrs. Krefft, and he said that it was an accident that had caused the breaking of the wood, and that the door had not been broken open. I said—"I am sure that the robbers came in here." Mr. Krefft said it was not so, and Mrs. Krefft said the same thing; and Mr. Krefft said to me—"Do you not know that the gold was taken off last Tuesday?" "No," I said, "I know nothing of the kind"; and then he said—"Why, were you not talking to O'Grady on Wednesday over the cases, concocting how to conceal the robbery from me?" I said that it was false, that I never said anything of the kind; that I could not have done anything of the kind, as the gold was there on the Wednesday, and that I had seen it there in the morning, in the afternoon, and in the evening of Wednesday. He said—"I do not believe you, for I have proof of what I say." But I told him that it was all false, for I had never had any conversation with O'Grady.
1688. You say that he insisted upon your stating that the time when the gold was taken was Tuesday? Yes, he did; and he said that he had proof of it.
1689. Were you about the place on Tuesday? Yes; and when I went away in the evening Mr. Krefft called my attention to the gold, and he said that if I came off the door at all I was not to go far away. He charged us specially with the gold, and said that we were to keep a good look out for it.
1690. At what time do you go there in the morning? At 9 o'clock.
1691. And when do you leave? Sometimes at 5, and sometimes at 6 o'clock if I am required to stop.
1692. There was nobody there on Christmas Day? No; but when I went away on Christmas Eve I said I would be back early on Boxing morning, on account of O'Grady being away; and as it was near the end of the week, and holiday time, I asked for my week's wages. He gave me the wages, and a Christmas-box too. He said he could not very well afford it, but he thought the trustees would not mind his giving that much, and he would be able to get it again from them.
1693. You got a Christmas-box from Mr. Krefft? Yes, when I was leaving on Christmas Eve.
1694. Had you your week's wages? Yes.
1695. And you got your month's wages at the end of the month? Yes.
1696. And was this pound you received included in the month's wages? No; it was a free gift—a Christmas-box.
1697. *Mr. Combes.*] Did you understand that the gift came from the trustees, and not from Mr. Krefft? No; he told me that it came from himself, but said he did not think the trustees would object to allowing it to him again.
1698. *Captain Onslow.*] Have you ever had a Christmas-box from him before? Yes, he has always given me 10s.
1699. Did you understand that it came from Mr. Krefft or from the trustees? I could not say. He said he gave it to me, and did not think the trustees would object; but he never told me whether they allowed the money.
1700. How often were you paid? I was paid every Saturday evening; Mr. Krefft paid me £1 1s. weekly.
1701. Have you ever seen Mr. Krefft intoxicated? I have seen him under the influence of drink; but he has always been able to keep his feet.
1702. How long have you been employed at the Museum? Five years.

E. Gillespie.  
11 Mar., 1874.

- E. Gillespie. 1703. At what hour do you go there in the morning? At 9 o'clock.  
 11 Mar., 1874. 1704. Are you ever there before that? Sometimes I am there at half-past 8, but that is in the winter-time, when I go to light the fires. In the summer-time we are not so particular as to the hour.  
 1705. And when do you leave in the evening? Sometimes at 5; sometimes as late as 6 o'clock.  
 1706. Have you ever been there as late as 7 or 8 o'clock? I have.  
 1707. For what purpose? Sometimes Mrs. Krefft has asked me to give them a hand in the kitchen, and I have stopped to do so.  
 1708. Do you know a man named Tost, who was employed at the Museum? I heard of him, but he left a week or so before I came; his wife was there for a fortnight after I came.  
 1709. Did you ever hear of any plot against them? I heard of their being sent away; that was all.  
 1710. Is the Museum very dirty—I mean does it require much cleaning? Yes, after holidays and after wet weather; it keeps us busy to keep it clean at all times, what with the floors and the glasses.  
 1711. Have you ever made any complaint to Mr. Krefft that you were unable, without further assistance, to keep the building properly clean? No. I consider that I am quite able to keep the place in proper order, and to have it properly cleaned as often as is required. By taking a portion of it every morning, I can go round the whole of it in a fortnight, taking in the stairs and all. I have always done this, and I have never made any complaints whatever about my work.  
 1712. *Chairman.*] You never hear of any conspiracy against Tost? No, I never heard of any.  
 1713. *Mr. Macleay.*] Did you frequently assist in Mrs. Krefft's kitchen? Not frequently, but occasionally. When her servant would leave her, she would ask me as a favour to come and assist.  
 1714. Have you ever seen spirits of wine used in Mr. Krefft's private apartments? Yes. When Mrs. Krefft has had a baby feeding, I have seen spirits of wine used in their room.  
 1715. What for? For boiling milk or such like for the infant.  
 1716. Have you ever seen it used for lighting the room? No.  
 1717. Have you ever seen it used in the kitchen for any purpose? No, I never did.  
 1718. *Captain Onslow.*] Have you ever seen any of your fellow-servants drunk at the Museum? I have not.  
 1719. Have you ever seen Barnes there intoxicated? No, I have never seen him. I have heard them talking about Barnes being drunk, but if he was it was not to my knowledge. But I never go round to where Barnes is employed unless I am sent there with a message.  
 1720. Do you know where the spirits of wine came from that were used for the infant's food? Yes; they came from the cellars of the Museum.

Patrick Lyons called in and examined:—

- P. Lyons. 1721. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a detective police officer.  
 11 Mar., 1874. 1722. Have you been engaged in the investigation of the late gold robbery at the Museum? I have.  
 1723. When was the fact of the robbery having been committed first reported to you? On Christmas Day.  
 1724. Did you at once proceed to the Museum? I did.  
 1725. Will you describe what you saw there? I was shown the case where the gold had been deposited, and on examining it I saw several of the screws, four or five, in the lower portion of the case, had been taken out—three of them completely, and two of them being only partially drawn and left in their position. I noticed that the spaces were vacant where the gold had been deposited in small boxes, about the size of seidlitz powder boxes. On further examination, I noticed on the case the marks of where a screw-driver, or some tool of a similar character, had been used for the purpose of forcing up a portion of the lid from the part where the screws had not been drawn. This portion of the case where these marks were had been completely torn or forced away from the under parts, showing that a very great amount of pressure must have been necessitated at this end, in order to allow of a hand being thrust in to take out the gold. The chisel or screw-driver must have been used also to wrench the lock away; and judging from the indentations in the wood-work, it must have tapered from half an inch to a quarter of an inch in size.  
 1726. What did you do next? Having done this, I then proceeded to ask questions from the persons who were present—Mr. Krefft and Mrs. Krefft.  
 1727. Anybody else? I do not remember whether it was then or subsequently that one of the Barneses came in.  
 1728. Which one was that? The carpenter.  
 1729. The tall one? Yes. The tall one is the carpenter.  
 1730. Did you have any conversation with him on that occasion? I asked him if he had any information to give me about the robbery, and what he thought about it. He said no, he had no information to give me—that this was the first he had heard of it, and that he knew nothing about it.  
 1731. Did Mr. Scott say anything to you about this robbery? No.  
 1732. Mr. A. W. Scott? No; I do not know the name.  
 1733. Did Dr. Cox say anything to you about it? No. I never spoke to him on the subject, except on the last occasion of my going to the Museum.  
 1734. Have you had any conversation with Masters about the robbery? I have.  
 1735. What did he say to you in reference to this robbery? He merely gave me his opinion in confidence, and I had then no time to test the accuracy of that opinion. Not having done so, I would prefer, with the permission of the Committee, to say nothing until I have had an opportunity of testing the correctness of his views.  
 1736. You do not wish to state what he told you? No.  
 1737. Not having completed your inquiries? Exactly, and I would respectfully submit that, in consequence of the ferment that has been made over this gold robbery very great difficulties have been put in the way of the police. This has not been like the case of an ordinary robbery, where the police get a chance of hunting the case up, through the thing being allowed to cool down, when there is a chance of information coming to us, either of the stolen goods being parted with or other matters that are not to be got at whilst the thing is red-hot and the thieves are on the alert. This has not been allowed to be treated as an ordinary case, and owing to the state of ferment it has been kept in, the parties implicated are sure to be lying by, waiting for the thing to cool down.

1738. What do you mean by a state of ferment? All the talk that has been about it—every person connected with the institution gets talking about it, and the public at large are all talking about it. The difference between an ordinary case and this is just this:—Where a civilian has been robbed, information is given to the police, and then after the police have gone to all reasonable lengths and made all reasonable exertions, and nothing comes of it, the thing is allowed to cool down, and the robbers fancy the thing is forgotten, and that now is their opportunity to dispose of the property. In doing this the probability is that they make some movement that brings them under the notice of the police. In this case there is such a continued talk about the thing that the thieves are sure to keep close. P. Lyons. 11 Mar., 1874.
1739. Of course the Committee do not desire you to give any information which you think it desirable to withhold. Do you know Dr. Cox? I do.
1740. Have you ever known him to purchase shells which were intended for the Museum? I have not.
1741. Do you know anything about any shells having been taken from the Museum to Dr. Cox's house? I do not.
1742. Do you know a man named Richards—a one-armed man? No, I do not remember him.
1743. Do you know the Barneses? Yes.
1744. Have you known them long? Only since the occurrence of this gold robbery.
1745. Did you know either of them previously? I had never met either of them prior to that.
1746. *Captain Onslow.*] Have you been sent for to the Museum lately by Mr. Krefft? Yes, often since the gold robbery.
1747. Has he ever sent for you prior to the robbery? No, I never spoke to him prior to the robbery.
1748. *Mr. Macleay.*] Were you not sent for to the Museum on Friday last, on a perfectly different matter to the gold robbery? I was; but I imagined when the question was put to me that it had a reference to the robbery.
1749. You are at liberty, I presume, to state what occurred on that occasion? Yes. Mr. Krefft sent down to the office for me or for some other member of the force. He stated that he required protection, as Barnes had threatened him. Mrs. Krefft came down to the office and stated that not only had Barnes threatened Mr. Krefft, but that an attempt had been made to set fire to the workshop—that there was a strong smell of burning in the workshop, and they did not know what was the meaning of it. Mrs. Krefft brought down a note from Mr. Krefft to the office asking that an officer might be sent. I went down to the Museum and heard Mr. Krefft's version of the affair. This I found merely to amount to Barnes saying that he had been kept unnecessarily by Mr. Krefft up to a later period than ought to have been done; and that Mr. Krefft's object for keeping him was to prevent him from appearing decent and respectable before this Committee to which he had been summoned to give evidence. I told Mr. Krefft that that certainly did not amount to a threat. I then went into the workshop, and there I saw on the work-bench a hair-brush with a few hairs burnt, and a wax match half burnt through lying close by as if it had been thrown there and the brush had been burnt by accident. I did not attach much importance to this, for I learnt that the men were in the habit of smoking, and that it might have been done by carelessly throwing down a match. Then he showed me some negatives of photographs. He said that there had been a great deal of fuss made about them, and he did not know what for. He then requested me to accompany him to Barnes's room, in which he said there were some others. On examining them I found them to be a sort of Scripture subjects, but there was certainly nothing indecent in connection with any of them. I do not remember that anything particular occurred on that occasion.
1750. The day before that you made a seizure of photographs? I did not make a seizure—they were handed to me.
1751. At whose request did you make that seizure? It was not a seizure—they were handed to me.
1752. Who requested you to come? Captain Onslow—not me specially, but some detective officer. He said that from information he had received an officer was required.
1753. What information was this? That there were obscene photographs in the Museum. I told him that I should go not with the intention of making a search, for he said the trustees would doubtless get the necessary authority to obtain possession of the photos.
1754. I suppose there was no doubt about those being indecent? One was certainly disgustingly obscene. As far as the others were concerned, though there were naked figures shown, they were not in indecent postures. They seemed to be photographs of models rather than anything else.
1755. *Mr. Combes.*] Only one photo was actually indecent? Only one.
1756. And the others were classic figures? Yes, models.
1757. *Captain Onslow.*] Is there a policeman stationed at the Museum now? That I cannot say; but O'Grady told me that there was a policeman at his place.
1758. Do you know if any application has been made for a policeman to be stationed at the Museum? I do not.
1759. *Chairman.*] Were you at the Museum about 2 o'clock on this day that you got the photograph? Between 2 and 3 o'clock—no.
1760. You were not there at 2 o'clock? No.
1761. Did you see either of the Barneses there? Not until I saw them when I went to obtain possession of the photos.
1762. Did you see either of them enter the Museum? No.
1763. *Mr. Cunneen.*] When you were sent for to the Museum, who was it handed you the photos? Barnes, the photographer. They seemed to be already prepared for moving, and were folded up in a sheet of cartridge paper. They were in the workshop; and the shortest Barnes addressed his brother and said, "Bob, let me have them; I want to give them to Lyons." The brother then stooped down, and putting his arm under the bench at which he was standing, drew out a parcel all ready folded up in cartridge paper.
1764. Did he take them from some position where they were out of view? He did—from under the bench.
1765. Did they appear to have been recently folded up? Yes; they were carefully folded up in cartridge paper. Barnes said to his brother, "Bob, let us have them." And then Bob stooped down and put his arm under the work-bench. He seemed to have some difficulty about getting them out from where they were placed under the bench.
1766. *Mr. Combes.*] Barnes simply said—"Let us have them"? Yes.
1767. If they had made use of the word "them," would it have been likely that they would have known what was required unless there had been some understanding between them previously? I have no doubt that they understood perfectly well what I had come for. 1768.

- P. Lyons. 1768. *Chairman.*] Was Detective Camphin there that day? I have not heard of his having been there.  
 1769. Or any other detective? Not that I am aware of.  
 11 Mar., 1874. 1770. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Did their manner and bearing in producing this photo give you the impression that the parcel had been secreted? I was under the impression that they were put there in consequence of something they had heard.  
 1771. And they were folded up in a parcel ready to be delivered? Yes. I think he said that Mr. Krefft told him that morning that he had better take them away, and that he had said that he would not.  
 1772. Did he tell you that they had been two years in that position and had never been disturbed? Yes, he said they had been in that position for over three years.  
 1773. Did you ask Mr. Krefft any question about them? The Barneses said before the trustees and in the presence of Mr. Krefft that Mr. Krefft had told them to take them away. He said it was just a conspiracy got up against him.\*

THURSDAY, 12 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. COMBES,  
 MR. CUNNEEN,  
 MR. LUCAS,

MR. MACLEAY,  
 CAPTAIN ONSLOW,  
 MR. STEWART.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Masters called in and further examined:—

- G. Masters. 1774. *Mr. Macleay.*] Did you ever hear either of the Barneses tell you anything about some suggestion made to them by Mr. Krefft when he wanted to get rid of Mr. Tost? Yes, both of them.  
 12 Mar., 1874. 1775. What was it—what did he tell you? That Mr. Krefft wanted him to take something round to drop into his place—something belonging to the Museum.  
 1776. With what object? To get the man convicted, I believe.  
 1777. With the view of getting him convicted? Yes, convicted of stealing.  
 1778. I want to know at what period this took place—can you recollect when they told you this? It is more than three years ago now since I first heard of it.  
 1779. More than three years? Yes, more than three years.  
 1780. Was there any bad feeling existing on the part of the Barneses to Mr. Krefft at that time? Not at that time.  
 1781. *Chairman.*] You say that the Barneses informed you of this attempt on the part of Mr. Krefft to engage them in a conspiracy against Mr. Tost? I did.  
 1782. Did you inform Mr. Tost of that? I did not. I was away from Sydney at the time it occurred—I was in Western Australia.  
 1783. Did you ever inform any of the trustees of it? Never.  
 1784. Did you ever speak to Mr. Krefft on the subject? Never.  
 1785. You say the Barneses were on good terms with Mr. Krefft at that time? Very good.  
 1786. On what terms were you? Very good.  
 1787. On what terms are they now? I hardly know.  
 1788. What is your feeling towards Mr. Krefft at this moment? None of the best.  
 1789. Have you any animosity, any ill-feeling towards him? Nothing in particular.  
 1790. Have you ever suggested to any person that Mr. Krefft had stolen this gold that was taken from the Museum? I decline to answer that question.  
 1791. Have you had any conversation with any of the trustees with reference to the stealing of that gold? No, nothing further than that the matter has just been mentioned once or twice.  
 1792. Did you ever say to any of the trustees that Mr. Krefft was the person who had stolen it? Never.  
 1793. Did you ever say so to a detective officer? No—not that he stole it. Of course I could not say that, because I did not know that he had stolen it.  
 1794. Did you ever say that you believed him to have stolen it? I had suspicions, of course. That is the only thing.  
 1795. Did you ever advise that a telegram should be sent to Vienna? Never.  
 1796. You say that you went to Western Australia—for what purpose did you go there? Collecting.  
 1797. Were you employed by the Museum? I was.  
 1798. Your expenses were paid by the Museum? Yes.  
 1799. What became of the collections you made there? They all went to the Museum.  
 1800. They all went to the Museum? They all went to the Museum.  
 1801. Did you know a person named Crawley? I did.  
 1802. Did you ever sell any skins or specimens to a person named Crawley? Tanned skins.  
 1803. Were they specimens you obtained on your visit to Western Australia? They were not; they were from Tasmania.  
 1804. Did any person accompany you to Western Australia? No.  
 1805. No person? No; no one connected with the Museum.  
 1806. I ask you whether any person accompanied you to Western Australia? I decline to answer.  
 1807. You decline to answer that question? Yes.  
 1808. *Mr. Stewart.*] You must know whether you had company with you or not? I decline to answer.  
 1809. *Chairman.*] Did you make a declaration on leaving Western Australia? To what effect?  
 1810. To the effect that you were not a convict—the usual declaration? Of course; every one has to do that.

1811.

\* NOTE (on revision):—Captain Onslow will no doubt remember, when Barnes and Detective Lyons brought the photographs in before the trustees, that Barnes was asked questions with reference to the photos; it was then that Mr. Krefft said, "It was just a conspiracy got up against him." Detective Lyons was present and heard this said.

1811. You made that declaration? Every one has to do that.

1812. In that declaration did you represent the person who accompanied you as your wife? I decline to answer that.\*

G. Masters.

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[Witness was directed to withdraw. The Committee deliberated. The Chairman directed the witness to be again called in, and it was reported that he was not in attendance.]†

George Bennett, Esq., M.D., was called in and examined:—

1813. *Chairman.*] What is your name? George Bennett.

G. Bennett,  
Esq., M.D.

1814. What are you? A doctor of medicine.

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1815. Are you one of the trustees of the Australian Museum? I am.

1816. How long have you held that position? Ever since the Museum was incorporated, and that was, I think, in 1853; but I have been connected with the Museum ever since 1836.

1817. You have been connected with it ever since it was first established? Since its first establishment.

1818. Were you elected? I was appointed by the Government under the Act; and then I was re-appointed on my return from England in 1860.

1819. Can you tell us by what method trustees are appointed, or whether they are required to have any qualification? They are considered to have qualifications, as being conversant with science or interested in scientific pursuits.

1820. But they have no special qualification? No.

1821. They are not qualified by becoming contributors to the Museum or by giving large donations? No, not usually. Most of those who give large donations to the Museum take an interest in natural history, and they would have a preference for the Museum.

1822. I believe when a vacancy occurs in this body it is filled up by election? Vacancies are filled up by election.

1823. By whom is a candidate elected? They are proposed generally by an elective trustee.

1824. Who is it that elects the trustees? The elective trustees elect one of their own body.

1825. In point of fact, they elect themselves? They elect themselves.

1826. Have the trustees full control over the institution? They are considered to have full control.

1827. Under whose control is the Curator? He is under the control of the trustees.

1828. Was there not some dispute in reference to that matter some time ago with the Government? There was a long correspondence with the Government. The Government wished to appoint the Curator, irrespective of the trustees, and the trustees would not submit to it, but said they would appoint the Curator with the sanction of the Government.

1829. Did they appoint the Curator? They appointed the Curator, with the sanction of the Government.

1830. With the sanction of the Government? Yes.

1831. Do you know whether the trustees passed any resolution upon the subject? Nothing more than the correspondence which ensued.

1832. Did not the trustees pass a series of resolutions affirming their right to have full control of the institution altogether independent of the Government? I forget now exactly what the correspondence led to; but I know it was terminated by the trustees appointing and the Government sanctioning the appointment.

1833. Do you know what was done in the case of Mr. Pittard's appointment? I was in England at the time.

1834. Do you know how Mr. Pittard was appointed? His was an appointment between Mr. George Macleay and Professor Owen. I remember that I was asked by Sir William Denison to join them, and I refused because I said the salary was not sufficient; but I afterwards understood that instead of £300 or £400 the salary would be increased to £700. I saw Mr. Pittard before he came out.

1835. Did you know whether Mr. George Macleay and Professor Owen were set in motion by the Government? Yes, they were.

1836. Did you not consider that Mr. Pittard was appointed by the Government, and not by the trustees? Mr. Pittard was appointed by the Government, and not by the trustees.

1837. Did the funds placed at the disposal of the Museum in the first instance provide for the salary of a Curator? No; it was a separate grant altogether.

1838. The money for the Curator was voted subsequently? It was voted separately, and was quite independent of the trustees in Mr. Pittard's time.

1839. That being the case, do you think that the trustees have the right of appointing the Curator? I think they have. From the correspondence that took place, I think that the trustees have the right of appointing the Curator, under the sanction of the Government. That is the way in which the matter in dispute was terminated.

1840. Under what authority would they have that right? That I cannot say.

1841. Not under the provisions of the Act of incorporation? The Act of incorporation does not imply that at all.

1842. Can you tell me on what authority? I suppose from the Government granting the salary.

1843. Would not that give the Government the power of appointment, independent of the trustees? Yes; but the trustees objected to the appointment being taken out of their hands, and then, to settle the matter, it was arranged that the trustees should appoint, and that the Government should acquiesce in the appointment.

1844. I believe the institution is supported entirely out of public money? Entirely so.

1845. Are the trustees responsible for their management to the Government or to any one? Yes; they have to send in an annual report to the Government.

1846. Have the trustees any kind of responsibility: if they do anything which might be considered a wrongful act, can they be called to account for it in any way? I should say that a trustee in the Museum would be like a trustee in any other position. The trustees would be liable to be called to account for their conduct in everything connected with the Museum. 1847.

\* NOTE (on revision):—As there are no female convicts in Western Australia, no declaration is required.

† NOTE (on revision):—The above is contrary to fact. When called in a second time, I was told by a Member of the Committee that I might go.

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1847. How could these gentlemen be called to account? That is a difficult question to answer. The trustees have charge of the Museum and all its contents. The Curator is under the trustees, and all the servants of the institution are, I consider, under the Curator. The Curator is responsible to the trustees, and the trustees are responsible to the Government.

1848. Supposing that some trustees—I do not say that it is the case, but merely put it for the purpose of illustration—supposing some trustees were to appropriate to their own use exhibits in the Museum, or to send some of these things which have been kept there at the expense of the Government, out of the Country—how could they be called to account for that? The Curator would be called to account for permitting it to be done.

1849. Then the Curator is superior to the trustees? In reality he is responsible. The Curator acts under the trustees, but in reality he is to a certain degree independent of them. But in my opinion, the trustees have the sole charge of the entire Museum.

1850. In your view, the Curator is the person responsible to the Government? Decidedly. I have reason for saying that. In 1836—the Museum was then not established, you may say—I proposed to Sir Richard Bourke that he should appoint a committee of six; that was done, and I was secretary to that committee. But I had the sole responsibility of that Museum—not the committee. Now the Museum has been placed under the charge of trustees, which in reality correspond to what was originally a committee. The only members of the original body now remaining are Mr. Deas Thomson and myself.

1851. As I understand your view of the matter, the trustees have really no authority? They have no direct authority.

1852. Do you consider that this system of management is a proper one? Not at all.

1853. I understand you to say that you do not approve of the system of management? I do not.

1854. Would you be kind enough to inform the Committee in what respect you consider it defective? I think it would be much better if the Curator were responsible, in the same way as Mr. Moore, the Director of the Botanic Gardens, is responsible, to a superior officer—to a Minister.

1855. Would you do away with the trustees entirely? I would do away with the trustees entirely. We found that the system did not answer, but was an obstruction to the Gardens. Even as a trustee myself, I find it an impediment in the way of improvement in the Museum. I think the Museum would advance a great deal more if under the management of one man, responsible to the Minister, with perhaps two or three Government visitors, if necessary, for the purpose of supervision.

1856. To report to the Government? To report to the Government, or to assist the Curator in anything he might wish to suggest.

1857. How many trustees are there? Twelve elective trustees.

1858. How many official trustees? Eleven official trustees, and one Crown trustee.

1859. How often do these trustees meet? They meet once a month.

1860. Do they attend the meetings? Some do; but very few. Sometimes we have been three or four months without a quorum.

1861. What is the average attendance of members of the committee? Some attend regularly, some attend once in two or three months, some once in four or five months, and some once in six months, to save themselves from being struck off.

1862. Some trustees are hardly ever there? Some are hardly ever there.

1863. The natural result of that is to throw the management into the hands of very few people? Yes; of two or three.

1864. Are you a regular attendant? I have attended as regularly as I possibly could; and, independently of the monthly meetings, I often go to the Museum.

1865. How are the meetings conducted? Very well.

1866. Orderly? Generally, except latterly. There has been a little confusion on account of —

1867. *Captain Onslow.*] On account of what? On account of this unpleasant affair about the gold. There have been some warm discussions at the last one or two meetings.

1868. *Chairman.*] Have you witnessed disputes between any of the trustees and the Curator? No, I have not witnessed anything in particular.

1869. Have you heard of any disputes? No.

1870. Do you think that the trustees are prompt in paying attention to matters which require their attention in connection with the Museum? I think they are often wanting in regard to attendance, so the interest taken in the Museum is very deficient. Some of the trustees may attend a meeting, but you do not see them from one year's end to the other excepting at the meeting.

1871. Are you acquainted with the system upon which the British Museum is managed? I know the officers, and have been all over the Museum.

1872. Can you tell me what is its constitution? I cannot.

1873. You cannot tell what the qualifications of a trustee of the British Museum are? No; the institution is so very extensive, it would be impossible to go all over it.

1874. Are you not aware that portion of the trustees are persons who represent those who have given large donations to the institution? Yes; but then they are generally bequests to a very large amount, like that of Sir Hans Sloane, and others, who were the founders of the Museum.

1875. In that case the trustees have a claim to sit at the Board as the representatives of the donors of these valuable collections? Yes. From what I have seen of the British Museum, there is very little interference with the officers.

1876. With regard to the Museum building here, do you think that it is adapted to the purpose? I do not think so; it is very badly constructed for the purposes of a Museum.

1877. What is your opinion with regard to the new building? I think it is too narrow. An immense deal of money has been wasted in mere ornament. £1,000 was spent for flooring, and I think that money would have been better laid out for cases. The fixed cases are too narrow.

1878. What do you think of the building as to height? It is a great deal too high, and it is very badly lighted.

1879. Are the approaches from the street what they ought to be? I should not object to them much, although they are not very sightly.

1880. Do you think that the cases are constructed on a proper principle? Not the cases constructed on the walls; but the cases which have been constructed by the Curator are very cheap, and are remarkably well-suited for the purpose.

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1881. Is the building kept in good order? Yes, in very good order indeed. The staff is too limited to keep it in that perfect order in which it ought to be kept; but still I never saw a Museum kept in better order.
1882. How long has the present Curator occupied his position? As acting Curator and Curator I should say very likely about thirteen or fourteen years. I know that Mr. Pittard was here when I came back from England. Mr. Pittard died shortly afterwards, and Mr. Krefft became acting Curator.
1883. Has Mr. Krefft, in your opinion, performed the duties of his office satisfactorily? I think he has performed them exceedingly well.
1884. Do you know whether Mr. Krefft is a gentleman of great attainments? I consider he is. I know from my correspondence with Professor Owen and others that they consider Mr. Krefft a man of very high attainments. That I can bear out from Professor Owen's own letters to me, and may also be seen in some of his published papers.
1885. Are you aware that in regard to Australian fossils he has proved Professor Owen to have made a mistake? That is not decided yet. Mr. Krefft considers that there is more than one species of diprotodon, and Professor Owen considers that there is not more than one. Professor Owen has not yet confirmed Mr. Krefft's views on that point.
1886. Do you remember the discovery of a fish called the *Ceratodus forsterii*? Yes, very well.
1887. On the discovery of that fish did not Mr. Krefft at once assign its proper class, although it belonged to an extinct species? He examined it very carefully; and, on referring to Agassiz's work, he assigned it to its proper place.
1888. In order to do that he must be a man of great attainments? There can be no doubt at all of Mr. Krefft's very high attainments.
1889. Are you aware whether Professor Agassiz has expressed any opinion on the subject? I have seen letters in which Agassiz speaks very highly of him. He corresponds with him.
1890. Do you consider that Mr. Krefft is a very efficient naturalist? I consider that he is a very hard-working and competent naturalist.
1891. And that he is qualified for his position? He is qualified for his position.
1892. As to his habits,—is he industrious? Very industrious.
1893. Is he sober? Sober likewise. I have been there at all hours; and even at night when I was attending Mrs. Krefft, and I never saw him anything but sober.
1894. Have you come in contact with any of the servants of the institution? Very little. Sometimes they used to come and make complaints to me, but I never paid any attention to them.
1895. What complaints? Things connected with Mr. Krefft's temper.
1896. Do you know the Barneses? Yes.
1897. One is a photographer? Yes.
1898. Did you ever see any indecent photographs in the Museum? I have been frequently in that Museum during the last fourteen years, and I have seen photographs in great numbers, but never before they were produced at the last meeting of the trustees did I see an indecent photograph. I was quite astonished when it was brought forward by Captain Onslow at the last meeting.
1899. Do you know the general character of this man Barnes, the photographer? I do not know much of him; I have paid very little attention to him.
1900. Do you remember a man named Tost? Yes, very well.
1901. Do you remember his being dismissed? I remember that an investigation of his conduct took place. He was dismissed.
1902. There was an investigation? Yes; I was on the committee.
1903. Do you remember what was the recommendation of that committee? I do not. It will be on the records.
1904. Did they make any recommendation with regard to the Barneses? They recommended that no work should be done in the Museum; that is, no carpentering of any kind at all.
1905. Do you know whether Barnes the photographer is a sober man? I cannot say from my own knowledge; but I would like to refer to the recommendation that we made that all work should be done out of doors. It would be a great improvement to have all the work done out of the Museum, as they do at the British Museum. Let the work be done by the Barneses out of doors, and then if I care to employ them (or any one else) I can do so. The same with regard to the bird-stuffers. The work would be done more economically, and more attention would be paid to the interests of the Museum.
1906. Has Mr. Krefft ever made a suggestion of that kind to the trustees? Not that I am aware of.
1907. Captain Onslow.] What were you suggesting before? I was suggesting that the Barneses, the taxidermist, and all the officers connected with the Museum should be employed out of doors. Any work the Museum might have to do would be more economically done in that way. We pay high salaries, and yet Mr. Krefft complains that he has to waste a great deal of time in overlooking the persons employed, to see that the work is done properly. I think there would be a great saving in time and money if the work was done by the piece.
1908. Have you ever made that suggestion to the committee? No, I have not; I was thinking of doing so, but this inquiry prevented it.
1909. Did I understand you to say that complaints had been made by the subordinates against Mr. Krefft, or by Mr. Krefft against the subordinates? Yes.
1910. One or both? Both.
1911. Can you state the complaints made by Mr. Krefft against his subordinates? Neglect of work; the necessity he was under in having to superintend them; smoking when they ought to be attending to their business. They were mere casual complaints, not formal complaints made to the Board. I told him if he had any complaints to make, he ought to make them to the Board.
1912. Have you known him make any special complaint to the Board? Not any special complaint.
1913. Have you any reason to believe that had a complaint been made, proper notice would have been taken of it? I believe the Board would have taken notice of it: but, as no complaint was ever made to the Board, I cannot say.
1914. Have you noticed any inclination to work in accordance with Mr. Krefft? Some of the trustees attend, but many do not. They do not work one way or the other. Many of them never see the Museum, except it is by coming occasionally to a meeting.
1915. Have you ever heard of any of the trustees using their office to obtain specimens from the Museum to enrich their own private collections? I am not aware of any, except in the way of exchanges.

- G. Bennett, Esq., M.D. 1916. Did you ever know the trustees to make improper exchanges, and in that way enrich their collections at the expense of the institution? Not that I know of; it did not come under my notice.
1917. Are you on the exchange committee? I am on the exchange committee.
- 12 Mar., 1874. 1918. If such exchanges had taken place, are you answerable for them? Yes; that is, we are answerable to the general committee. They are all inserted into a book and signed.
1919. You state that Mr. Macleay has managed to get specimens? Mr. Macleay has made over some handsome specimens for exchanges.
1920. Has Mr. Macleay gained most, or the Museum, by those exchanges? They were decidedly advantageous to the Museum.
1921. Are you aware of the terms on which Mr. Macleay offered to pay the expenses of an assistant Curator? I am not aware. However, the assistant Curator has resigned.
1922. Are you not aware of the proposition which has been made to the trustees—that Mr. Macleay offered to pay a certain portion of the expenses, on condition that he obtained some of the specimens collected? Yes.
1923. Are you aware of the terms of that agreement? Yes; I think it is quite equitable.
1924. Do you not think it was more than equitable? That is the very point on which I say it is better to have no trustees. I should not like to employ any man in the Museum for that very reason,—that it leads persons to make remarks. I would do it if I were independent of the Museum, and not a trustee.
1925. Are you not aware what the terms were? Yes.
1926. It was submitted to the Board? It was submitted to the Board. I think the arrangement was to pay all the expenses and to receive a certain portion of the insects. I cannot recollect exactly what the terms were unless I could refer to the record.
1927. Did you make any objection to such an agreement? Not at all.
1928. Are you aware of any opposition to it? No.
1929. Are you aware what answer was given by the Board? I believe it was accepted.
1930. In what manner—cordially? Not that I am aware of.
1931. Do you think that the Museum would have had many specimens that it has now got, if that had not been acceded to? I cannot say, because I do not know what was collected.
1932. Do you know what the didunculus is? Yes.
1933. It is a valuable bird? Yes.
1934. Are there many specimens in the Museum? There ought to be.
1935. Do you remember of any specimens of the didunculus being removed? Not that I am aware of.
1936. You are not aware of any trustee having taken any specimen to describe, or for any other purpose? No.
1937. Are you aware of any specimen of the didunculus from the Museum being sent away? Not that I am aware of. I sent the first living specimen Home, and I have sent another last month by the "Parramatta."
1938. Are you aware if any of the trustees have employed workmen in the Museum for their own benefit? Not that I am aware of.
1939. None? None.
1940. Do you know whether the Barneses were employed for some time in putting together some broken specimens of bone fossils? Yes; they were put together for me to send Home to Professor ———. It was done by the direction of Mr. Krefft, who wanted casts for the Museum.
1941. What was the specimen? A diprotodon. They also put an atlas together.
1942. Who did? The Barneses, from which they have got casts in the Museum now. The originals have gone Home to Professor Owen.
1943. These subordinates were employed on a work for a trustee? This was for the Museum. I left the casts for the Museum. I have four cases now from Queensland. I shall submit them to Mr. Krefft, so that he may take any specimens of which there are duplicates for the Museum or to make casts; and the others will go to Professor Owen.
1944. Are you aware whether any of the specimens sent Home to Professor Owen arrived in a broken state? Yes. I had a letter from Professor Owen in which he states that some went all to pieces; but he had been able to restore them in their proper position as they were before. They all got shaken to pieces in going Home by the mail steamer. The result of the casts made from my specimens is that they have nearly completed what they have not got in Europe—the skeleton of the diprotodon. It only requires the head to be attached to make it complete.
1945. These bones would have been more complete if they had been found entire? Undoubtedly. I have collected them myself, but it is impossible to find them entire.
1946. *Mr. Macleay.*] When you lent those bones to Mr. Krefft to have casts of them made for the Museum, you then had them shipped Home? I shipped them Home myself.
1947. Did you see the box which contained the jaw of the diprotodon? Yes; I am perfectly aware of that; I expect it will be all broken.
1948. I suppose you are aware that it has been stated by those who assisted Mr. Krefft in packing it that it was his intention to break it to pieces? Mr. Krefft could have no such intention, because it was a most important subject to him. This diprotodon will decide the question as to whether there is a second species or not; and it was most important that it should have been kept entire, to confirm Mr. Krefft's opinion that there is a second species.
1949. You do not believe the story? I do not.
1950. You have heard that it has been questioned? It was mentioned to me by Dr. Cox.
1951. You spoke to Mr. Krefft on the subject? No; Mr. Krefft told me of it. The day that it went on the mail steamer, he said—"That jaw Owen will find all broken." I said—"Never mind; he will put it together again as he did the atlas."
1952. I suppose you have heard it stated that he asserted to two or three people that he would be damned if Owen ever got that bone perfect? He could have only heard it from the Barneses. They were present when it was being packed, and they must have told Dr. Cox. Mr. Krefft told me that he had packed it, but that it would arrive Home broken.
1953. *Chairman.*] The Barneses are the two or three people? They were the only parties present when Dr. Cox told me of it at the Museum. I asked Mr. Krefft who was present when he packed it.
1954. *Captain Onslow.*] In what state was the bone? All in little bits.

1955. Were the Barneses employed in cementing these together? They were; and the result is that we have perfect casts in the Museum; and we have already exchanged specimens with Melbourne. They want them in Queensland and a great many other places. G. Bennett,  
Esq., M.D.
1956. *Mr. Macleay.*] I understand you to say that you do not believe the reports you have heard of Mr. Krefft having intentionally broken the bones? Decidedly not. 12 Mar., 1874.
1957. When do you expect to hear from London? By this mail.
1958. When would Professor Owen receive the box? Within a week after his last letter, and that was dated the 21st of November.
1959. Has he received it? He would receive it in December.
1960. He had not received it when he wrote? No; he had received my letter which contained the bill of lading.
1961. Did Mr. Krefft say that he had broken it? He said he had smashed it by putting on the lid of the box.
1962. You did not see it after it was packed? I could not. It was sent down to the mail steamer; I paid the freight and sent it Home.
1963. You have been a member of the exchange committee of trustees for some time? Yes.
1964. Is it not a rule that nothing is to leave the Museum to be sent to England without submitting it to the exchange committee? Yes.
1965. Have you known instances in which Mr. Krefft sent things away without submitting them to the committee? If he has done so in an emergency, he has always reported it to the exchange committee. That exchange committee has been a great detriment to the Museum —
1966. That is not what I wish to ascertain just now. You say that if Mr. Krefft has on any occasion sent anything away from the Museum without submitting it to the committee, he would have acted contrary to orders? Yes.
1967. And that if he has done it in an emergency he immediately reported it? Yes.
1968. Do you remember his receiving a valuable collection of birds in spirits from the South Sea Islands some few years ago? No.
1969. You know a Mr. Sclater, a member of the Zoological Society? Yes.
1970. You are a member of that Society, are you not? Yes.
1971. I will read a passage to you from their proceedings, which I suppose you receive. Mr. Sclater writes—"Our corresponding member, Mr. Gerard Krefft, the active Curator and Secretary of the Australian Museum, has most kindly presented to me a collection of birds in spirits made by the captain of the former yacht 'Chance,' owned by Mr. J. A. Buttrey, of Bristol, during a voyage to the Solomon Islands." You remember the case? I know that perfectly. I spoke of it to the trustees, and to Mr. Krefft. Mr. Krefft says that Mr. Buttrey gave it to him to send to the Zoological Society. I attacked him about it when I saw it mentioned in the journal.
1972. Are you not aware that Captain Macgregor got money from the Museum for these very birds? I am not aware of it. Mr. Krefft told me that Mr. Buttrey gave them to him to send Home and have them described.
1973. Do you think that if people send things to the Curator of the Museum—who of course is known by his name, addressed to Mr. Krefft,—do you think that he has a right to look upon them as his private property? I do not think that any Curator of a Museum ought to have a private collection at all.
1974. Is it not a fact that donations intended for the Museum are sent to the Curator, addressed to him by his own name? Yes.
1975. If you were sending anything to the Museum, you would simply address it to Mr. Krefft? Decidedly.
1976. You think he has no right to claim things sent to him in that way? Not unless they have been specially ordered by him and paid for by him.
1977. You are aware that he sent Home this very valuable collection of birds, one of them in particular, a new species, which was named after him, *krefftii*—you are aware that he sent these Home, without any reference to the exchange committee? It was not until I saw it in that journal that I knew of it. I brought it before the Board one day, and asked Mr. Krefft likewise about it; he explained to me that Captain Buttrey gave them to him to send Home, and not for the Museum.
1978. This collection was a very valuable one? Yes.
1979. Another gentleman, Dr. Finsch, whom you know, says—"During my recent visit to London, Dr. Sclater kindly showed me a very interesting collection of birds from the Solomon Islands, forwarded to him by Mr. Gerard Krefft, of Sydney." You say that Mr. Krefft asserted that they were his private property? No; that they were not his property at all that they belonged to a Mr. Buttrey, who is a merchant here—that Mr. Buttrey asked Mr. Krefft to send them Home for him, and that he forwarded them for Mr. Buttrey.
1980. Mr. Buttrey ought to have had the credit there? But he has mentioned Mr. Buttrey's name there.
1981. You do not remember Captain Macgregor being paid £7 a few months subsequently? No.
1982. Did you ever find out from this publication (which I suppose you get regularly) any other case in which Mr. Krefft sent Home handsome donations of birds and other animals? In one or two instances; but we have known that they were sent Home, and I said that they ought to have been put down as coming from the trustees of the Australian Museum.
1983. But you know that we have not sent them? I refer to instances where they were sent by them.
1984. Is there any known instance where the trustees have given permission for a unique specimen to be sent Home? No.
1985. Is there any instance of a new fish presented to the Museum having been sent Home to Mr. Günther? No, except the *ceratodus*.
1986. You never knew of a case where a single fish had been sent Home to Mr. Günther? No.
1987. Without the knowledge of the trustees? No.
1988. Have you ever heard of any other case of a similar kind? No, I am not aware of any at the present moment.
1989. Did you never hear people complain that things they had received in exchange from the Museum were of no value, because Mr. Krefft had inundated every person dealing in those things with specimens? No, I have never heard that; but I know that when I was in England, Australian specimens could be bought cheaper there than they could here. Mr. Gould told me that in 1860. They were sending them out here and mixing them with South American birds, and you can see them set up together.

- G. Bennett, Esq., M.D.  
 12 Mar., 1874.
1990. You think that the management of the Museum would have gone on more smoothly, satisfactorily, and beneficially, if Mr. Krefft had been left uncontrolled by the trustees? I think so.
1991. You have such a high opinion of Mr. Krefft that you think he ought to be left almost uncontrolled in the management? I would leave him under responsibility to a Minister, in much the same position as Mr. Moore is in, in regard to the management of the Botanic Gardens. I would make him responsible to the Minister, and would appoint two or three official visitors as a sort of check. The trustees so very seldom attend.
1992. Is it not absolutely necessary that in a case of that kind you should have an honest man in the management of the institution? Decidedly.
1993. Do you think that Mr. Moore would have been so successful as he has been, and that the Gardens would have benefited so much by his sole management, if he had not been an honest man? Decidedly not.
1994. You have no reason yourself to doubt that Mr. Krefft would have done equally well with the Museum if left in sole control? I think that Mr. Krefft has talent and energy, and everything necessary to do the work; but I think that he is sometimes careless in what he does, as for instance in the things that he sent Home with the permission of the trustees. If he had sent them in the name of the trustees instead of his own name there would have been no trouble at all.
1995. The trustees individually have no power in the institution whatever—it is only when they are convened and assembled in a meeting that they have any control? Yes.
1996. You are aware that the expenditure of the Museum is always settled at these monthly meetings? Yes.
1997. And that if there is no meeting, it is provided that three trustees may sign cheques for the salaries only? Yes; not for any other expenditure.
1998. But have you not known instances in which Mr. Krefft, contrary to this rule, has endeavoured, and succeeded, I believe, in getting cheques signed in the middle of the month without a meeting? He did so for himself on one occasion, I believe.
1999. That was his salary? I do not recollect any other case in which it was done.
2000. I suppose you allude to the time after the meeting in last January? Yes.
2001. You do not remember any other occasion? I do not recollect any other. We have usually signed them. That was the first time it was refused.
2002. Did he not, some time in the middle of a month, get a cheque signed for some money he wanted for, as he stated, the expenses he had been put to about a whale in Illawarra? Not by me. I do not recollect it.
2003. You did not sign the cheque? No.
2004. Have you ever got the taxidermist to set up anything or preserve anything for you? Not at all. In fact I do not keep specimens. I only value them as they can be of service to other persons and public institutions. The only specimens I have are some which were set up by the late Dr. Houston, and they belong to Mrs. Bennett.
2005. Do you not remember that some years ago Mr. Krefft made a complaint to the Board about your getting something done? The matter to which you refer took place a long time ago, when I was sending Home a kagu skeleton to the College of Surgeons. It had reference to some improper language which he used; but I withdrew the charge on receiving an apology, and finding that it was an error arising out of the reports of some of the men, which I found were exaggerated and which were not true. I do not value natural history specimens.
2006. That is surely a curious opinion to be expressed by a trustee? I will tell you why I do not value them. It is because I look at that Museum as mine, being a public collection, and I can refer to it at any time the same as I can to the Botanical Gardens.
2007. You say you are frequently in the Museum? Very frequently.
2008. And I suppose are on very friendly terms with Mr. Krefft? Yes, just as usual.
2009. You visit at his house? No; I attended Mrs. Krefft professionally last year—that is all. I often go to the Museum to refer to various things, and I ask Mr. Krefft to show them.
2010. And upon the whole, you think you are justified in stating not only that you have formed a very high opinion of the energy and ability of Mr. Krefft, but you are a thorough believer in his honesty? Yes, I have a high opinion of his ability and energy, and also his honesty; but I think that he is very hot-tempered at times. If he were to modify that I think it would do him good.
2011. You say that he claimed to have the right to send these birds Home? He vindicated his conduct in that case. I brought the matter forward myself.
2012. *Captain Onslow.*] What cement was used in putting up this specimen of the diprotodon? Plaster of Paris, I believe.
2013. How long do you imagine it took to perform the work—a week? I should say not.
2014. A day? Not a day.
2015. If it had been carefully packed it would not have been broken? I do not say that. I said that the atlas was carefully packed, and yet that was broken.
2016. Mr. Krefft informed you that he broke the specimen in closing the lid? Mr. Krefft informed me.
2017. *Mr. Combes.*] When you put the bones together, in a great many cases are they not joined by wire? No, they are in too many bits for that.
2018. *Chairman.*] If it has been stated by any of the witnesses here that any of these bones were joined by wire, do you think that that is a true statement? I do not think so—I know they are not—you can see the casts in the Museum. However broken the jaw may be that went Home, the jaw is perfect in the Museum here, and there was also a specimen sent to the Museum at Melbourne, in exchange.
2019. Is this supposed to be a new species? Mr. Krefft considers it a second species; Professor Owen does not consider that there is a second species; it is therefore to Mr. Krefft's interest to get the specimen Home perfect, in order to bear out his opinion.
2020. *Mr. Cunnock.*] The more perfect it gets Home, the more likely it is to prove his case? Yes.
2021. *Chairman.*] You have a thorough belief in Mr. Krefft's honesty? I have a thorough belief in Mr. Krefft's honesty.
2022. *Mr. Macleay.*] And in his sobriety? And in his sobriety. I never saw him intoxicated.
2023. *Chairman.*] If you were informed that Mr. Krefft had endeavoured to incite a man to place property belonging to the Museum in the house of another person, in order that that person might be convicted by Mr. Krefft of having stolen it, would you credit that statement? No, decidedly not.

2024. You have stated that the servants are in the habit of reporting things sometimes found to be untrue? I refer to one of them—to Grady. The Barneses have not spoken to me but on one occasion, but Grady has spoken frequently. G. Bennett,  
Esq., M.D.
2025. Have you found Grady often untruthful? Yes. 12 Mar., 1874.
2026. Has he been in the habit of reporting matters to you? Very often, about two years ago.
2027. Complaints against Mr. Krefft? Complaints of various kinds.
2028. And those complaints were not well founded? Decidedly not.
2029. Do you know Mr. Masters? Yes.
2030. Do you know whether he has resigned his appointment in the Museum? I heard that he had resigned it.
2031. Was it accepted? It was refused, because he did not send in a written resignation.
2032. Has he ever done so? Not up to the last meeting.
2033. What salary did he receive in the Museum? £200.
2034. Was it £200? That is as sub-Curator. I think it was £200.
2035. Do you know whether Mr. Masters has gone into the service of any other person? Not that I am aware of.
2036. You are not aware that he is employed by any one else? We see very little of Mr. Masters in the building.
2037. Have you heard that he is in the employment of any other person? I have heard that he resigned, and that he is in the employment of Mr. Macleay.
2038. Do you know the salary he receives from Mr. Macleay? —
2039. Have you heard the salary which Mr. Masters receives from Mr. Macleay? —
2040. *Captain Onslow.*] Have you heard how much Mr. Macleay pays his servants? No.
2041. *Chairman.*] Do you think it a proper thing for a trustee of the Museum to take away the officials employed in that institution and retain them in his private employment? That will depend a great deal upon the official himself; he can resign and go into other employment.
2042. I am not asking you as to the official, but as to the trustee? I see no objection to it.
2043. Do you think that the adoption of a course like that would be likely to increase the efficiency of the institution? It depends upon the individual—what he is.
2044. Would it be likely to place the institution in any difficulty if Mr. Krefft were taken out of the institution into private employment? That would be a very serious affair, because there would be no one to look after the building or the collection.
2045. If that case would be objectionable, is not the other equally so? We could do better without the assistant than without the principal.
2046. As a matter of principle, is not the objection as good in the one case as in the other? As a matter of principle it may be.
2047. Do I take your answer to mean that you consider it objectionable that a trustee should take into his own private employment officials connected with the Museum? Is that a fair question?
2048. Mr. Masters' resignation has not been accepted? It has not been accepted, because it has been a merely verbal and not a written one. I am speaking of it as the matter presented itself at the meeting of the trustees.
2049. *Captain Onslow.*] Are you certain of that? I am certain of it. It was not accepted; I was in the chair at the time. The reason assigned for not accepting it was this: because it was considered that Mr. Masters might turn round and say that he never sent in his resignation. We would not accept his resignation unless he sent it in in writing.
2050. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you think that refusing to accept his resignation would entitle you to continue the services of a man if he chose to leave you? I cannot answer that.
2051. If he gave you the proper notice, that was all that was necessary? I cannot answer as to that.

FRIDAY, 13 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN, MR. BURNS, MR. CUNNEEN,		MR. LUCAS, MR. MACLEAY, MR. STEWART.
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WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Fortescue, Esq., Bachelor of Medicine, called in and examined:—

2052. *Chairman.*] Are you a trustee of the Museum? Yes. G. Fortescue,  
Esq., M.B.
2053. How long have you held that position? About three years.
2054. In what way were you appointed? In the ordinary way—elected by the other trustees.
2055. Do the trustees exercise absolute control over this institution? I should say they exercise absolute control,—that is to say, they control the Curator of the Museum. 13 Mar., 1874.
2056. Are they responsible to anybody for their acts? It appears to me they are not.
2057. They have full, absolute, and irresponsible control over the institution? Yes, it seems so to me.
2058. Do you know whether they have power to appoint the Curator or to dismiss him? I do not know; that is a matter that has never occurred to me.
2059. You are not aware of any resolution having been passed in 1862? No; that was much before my time. I am not aware whether they can dismiss him or recommend his dismissal.
2060. Do you attend the meetings of the trustees? Yes, occasionally.
2061. Do you know whether there is any difficulty in getting a quorum together? I think so, frequently; many meetings have lapsed for want of a quorum.
2062. The attendance is irregular? Decidedly irregular.
2063. How often do the trustees meet? Once a month. 2064.

- G. Fortescue, Esq., M.B. 2064. Do you know whether meetings have lapsed on several occasions for want of a quorum? I cannot specify occasions, but I am sure many have lapsed from that cause.
- 13 Mar., 1874. 2065. Do you consider that the new building is adapted for the purposes of the Museum? I think it is, fairly well.
2066. What is your opinion of the collection--do you think it is a good collection? I think it is very creditable.
2067. In what state are the exhibits? I should say that, on the whole, they are in a good state of preservation.
2068. Is the building kept clean? Yes, I think so; there are no special complaints to be made on that head, I think.
2069. Have you ever examined the cases in the old building? Not particularly.
2070. Have they ever struck you as being defective in any way? You mean the construction of the cases?
2071. Yes--are they defective in construction? I know there have been some complaints made on that head, but really I speak with not much absolute knowledge of that matter.
2072. Has it appeared to you that the trustees have attended to the business of the institution carefully? I think not in a very remarkably diligent way, speaking of the trustees as a body.
2073. Have you seen much disputing at the meetings--much contention? A good deal, I think.
2074. Have you seen any disputes between the Curator of the Museum and the trustees? I think frequent small contentions and sometimes unpleasantness have occurred; it would be difficult for me to give instances; my view generally is, that there is a party of opposition and a party of support among the trustees, to the Curator.
2075. May I ask you who are the parties who appear to be opposed to the Curator? It would be difficult for me to mention names; it is about the general fact of a passive contention going on that I can testify.
2076. Have you ever witnessed any collision between the Curator and any member of the Board? Not, I think, between the Curator and any individual member of the Board.
2077. You say you have been a trustee for about three years? Yes.
2078. Do you know Mr. Scott? Yes; he is a very constant attendant at the meetings of the trustees.
2079. Do you know what his feeling towards the Curator is? No; really I am not in a position to give information.
2080. Do you know whether Mr. Scott's seat upon the Board was declared vacant at any time? I really do not know.
2081. Do you know a Mr. Masters? Yes, I have seen him.
2082. What position did he hold in connection with the Museum? He was a preserver and collector of specimens for the Museum.
2083. Do you know whether he had any private collection? No.
2084. Did you ever hear that he had any private collection? I think so; at all events, I should have taken it for granted that he had.
2085. Do you know whether there was any order given by the trustees that employes of the Museum should not possess private collections? No, I was not aware that.
2086. Did you ever hear of Mr. Masters being employed to collect for private individuals or for trustees of the Museum? I have not known of his being employed by private individuals; I have known of his excursions on behalf of the Museum.
2087. Did you ever know him to be employed to collect for a trustee of the Museum? No.
2088. Did you ever know that when collecting for the Museum he was also engaged in collecting for a trustee of the Museum? No, I do not know that.
2089. Did you ever hear of it? No.
2090. Did you ever hear that Mr. Masters made a journey to Western Australia on one occasion? Yes; I think when I first became a trustee he was away on that excursion.
2091. Do you know whether he was accompanied by any person? I really do not remember.
2092. Were you present at any meeting of the trustees at which a sum of money was voted for this person who accompanied him, as a gratuity? Can you tell me the name of the person?
2093. A person reputed to be his wife? Absolutely my memory does not go so far back as that.
2094. You never heard of it? No.
2095. Do you know what salary Mr. Masters received from the trustees? No, I cannot say--I do not remember the exact sum; I think the original sum was increased.
2096. Is Mr. Masters still in the employment of the trustees? No.
2097. Do you know into whose employment he has gone? I have heard that he has taken charge of Mr. Macleay's collection.
2098. Are you aware whether Mr. Masters sent in any resignation to the trustees, of his situation in the Museum? No; that I think must have occurred, if it did occur, when I was away.
2099. You are not aware of the trustees having accepted any resignation from him? I am not.
2100. Do you think it is calculated to enhance the welfare of the institution, that a trustee should take into his employment persons who have been in the service of the trustees? It appears to me an immaterial point altogether. I do not see why a trustee should not take Mr. Masters or any other person he thinks proper into his employment.
2101. Then you think that if a trustee were to avail himself of his position to deprive the Museum of the services of the Curator, it would be no detriment to the institution? I do not look at it in that way. Mr. Masters had a perfect right to accept any appointment suitable to his circumstances.
2102. I am not speaking of Mr. Masters' right to engage with any person. I am asking whether a person who is supposed to have full control of the Museum and to take an interest in its welfare, whether a person who uses his position in order to get employes of the Museum into his own service is a person likely to enhance the welfare of the institution? I fancy I do not see the thing in the same light as you wish to put it. I do not see why a trustee should not engage the services of any employe of the institution.
2103. Supposing this Mr. Masters had learnt his business in the Museum, do you think that it would be at all calculated to enhance the welfare of the institution that a trustee of the Museum should take advantage of this man's having been tutored in the institution, and then, when he had been tutored, to take him into his own employment? Yes, I think it would be absolutely for the benefit of the institution that

that the employes who work industriously, and perhaps learn their business there, should know that there are possibilities of more lucrative employment being got from showing their skill in the institution—that they should, in fact, regard it as a place where they should work hard to get a better position elsewhere.

G. Fortescue,  
Esq., M.B.

13 Mar., 1874.

2104. Then you cannot see that it is any detriment to the institution to deprive it of its skilled servants? Well, that is another way of putting the matter. I suppose there are other skilled servants to take the place of men who have been promoted.

(*Mr. Lucas objected to the line of examination. Witness requested to withdraw. Committee deliberated. Witness recalled.*)

2105. Do you think the withdrawal of Mr. Masters' services from the Museum at all calculated to injure it? I think not; I have little doubt we shall get an efficient man in his place.

2106. Have you got one? No, not an equally efficient man, as I understand.

2107. Was Mr. Masters at all useful to the institution while in the employ of the trustees? As I understood, he was peculiarly efficient.

2108. But in the interval since his departure you think the institution has suffered no injury? I should say not yet. No doubt the institution would suffer injury if it were impossible to get a substitute.

2109. You have not got a substitute? Not yet—not an equally efficient one; but no injury has occurred as yet, or is likely to occur, even under the present arrangement.

2110. In fact the institution is just as well without him as with him? No; we can afford perhaps to do without his services for a short time, but not altogether.

2111. For how long do you think the institution could do without the services of an officer in that position? I should say not for many weeks, supposing that a substitute could not be found.

2112. How many weeks has the institution been deprived of Mr. Masters' services? Really I do not know; not more than a few weeks I think.

2113. Do you consider that Mr. Krefft, the Curator, is an efficient officer? A very able and efficient officer.

2114. Do you consider him trustworthy? I should say peculiarly trustworthy.

2115. Sober? As far as I know, he is; I have never seen him under the influence of liquor; I may say I have often had opportunities of judging, for I have seen him out of hours, and never, I think, the worse for liquor.

2116. Are you aware whether he possesses a high character as a naturalist? A high, I believe, and certainly a steadily increasing reputation. I understand he is thought a great deal of at Home as a naturalist in several departments of natural science.

2117. Were you at all acquainted with the state of the Museum before the present Curator took charge? No, I have not been here long enough.

2118. Do you remember the discovery of a fish called *Ceratodus forsteri*? Yes.

2119. Did Mr. Krefft at once assign that fish its proper place, its proper genus? There or thereabouts; he very nearly assigned it, as I believe.

2120. Although the genus was supposed to be extinct? Yes. From its fossil analogues he was able to make a very good guess as to its exact place.

2121. Do you not think that demonstrated his ability as a naturalist? I fully believe in Mr. Krefft's ability, and that we have in Mr. Krefft a very efficient man indeed.

2122. Do you think that if Mr. Krefft were dismissed it would be difficult to supply his place? Peculiarly difficult.

2123. In fact, you have the highest opinion of Mr. Krefft? Yes, a very high opinion. I should like to see him with greater authority and less responsible to a Board of trustees.

2124. Then you consider the present system of management defective? Yes, and it is on that point I wish to give evidence of my opinion.

2125. In what way do you consider it defective? That a man of decided ability and reputation is too much trammelled by the individual ideas of trustees. Generally, I should like to see the Curator in a more independent position, with greater personal responsibility, and without being completely controlled by the advice or direction of a Board of trustees. I should like to see him an independent officer, responsible, I suppose, to a Minister as the head of his department.

2126. I gather from your observations that you would recommend the system adopted with regard to the South Kensington Museum? Yes, as I understand it.

2127. An officer responsible to the Government alone? Yes.

2128. Do you think it would be advisable to have any visiting body? Yes, I think it would, probably. That would come under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Public Instruction. There should certainly be periodical inspection.

2129. Are you aware whether the trustees who at present have the control of the Museum contribute anything towards it? I do not know.

2130. Is there any qualification of that kind required—are they qualified as trustees by reason of donations to the Museum? No. There is some general statement as to their love and devotion to science.

2131. How is the institution supported? By the Government entirely.

2132. You do not consider it a proper principle that irresponsible trustees should have the sole control of the funds voted by Parliament? No, I think that the plan is objectionable; I hold that view rather strongly.

2133. Do you know anything of the servants employed in the institution? Very little.

2134. Do you consider that there are sufficient of them? Mr. Krefft has often, I think, complained as to the insufficiency of the number of attendants.

2135. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you know how long Mr. Masters was a servant in the institution? No.

2136. Do you know how he was engaged—whether by letter or otherwise? I do not.

2137. Do you see any reason why a trustee any more than any other person should be precluded from employing a man after he resigns his position in the Museum? I do not see why a trustee should be at a disadvantage.

2138. What system of management would you recommend—would you have the Curator responsible only to a Minister responsible to Parliament? Yes; I should think it would push forward the usefulness and success of the institution to have an able man—a man of scientific reputation—at the head of affairs, with entire control over the institution, and only responsible to a Minister.

2139.

- G. Fortescue, Esq., M.B.  
13 Mar., 1874.
2139. Would you have the appointment of the Curator solely in the hands of the Minister? I should think it would come to that.
2140. As a rule, gentlemen who are elected as trustees of these institutions take a great interest in natural history and science, do they not? Yes, there are always some few who take a constant interest in it; but I think it is rather an intermittent interest with some of us.
2141. As a rule, persons who take an interest in natural history and science are elected as trustees? Yes, quite so.
2142. Do you not think gentlemen of this turn of mind are better qualified to appoint or recommend the appointment of a Curator—better qualified to select a proper person—than a responsible Minister, not necessarily having any special knowledge? Undoubtedly; I agree with you so far as the question of choosing the Curator is concerned, that the Minister might be assisted by the advice of a body of scientific men.
2143. Would it not be better to leave the appointment to the recommendation of such a body of gentlemen, than to leave it entirely in the hands of a responsible Minister? Personally, I think the appointment would be better left in the hands of a Minister of the Crown.
2144. How is he to arrive at a knowledge of a man's qualifications? I suppose by reputation and testimonials.
2145. You would do away with the present trustees? I would, to-morrow.
2146. You spoke of a visiting body—how would you organize that? I do not think I spoke of a visiting body. I have no doubt periodical visits of inspection would be necessary; but I should imagine that is a matter of detail for the Minister to arrange.
2147. Who should visit? The Minister for Public Instruction himself probably; or we might possibly have a Board of scientific men appointed to make these visits.
2148. Would you have them report to the Minister? Yes.
2149. Quarterly? Yes, probably quarterly reports would be useful. You must understand that I am thinking of this now for the first time.
2150. You would have no further interference with the Curator of the institution? No; having got a proper man, I would give him full powers.
2151. Unlimited powers? Yes, unlimited by any other authority than that of the Minister. It appears to me that at present the Curator has too many masters; he is vexed by a number of questions and by the conflicting views of the trustees. A man of ability has many humiliations under the present system.
2152. Do the trustees go there individually and order or instruct Mr. Kreffit what to do? No.
2153. You mean at Board meetings? Yes.
2154. Is not that the rule at all Board meetings of Companies—for instance, is not the manager subject to the control of the directors? No doubt it is so; but in this case I should like to see the hampering of the Curator removed.
2155. As I understand you, there is no interference with the Curator except by the trustees sitting as a Board? That is all of which we are cognizant.
2156. *Chairman.*] Are you able to say that there is no other interference? No, I am not; but I am rather of opinion that there is sometimes individual interference, extra-official.
2157. *Mr. Lucas.*] That is not justifiable? No, it is not.
2158. If brought before the Board, they would not countenance such interference? No.
2159. If there should be a busybody or two among the trustees, their interference could be stopped by bringing the matter before the Board? You can understand that busybodies may have a party on the Board; the busybodies will collect their allies.
2160. What is a quorum? Five, I think.
2161. How many trustees are there? Twenty-four.
2162. Do you think that could be remedied by increasing the quorum to twelve or thirteen? No, I do not think so.
2163. *Mr. Cunneen.*] I understood you to say, that it is your impression that there is a sort of passive opposition to the Curator, on the part of certain trustees? I was rather speaking figuratively. I suppose it occurs at all Board meetings, that the manager has his friends and opponents—that there is a party in support and a party in opposition.
2164. *Chairman.*] That is your objection to the present system? Yes.
2165. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Are you aware of any cause for this passive opposition? Not at all, except the varying opinions of men.
2166. Have you any reason for thinking it is caused by any defect in Mr. Kreffit's management? No, I think it would occur under most circumstances. It is an inherent defect in the system.
2167. Have you ever come into contact with any of the employes of the Museum—O'Grady or the Barneses? O'Grady is the doorkeeper; Barnes I know as a very clever mechanic, but a man, as I have understood, rather given to drink.
2168. Do you think they work harmoniously with their superior, Mr. Kreffit? No, it appears to me not.
2169. Have you any reason to think that Mr. Kreffit has been able to maintain his authority in the management of the Museum? It has always appeared to me that if the Curator had more undivided authority he would be able to keep better discipline among the employes.
2170. Have you ever visited the workshop where they set up specimens or take photographs for the Museum? I have occasionally, but not for a year or two.
2171. Are you aware what the business of this photographer is? Yes; he has to photograph, for the purposes of the Museum, specimens, fossil remains, and so on. It is an occupation in which some of his leisure time is filled up, as I believe.
2172. Do the trustees act harmoniously among themselves on the Board in matters respecting the management? I think tolerably well.
2173. *Mr. Burns.*] You say, "if the Curator had undivided authority"—Does any one control him in the management of the Museum? The Board of trustees are responsible for the management of the Museum.
2174. Are we to understand that you think the management by a Board in some way interferes with the proper control of the establishment? I wish you to understand this,—that I think the system of a Board of trustees interferes with the prompt management of the institution. There is a reference to the trustees in everything.

2175. Do you think the subordinates are permitted by the trustees to conduct themselves towards Mr. Krefft in a way that interferes with the proper management of the institution by him? I can hardly express an opinion that the Museum is improperly managed.

G. Fortescue,  
Esq., M.B.

2176. But you think it would be better managed if Mr. Krefft were not so much controlled by the trustees? Yes.

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2177. *Mr. Macleay.*] You were asked how the employés of the Museum conducted themselves, and whether they in any way resisted Mr. Krefft's authority, and you said you believed he would be able to manage them better if he had undivided authority? Yes.

2178. Who divides the authority with him? It has always appeared to me that the trustees do.

2179. Did you ever know the trustees to give an order to any one of the employés except through Mr. Krefft? Only through Mr. Krefft, but they, as you know, give orders *through* Mr. Krefft.

2180. Does any one but Mr. Krefft have any rule over them? The Board, it seems to me.

2181. The Board controls the general management, but does the Board divide the immediate authority over the employés, the subordinates, with Mr. Krefft? Not directly.

2182. Has not Mr. Krefft sole authority over the subordinates? I suppose he has; but then it has always occurred to me that the employés have the idea before them of an authority in the institution superior to Mr. Krefft.

2183. That is to say, if they feel aggrieved they may appeal from Mr. Krefft to the trustees? Yes.

2184. Well, is it not right there should be some body to which they could appeal? It occurs to me in this way, that an employé of the institution has the idea that he can appeal not to one body, but to several individuals.

2185. *Chairman.*] Is it a fact that they do so? I do not know; I am not talking of actual facts.

2186. *Mr. Macleay.*] I suppose you are aware that, as an individual trustee, you have no more power than an utter stranger in the establishment? Still the question remains that, when I take a special interest in a particular view, owing to the fact that the majority of the trustees do not attend, I can form a quorum of my particular friends to come there and support me.

2187. Have you known instances of that kind? I cannot specify instances, but it occurs to me that such cases may happen and probably have happened.

2188. Have you been a regular attendant? I have attended fairly, I think.

2189. You have frequently found there was no quorum? Yes, several times.

2190. I was somewhat surprised to hear you state that there were two parties on the Board—a party of opposition, and a party of support to the Curator? I went on to say that that must occur on all Boards.

2191. You have really seen that sort of thing? I fancy I have seen indications of it.

2192. *Chairman.*] That is another objection to the system? Yes, it is one of the objections.

2193. *Mr. Macleay.*] I understand it to be your opinion that a good man would be able to manage that institution better without any control? Yes.

2194. I suppose you will admit that we should require a good man? Yes.

2195. It must be a man whose honor, integrity, and discretion are unimpeachable? Yes.

2196. Otherwise you will admit that there is no situation in which it would be more dangerous to have a man of a different character—that no man has more in his power, or would be more easily enabled to benefit himself at the expense of the collection, than the Curator of a Museum? I think a man of unimpeachable honesty and ability is indispensable.

2197. Has not the Curator of the Museum opportunities of committing fraud that no other person in any other establishment could possibly have? It does not occur to me that he has more opportunities.

2198. Could he not make away with the collection, or could he not make use of it in any way without the possibility of detection? There must always be liability to such things.

2199. Who is there that could possibly detect things of that kind—would it not be possible for him to do anything he liked with the collection, if there were no controlling power? It is always possible for a man to commit these acts of peculation or dishonesty.

2200. I mean, is it not peculiarly the case in this institution—there is no other office in which it could be done to the same extent without the certainty of discovery? You mean in taking specimens from the collection for his own benefit. It does not occur to me that that is a very great object of dread.

2201. Is it not notorious that that sort of thing is constantly done all over the world? Do you mean by professed naturalists?

2202. I mean by Curators of Museums, when not properly controlled? You speak, perhaps, with more knowledge than I possess. The popular idea is that the honesty of professed naturalists with regard to specimens is not great.

2203. Then you think it would be quite safe, with an ordinary Curator, to leave him perfectly uncontrolled in the management of the Museum? I think so.

2204. Have you heard of any instances of that sort of thing in any other Museum? No. I am aware the British Museum is managed by a Board of trustees; but we should, I hope, get more than an ordinary Curator for such a Museum as ours. I fancy the greater responsibility and independence of the officer I suggest would enable us possibly to get or to keep a better man.

2205. You say we should get something more than an ordinary Curator—do you mean that you would combine with the office of Curator that of Lecturer in Natural History, with a higher salary? That might be a part of his duty; but it is a point on which I have not thought. I fancy the duty as Curator would be quite sufficient to occupy a man's time.

2206. You say you think the building is fairly suitable for the purpose of a Museum? Yes, I think so.

2207. Have you been through it? Yes, very often.

2208. Have you found it sufficiently light? Yes, for me.

2209. Do you think the arrangement of the cabinets good? No; I believe, on the authority of Mr. Krefft—indeed, it commends itself to anybody—that it is not easy to remove specimens from the cabinets or to examine them thoroughly.

2210. Are the cabinets well fitted for the purpose for which they are used, so far as you can observe—I allude chiefly to the new cabinets along the wall? No, I am informed not; but that is a matter of detail which an expert would give a better opinion upon.

2211. Do you think the new building well adapted for a public library? I was in hopes we were going to have a newer building attached to it for a library.

- G. Fortescue, Esq., M.B. 2212. Would it be suitable? It appears to me it would.
- 13 Mar., 1874. 2213. *Mr. Lucas.*] It is a good situation? The best in Sydney. I long to see the collection of literature art and science under one roof.
2214. *Mr. Macleay.*] Would it be suitable for a gallery of art? No, there is not sufficient light in the present building.
2215. Would the upper room be suitable for that purpose? The upper room, it strikes me, would make a good library.
2216. You have not given the subject much thought, I suppose? I have thought a good deal on the question of the completion of the building. I have seen the plans at the Colonial Architect's Office; and have wished much to see the library and art gallery and technological museum (if we are to have one) under one roof.
2217. *Mr. Stewart.*] Can you tell the Committee what is the main object the trustees have in view in the conduct of this institution—what do they aim at? The proper management of the Museum, the preservation of specimens, the advancement of science, and the instruction of the people.
2218. How do they propose to advance science? By the collection of specimens for comparison and observation.
2219. You do that by exhibiting the collection, I suppose? Yes, to a certain extent; but there must be also work out of the Museum.
2220. Are the arrangements as good as can be expected for these purposes? No; it appears to me that the Museum might be open on days when it is shut at present. I believe a Museum should be open on Sundays.
2221. And for longer hours during the week? Yes; these are matters of detail of management.
2222. At all events, those are the objects the trustees have in view,—advancing science, and educating the people by the exhibition of these specimens of natural history? Yes.
2223. Are the specimens of natural history and geological specimens exhibited in such a way as to be instructive? It appears to me that the geological specimens are shamefully defective. The specimens of natural history are fairly representative, and, as far as Australian species are concerned, very good indeed.
2224. No lectures are given? No.
2225. Do you not think it desirable they should be? Very desirable; but they might be given away from the Museum, and certainly not as a part of the duty of a hard-worked official like the Curator.
2226. The collection might be made useful for illustrating lectures? Yes; we hope that is to come. We want several lecturers on different departments of science.
2227. We should require lectures on geology, natural history, plants, and perhaps chemistry—in fact, to make this collection available to the fullest extent, we should require to have a good deal more than we have at present? Yes; there are many things still to be done, which may be, perhaps, better done by the University authorities.
2228. Are the duties of the Curator defined in writing? They are defined in the regulations, I believe.
2229. Are they sufficiently definite to be understood by the trustees and the Curator himself? Yes.
2230. Do the trustees ever interfere individually, not collectively, with the duties of the Curator? Not, I believe, officially; individually.
2231. I mean in any way? It appears to me likely there is individual pressure.
2232. Do they interfere in consequence of a resolution of the whole body? There can be no official interference except on resolution of the whole body.
2233. Is there any actual interference? There can be no active interference. There may be pressure on the mind of the Curator, and possibly interference of busy-bodies on the Board.
2234. Is the Curator in the habit of making representations to individual members of the Board? I think not. I fancy these are matters that may be taken for granted, when you consider the composition of the Board. You see we do not inspect the Museum as a body; but of course we go over the Museum as individuals occasionally and make representations.
2235. *Mr. Lucas.*] If individual trustees see anything that requires altering they bring it before the Board? Yes.
2236. *Mr. Stewart.*] Is there any record or catalogue of the contents of the Museum? There is a catalogue.
2237. A complete list? Not a complete list, but a list more or less complete of the articles contained in it.
2238. Could any articles be taken out of the Museum without being missed? I think not without being missed in a short time. Still, I think it very likely indeed that articles could be taken from the Museum and not missed for several weeks, because, as I understand, there is no regular inspection, except perhaps the going over the Museum by the Curator.
2239. Do the trustees never go over the contents of the Museum at any stated time? That has never been done to my knowledge.
2240. *Mr. Lucas.*] How long would it take to do it? It would take them a week or two perhaps, or they might do it in a day roughly.
2241. *Mr. Stewart.*] They never take stock as to the contents of the Museum? It has been done, I believe, by the Curator.
2242. Did he have orders to do it? I cannot say.
2243. You have no stock-book? Our stock-book is the catalogue, I take it.

George Bennett, Esq., M.D., called in and further examined:—

- G. Bennett, Esq., M.D. 2244. *Chairman.*] Do you remember Mr. Scott's seat being declared vacant by the Board? Yes.
- 13 Mar., 1874. 2245. How long did his seat remain vacant? I believe nearly ten or twelve months.
2246. Was its remaining vacant for so long a period, in direct contravention of the Act of incorporation? Decidedly so. I remonstrated against it myself.
2247. No attention was paid to your remonstrance? None at all.
2248. Do you know why the seat remained vacant? I never could understand.
2249. Are you aware whether it was kept vacant in order that Mr. Scott might be restored to it? I believe it was. I mentioned at the time that any other gentleman could be elected and Mr. Scott could resume his seat on the next vacancy.
- 2250.

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2250. The seat remained vacant for a considerable time, and Mr. Scott was restored? Yes.
2251. *Mr. Burns.*] To whom did you remonstrate? To Mr. Kreffit.
2252. *Mr. Macleay.*] Did he bring it before the Board? I believe he did—I think he told me he did, but I am not positive.
2253. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the date when the last trustee was gazetted? I believe they are never gazetted.
2254. I think Dr. Roberts was gazetted in 1858—Are you aware whether any trustee has been gazetted since? I think not. I have not an opportunity of seeing the Gazette, and therefore cannot speak positively.
2255. Are you aware that according to the Act of incorporation the trustees should be gazetted? Yes, I always understood so.
2256. Then if the trustees have not been gazetted they hold office illegally? I should think so.
2257. With regard to the messenger, O'Grady—Do you remember his ever having made charges against any person in the Museum? I do not recollect at present.
2258. Do you remember a person named Wall who was employed there—did O'Grady ever make charges against Mr. Wall? That is too far back for my memory to go. We had investigations very frequently at that time concerning persons connected with the Museum.
2259. Do you recollect any instances? No; in fact I paid very little attention to their quarrels.
2260. Have you received any news of the specimen said to have been smashed by Mr. Kreffit, sent by you to Professor Owen? No. I expect it by this mail; but if you will allow me I will read a paragraph from a letter from Professor Owen, dated 10th November, 1873, respecting one of the restored bones coming to pieces again:—"The atlas had come to bits again, but we have been able to restore it and work in Mr. Barnes's well modelled restorations. I must go to the extravagance of a plate of the full size for this noble bone."
2261. You have not heard anything of the other specimen? No, I did not expect to. I sent photographs, and Professor Owen has acknowledged the receipt of them. The specimen itself would arrive a month afterwards.
2262. Do you remember a sum of money being handed over to Dr. Roberts for the purchase of bottles? Yes.
2263. Do you recollect how much was handed over to him? I do not recollect the amount.
2264. Were these bottles purchased and sent to the Museum? Yes.
2265. Were they found to be suitable? No, unsuitable.
2266. Did Dr. Roberts make any further claim for moneys to the trustees? I think he did.
2267. Did the trustees, in opposition to the Curator, vote him this money? Yes.
2268. Do you know at whose instance it was voted? No, I do not recollect.
2269. Do you remember the amount? No.
2270. On the occasion of my putting a question to you yesterday, did you hear Mr. Macleay remark that it was an impertinent question? He made that remark with respect to one question.
2271. Mr. Macleay is one of the trustees? Yes.
2272. *Mr. Lucas.*] What was that question? The question was respecting the curator of his collection.
2273. *Mr. Macleay.*] Respecting my curator? Yes.
2274. What was the question? I cannot recollect at this moment.
2275. Was it not asking how much money I paid him? I think it was.
2276. *Chairman.*] Did you hear Captain Onslow make a similar remark? No.
2277. Is Captain Onslow one of the trustees? Yes.
2278. I believe Mr. Macleay has been a large contributor to this institution? He has by exchange.
2279. I suppose the late Mr. W. S. Macleay, who during many years was a trustee, did a good deal to advance the interests of the institution? Not by donations; but by his presence and energy and advice he did.
2280. Did he not give large donations? No; quite the reverse.
2281. Do you remember his having given any donations? No, none.
2282. Do I understand you to say he gave nothing? I am not aware that he gave anything.
2283. Do you remember Mr. Angas sending out to the late Mr. Macleay two parts of Gould's "Birds of Australia" by mistake? Yes.
2284. Were those books the property of the Museum? Yes.
2285. Do you remember whether there was any difficulty in getting those books back? I understood so.
2286. Do you know whether there was? I was aware, from what I heard, that there was.
2287. Do you know how they were obtained at length? I think they were obtained by Mr. Kreffit at last, by going down to Mr. Macleay's residence for them.
2288. Do you know how he succeeded in obtaining them? No.
2289. Do you know whether he obtained them by going to Mr. Macleay's residence, and finding the Museum stamp upon them? I understood so.
2290. Are you aware whether that was the fact? I have been told so.
2291. Were the books produced at a meeting of the trustees? I was not there at the time.
2292. Are you aware whether it is the fact? I cannot speak from my experience.
2293. *Mr. Lucas.*] You know nothing about it? No, except by hearsay.
2294. *Chairman.*] Did you ever see anything upon the minutes to that effect? No.
2295. *Mr. Lucas.*] Then in reality you know nothing about it? No, except what you might hear, or I might hear—merely by rumour.
2296. *Mr. Macleay.*] How could the stamp of the Australian Museum be on a book which had never been in the possession of the Museum? Because they were sent to me by Mr. Gould for the Museum, and I sent these parts to the secretary for the Museum.
2297. I understood you to say they were sent to the late Mr. Macleay for the Museum? No, they were sent by me to the Museum—they were sent to me in the first instance.
2298. You have been under the impression all this time that the late Mr. Macleay got these books from the Museum, and retained them, knowing that they belonged to that institution? No. There was a misunderstanding in the matter. When the original volumes were sent out, Mr. George Macleay claimed them as having been purchased for him, and they were eventually handed over to Mr. W. S. Macleay for him,

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him, other volumes being supplied for the Museum. When these two supplementary parts were sent out, Mr. W. S. Macleay claimed them also as belonging to the work. Then it was explained to him that they were to be paid for extra, which he did not understand for some time; but eventually these supplementary parts were returned to the Museum. It was only a mistake. There was a little dispute about the seven volumes which came out in the first instance. They were purchased by me in London for the Museum, so I understood; but when they came out here Mr. George Macleay claimed them, supposing that he had purchased them, and they were given up to him, others being obtained subsequently by Mr. Gould for the Museum. When the supplementary parts came out, they were claimed by Mr. W. S. Macleay as his property, as belonging to the set. It was a mistake altogether respecting the parts. When Mr. Krefft claimed payment for them, he said they belonged to the set, and objected to pay for them; but at last returned them.

2299. What were paid for by Mr. W. S. Macleay? The supplementary parts.

2300. You said just now they were restored to the Museum? Not that I am aware of; but since I have ascertained they were returned and not paid for.

2301. *Mr. Lucas.*] There is no doubt Mr. George Macleay purchased the originals? This was a disputed matter. They were purchased out of a sum of £500 voted by the Assembly for purchases for the Museum. Mr. George Macleay, Professor Owen, and myself, were deputed to spend this money in England, and these books were bought among others. When they were claimed by Mr. George Macleay, I wrote to Mr. Gould to send out another set, which he did.

2302. Mr. George Macleay paid for the volumes that first came out, and afterwards there were supplementary parts? Yes, and Mr. W. S. Macleay claimed then as belonging to the work his brother had purchased. He had doubts whether he ought to pay for the supplements at all, looking upon them as belonging to the set.

2303. The mistake or dispute referred to the supplementary parts only? Yes.

2304. *Mr. Macleay.*] How many supplementary parts were there? Two.

2305. You think they were ultimately paid for? I have found since they were returned.

2306. *Mr. Burns.*] You acceded to the demand made by Mr. George Macleay for the first parts? Yes, seven volumes. After the seven volumes were published there were supplementary parts also published. The whole of the circumstances could be very easily proved; but the fact is, it is hardly fair to put these questions to me, for I have only expressed my idea on the matter.

[*The Chairman requested the witness to withdraw. Committee deliberated. Witness recalled.*]

2307. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you recollect the circumstances under which the copy of Gould's work was purchased? I recollect them perfectly, as far as I have mentioned.

2308. You stated you bought it, or intended to buy it, for the Museum, and that Mr. George Macleay claimed it? Yes, Mr. George Macleay considered that he had bought it from Mr. Gould, and Mr. Gould sent us out another copy.

2309. Was it not the case that Mr. George Macleay objected to so large a sum being expended in the purchase of this work for the Museum? No; he was away at the time. I purchased all these on my own and Professor Owen's responsibility. Mr. George Macleay was absent from London a great part of the time. It is not improbable he may have thought so.

2310. Did you never hear him say so? Yes, I think I have heard him say so.

2311. That he thought too much of the £500 was expended in this purchase? Yes.

2312. *Mr. Lucas.*] What was the cost? £88. He took the work himself, and we ordered another copy from Mr. Gould, showing the trustees approved of the expenditure. I want to make one observation respecting a question put to me by Captain Onslow, as to a specimen of the *didunculus* being given to a trustee of the Museum. I find such is the case. According to the last report, one was given to Mr. Hill. I recollect that Mr. Hill wanted one, but I was not aware whether he got one. I find now that it was given with the consent of the trustees.

2313. *Chairman.*] Is that the tooth-billed pigeon? Yes. As to its rarity, I have two specimens now which I would give to any institution that wanted them. I have had them for the last two years. I have also had several other specimens, which I have sent away. I sent one Home alive by the "Parramatta" last month.

2314. It was a rare bird at the time this specimen was given to Mr. Hill? It was, two or three years ago; it is considered rare even now.

WEDNESDAY, 18 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,	MR. MACLEAY,
MR. CUNNEEN,	CAPTAIN ONSLOW,
MR. LUCAS,	MR. STEWART.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A., examined in his place:—

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2315. *Chairman.*] I believe you have some statement which you desire to make to the Committee? I am only desirous of explaining to the Committee those matters in connection with which, as it appears to me, charges have been insinuated against me. I say insinuated, because no open charge has been made. Questions have been put to some of the witnesses which lead me to believe that I am suspected of having, as one of the trustees of the Museum, been guilty of certain crimes and misdemeanors. I shall shortly state every transaction, as far as I can remember, that I have ever had with the Museum in any way; and if there is any other matter upon which the Committee wish for information, and suppose me capable of giving it, I shall be happy to answer any question that may be put to me. One charge that has been insinuated against me is that, being a trustee of the Museum, and therefore one of the legal managers of it, I have no right to be here, sitting, as it were, as a judge in my own case. That is exactly the opinion I entertained myself when I was first spoken to upon the subject by Mr. Cooper, the Chairman of this Committee. He had put my name on the list to make this inquiry, and I then said that I thought I must decline to be on the Committee, as I did not think it right that I should occupy such a position. Mr.

Cooper

Cooper seemed to think otherwise, and said he did not see any force in my objection. However, when the matter was brought before the Assembly and a ballot was called for, it was evidently the opinion of a majority of the members that I should take part in this inquiry; and therefore I have taken part in it; but I determined that, as I did take part in it, the inquiry should be a thorough one. It has been said, or rather insinuated, that I have succeeded in adding largely to my private collection, somehow or other, at the cost of the Museum. Well, I have undoubtedly got at various times things from the Museum to add to my own collection. I have done so by means of exchanges agreed to by the trustees, and assented to, as I believe, by the committee appointed for that purpose. In all these exchanges I believe that the Museum has had the decided advantage,—from this simple fact, that whilst I, with my enormous collection of the invertebrate animals, generally have had a multitude of things which the Museum required, the Museum in that division of the animal kingdom, and the articulata division, has never been in a position to give me but a very few things. The only means the Museum has had of increasing its collection, so long as I have been connected with it, was by donations received or exchanges made. There have never been any funds at its disposal to enable it to make purchases, except in a very limited way indeed. As far as donations are concerned, I believe that my donations to the Museum have been larger than those of any other person in the Country. For years I used to send collectors to all parts of the world. I had a collector in the Fijis for a year; I have had them in various other parts of the world; and I have invariably handed over the entire collections made by these people, with the exception of those insects which I wished for myself, to the Museum. I have made no donations, or but very few at all events, of late years; because I found that the collection in the Museum had so far increased that it was for our mutual benefit—that is, for the benefit of the Museum and myself—that a system of exchange should be adopted instead of that of simply giving donations. As regards the manner in which these exchanges were conducted, I had nothing whatever to do. When I first announced my intention of asking for an exchange, now a good many years since, I at the same time resigned my position on what was called the exchange committee. I believe I never acted upon that committee, a meeting of it never having been called. Shortly before that time I had got by purchase a very valuable collection of diurnal Lepidoptera, from Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of New Granada. I had also at that time got a very splendid collection, from a friend, of diurnal Lepidoptera, from Assam, a province of British India. I had a great many duplicates in these collections, and they were all things that were not represented at all in the Australian Museum. I sent a very large collection to the Museum. At the time I sent them I acquainted the Curator at the Museum that I did not require them to be exhibited as donations, because I might very probably, as opportunities offered, and as I found the Museum possessed of duplicates, desire an exchange. Since that I have several times sent collections of insects which I knew were required to complete the Museum collection. And for all of these I have kept up a kind of claim to be entitled to exchanges where duplicates of Australian insects which I did not possess were possessed by the Museum. On two or three occasions I got small lots in exchange. And although I have never had an equivalent for what I gave, I have for some years looked upon the transaction as finished and complete. In fact, I knew that it was not in the power of the Museum to give me an equivalent for what I gave. But whatever has been done in that way has been done with the perfect knowledge of the trustees, and with the assent, as I suppose, of the exchange committee. That is all the explanation I have to offer as regards exchanges. But there are one or two other matters to which I wish to refer. I have also been charged, I believe, with having employed persons connected with the Museum to collect insects for me. The only person connected with the Museum who has to my knowledge collected anything which might possibly by any process become mine afterwards is Mr. Masters. Upon three occasions I think I made an arrangement of this kind with the trustees. I may mention that Mr. Masters was employed years ago, at my recommendation and suggestion, not as assistant curator, but as collector. I pointed out at that time that the only means which the Museum had of increasing its collection was by exchanges. It could not purchase, and the donations that were received were all of very little value. I thought that by a proper system of exchange a great deal might be done, and I therefore thought it was very desirable that a collector should be employed to increase the number of exchangeable articles. Mr. Masters had collected for me, and I therefore knew from experience that he was a first-rate man. I recommended him, and he was appointed; and for some years he was employed in the way in which the Board of trustees originally intended that he should be employed; that was, in collecting and adding to the collection. Of late years Mr. Masters has scarcely ever been employed in that way, with the exception of the time when he was sent to the Burnett River to endeavour to obtain specimens of the *Ceratodus forsteri*. So that in reality very little has been done of late years in the way of adding to the collection in the Museum by means of collecting. And I believe that I may say that, with one exception—that was when Mr. Masters went to Gayndah—nothing Australian of any consequence would have been added to the collection if it had not been for the opportunities which I offered to the trustees on three occasions on which I was going up the country. On those three occasions I offered to take Mr. Masters free of cost to collect for the Museum, on the simple condition that the whole collection should be for the Museum, with the exception of the collection of insects. The insects were to be divided. The offer was made by me, and it was considered by the trustees to be a most advantageous one, and I can scarcely see how in any way that could be construed as implying that I employed any one belonging to the Museum in my service. On all the occasions I have spoken of, Mr. Masters, whilst collecting for the Museum, was assisted by me. The expeditions were entirely collecting expeditions; and I was as constantly out collecting as Mr. Masters was himself. As regards the insects, it was agreed that they should all be put together and divided subsequently. Anything else that was worth collecting, but which he individually cared nothing about, was put aside for the Museum. On each occasion I went solely for the purpose of collecting; not on business. My first expedition was in the middle of January some years ago. I procured a conveyance from Goulburn, and took Mr. Masters with me to Monaro. We spent some days in that country. The collection made upon that occasion was a very valuable one, for which the Museum paid nothing but the pay of Mr. Masters and his railway fare, whilst I had to pay the whole cost of the expedition. In fact it amounted to this—whatever the value of the collection might have been, I simply paid five times as much as the Museum. The second occasion I took Mr. Masters was when I went with a friend to look at the Upper Hunter and the Liverpool Plains country. I knew that the Museum had nothing from that part of the country, and made the same offer to the trustees as I had done before. On another occasion I took Mr. Masters up to the Murrumbidgee, with a view to his having an opportunity of visiting the Riverine and Lower Murrumbidgee country

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for the purpose of making collections, as I knew the Museum was very badly supplied with things from that part of the Colony. But a rise in the river prevented our going so far as we had intended. Those are the only three occasions on which Mr. Masters has been with me by agreement. He went with me last January, when I believe there was no agreement with the trustees. I had intended to go, and had completed my arrangements for going to the head of the Murray and Tumberumba. I intended to spend a few weeks in the Snowy Mountains, and I thought it desirable that there should be a collector for the Museum with me. On that occasion I never saw any one connected with the Museum about the matter, but I sent a message to Mr. Krefft—in fact I told Mr. Masters to inquire whether the trustees would agree to an arrangement similar to that made on former occasions. I think that Mr. Masters told me that Mr. Krefft said there was not time to ask the trustees, but that as it was Christmas time he would give Mr. Masters a fortnight's leave of absence. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory state of things, I took Mr. Masters with me; and if the weather had been suitable, I have no doubt that the Museum would have benefited as largely as it had done from previous expeditions. As it was, I do not suppose that the Museum benefited at all—I certainly did not. The weather was very hot, and we had to turn back. These are the only occasions on which I have ever had a servant of the Museum with me—with the exception, of course, of the occasions that have been alluded to (although I do not suppose that allusions were made to them with the view of taking objection) when Mr. Masters came out to look after my cabinet. For many years Mr. Masters had occasionally come out to look after my cabinet and keep my things in condition. He usually came between 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the evening. He has come out of an evening sometimes for weeks together, sometimes for a few days only. It was of course in his own time, and he had a perfect right to do it. I think that the opportunities I gave of adding to the Museum collection were very much to the advantage of the Museum. That is the only explanation I wish to offer.

2316. You are a trustee of the Museum? I am a trustee of the Museum.

2317. May I ask how long you have held that position? I do not exactly know, but I should think from ten to twelve years—perhaps more.

2318. Were you gazetted as a trustee? I do not know; I never inquired.

2319. Are you aware of Mr. Scott having resigned his position as trustee? No, I never heard of it until I came on to this Committee.

2320. Do you know whether there was a vacancy on the Board for twelve or fourteen months? I only know it from evidence that has been given in this Committee-room.

2321. Do you consider the building occupied as the Museum suitable for such a purpose? It is most unsuitable.

2322. Will you be kind enough to mention some of the defects? There is not sufficient light—a most indispensable thing for a Museum. The want of light is, I think, the greatest defect. If the light is insufficient, the building must be utterly unfit in every respect.

2323. Do you not think that the interior is overloaded with ornamentation? I dare say it is very likely so; the matter has never struck me.

2324. Do you think the shape of the building good—adapted for the purposes for which it is used? I should prefer to see a wider building; it would give more room for the kind of fittings which I think a Museum ought to have.

2325. Is it true that the approaches are inconvenient? I have never observed that; in fact, I have never entered the building from College-street. The present way of entering is from behind, which is supposed to be only temporary.

2326. With regard to the cases, do you think they are properly constructed? There is only one set of cabinets that were made upon any fixed principle, and they were very costly. They are placed round one wing, and stand about 10 feet high. These cabinets are made, I think, upon the best imaginable principle. But I was surprised at the cost, and opposed as much as I could so much money being expended upon them. Those cases, which are no doubt very good in themselves, cost £960. That was paid out of the £1,000 that was voted by the Assembly to enable the trustees to fit up the Museum. I believe the sum could have been made to go twice as far.

2327. Do you consider that the collection is a good one? It is a very fair collection, no doubt. Of course it is capable of very great improvement, and that improvement can only be effected by more money being expended. But the collection is very good. Since the death of Mr. Pittard, since Mr. Krefft has been the Curator of the Museum, the collection has been improving very rapidly.

2328. Then you consider that the Museum has progressed under Mr. Krefft's management? Very much indeed.

2329. Is the collection properly exhibited? I think so. Of course want of means has made it utterly impossible to get everything exhibited in the best way it could be exhibited. Mr. Krefft adopted the system of getting a number of tables of a cheap character made. They have served their purpose very well; but it can only be looked upon as a temporary mode of exhibiting the collection.

2330. I believe you have made many important donations to the Museum, principally of insects? I never made many donations of insects, because I always expected to get something from the Museum in the way of duplicates when I wanted. But I made a very large and valuable donation on one occasion of reptiles and things of that kind, which were sent to me by my collector in Fiji.

2331. Do you consider the collection of insects a complete one? Complete, no. I have myself a collection that is about ten times larger and better. But the Museum collection has been improving wonderfully of late years. That branch has been chiefly under the management of Mr. Masters, and he has been most indefatigable, not only in adding Australian insects, but also in corresponding for the Museum with people abroad. In fact, I believe that the disgust which he has felt towards the Museum proceeded in a great measure from those engagements which he made on behalf of the Museum, through his correspondence with persons abroad, not having been fulfilled—through his not having been properly seconded and assisted by Mr. Krefft. I can mention one case. Dr. Dohrn, of Stettin, sent a number of valuable things for some years, but he got no return for them.

2332. Are the orthoptera well represented? I should think not; very badly represented, I should think.

2333. Do you think the entomological specimens of much value from a scientific point of view? Like everything else, a Museum collection ought to be the most perfect possible of everything. No doubt the commercial value of the specimens is very small.

2334. Are they not extremely liable to perish? They require constant care.

2335. Do they not require constant renewal? No.

2336. Are not moths, butterflies, and such things, subject to rapid decay? Unless properly cared for they are. W. Macleay,  
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2337. As a matter of fact, is not the process of insect development nearly the same in all cases—that is, the form changes from the egg to the larva or grub, from the grub to the chrysalis, and from the chrysalis to the perfect insect? They all undergo certain metamorphoses, but those metamorphoses are different in different genera and species. 18 Mar., 1874.
2338. Is there any series in the Museum showing the development of the insect, the metamorphoses through which an insect passes, and the plant fed upon? I think not; I do not think that anything of the kind has been attempted.
2339. Are there any bees in the Museum? I believe the collection of hymenoptera, which includes bees, is not, generally speaking, good.
2340. Are those insects which may be called domestic insects, such as bugs, lice, fleas, exhibited in the Museum? I suppose they are represented in the collection—merely represented, nothing more.
2341. Are any of the useful insects, such as the silkworm and cochineal, exhibited? I suppose there are specimens.
2342. You are not aware whether there are any silkworms shown? There is the moth of the *Bombyx mori*, the true silkworm; but I do not know whether there are any cocoons shown.
2343. There is no series showing the development? I am not aware.
2344. Nor of the cochineal insect? In all probability they have got specimens of it.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt. C.B., called in and examined:—

2345. *Chairman.*] I believe you are an official trustee of the Museum? I was, by virtue of my office as Chief Justice. Sir A.  
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2346. How long did you occupy that position? During the whole of the time I was Chief Justice—thirty-four years and six months. 18 Mar., 1874.
2347. Did you frequently attend the Board meetings? Very rarely; I may say during the whole period I was unable to attend more than a dozen times.
2348. Have you inspected the Museum very often during that time? I have several times visited it—I visited it last week. I occasionally go there with strangers and with young relatives.
2349. Do you consider the building adapted to the purposes for which it is used? Well, I have never considered that question particularly. It has several times struck me that there is an unnecessary height in the rooms, and that the windows are not quite as they should be.
2350. How is the light, in your opinion? I have never observed any want of light; but it has struck me that the light is not wisely thrown. There are no means of regulating it, the windows being too high up.
2351. Do you consider the interior of the new building sufficiently plain—do you not think there is a superfluity of ornamentation? I should say that hardly any public building can be too much ornamented, that is, if it is ornamented in a reasonable way. The tiles, perhaps, are unnecessary; the flooring need not have been so expensive.
2352. Do you not think that the pillars in the interior are rather in the way—that they obscure the exhibits? Well, perhaps the building in that respect might have been better constructed. However, I am not prepared to say.
2353. You have had some experience of the state of the Museum collection in former years? Very little.
2354. Are you prepared to give an opinion as to what its state was in Mr. Angas's or Mr. Pittard's time? I have nothing to carry my recollection back to that time. But it has struck me that of late years the specimens have been very much improved, and largely increased in numbers. In the manner of setting them up and in their arrangement there has been an improvement.
2355. Do you consider that the specimens are properly exhibited—exhibited in such a manner as to afford full information to the public? I am scarcely scientific enough to answer that question satisfactorily. I should say that the system adopted in Melbourne would be better. They there arrange the animals and birds more according to their habitat than they do here. Probably it would be an improvement to give the English names of the specimens as well as the scientific ones.
2356. You think that some fuller explanation of the exhibits should be given? It strikes me that more information than is now given is necessary in order to popularize the institution;—it would be more valuable to the uneducated.
2357. What is your opinion of the present Curator? That he is exceedingly attentive to his duties, and about one of the best men for the position you could find.
2358. You think him well qualified for his position? I do think he is eminently qualified for it.
2359. Is he sober? I have seen him very often, and I have never seen or heard anything against his sobriety. I think we all know that his heart is in his work.
2360. In what manner are the trustees appointed? The official trustees are named in the Act; the elected trustees are either appointed by the entire body or they are appointed by the elected body—I do not remember which of the two. I know that I have myself proposed one or two members, but whether rightly or wrongly I am not aware.
2361. In point of fact, the trustees elect themselves? A large portion of them must elect themselves. The Chief Justice could not elect himself, and there are others who could not. I have not read the Act lately.
2362. Do you know whether the trustees are chosen indiscriminately from the public, or is any qualification necessary? I do not know whether they are expected to be qualified by reason of their gifts, but I think it has always been considered that they should be chosen for their scientific qualities and their love of science generally.
2363. Have they full control over the institution? I conceive so.
2364. They are irresponsible to the Government for their acts? Well, I cannot conceive of any person holding the position of a trustee and not being responsible.
2365. Does not the Act of Incorporation give them full control over the institution, irrespective of any other control? There is no such thing that I know of in English law that makes any trustee, with certain duties to discharge, irresponsible, or that makes it impossible for him to be turned out of his office, or punished.

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punished in some way for dereliction of duty. I cannot conceive of any trusteeship the violation of which would not subject the man to punishment. Certainly he would be responsible to Parliament.

2366. How are the official trustees appointed? They are appointed by the Act, I think.

2367. The Government have not the power of dismissing the official trustees? I have never understood that they held their office during pleasure.

2368. They could only be removed by Parliament or by Act of Parliament? I do not say that; if the whole of the trustees violated their duty, the whole could be removed by the Court.

2369. *Mr. Burns.*] The Government having the power of appointment, would it not have the power of removal? Suppose that A, B, and C were trustees, in a body of twelve or more, and suppose A or B to misconduct himself—if the question is put, how is he to be dealt with, I am scarcely in a position to answer such a legal question as that off hand; but I conceive that A or B in such case would be liable to be removed from his trust by the Court.

2370. The power of appointment being in the hands of the Government, would not the power of removal necessarily be placed in the same authority? I think not.

2371. *Chairman.*] You spoke of trustees being liable to removal from their trust for neglect of duty? I said removal, or punishment in some shape.

2372. Do you consider that the trustees of the Museum, as a body, have been attentive to their duties? I have attended the meetings far too seldom to be able to answer that question.

2373. You are not even aware whether there has been a moderately good attendance at the meetings? I have understood that the attendance has been very slack. Whenever I have attended the meetings, there have generally been very few trustees present; but on those occasions I have always seen those present very painstaking in fulfilling their duties.

2374. Was Mr. A. W. Scott a trustee? I think he was; but I do not remember ever meeting him at any of the Board meetings—I think I never did.

2375. Are you aware of his having resigned his position at any time? I have understood that he did resign.

2376. Are you aware that the vacancy thus created remained unfilled for a considerable time? My attention was never specially called to it, but I understood there was a vacancy for some time. I never was consulted about it.

2377. Are you aware that the vacancy remained open in order that Mr. Scott might be restored to his position? I do not know that.

2378. Are you aware that he was restored? He was restored.

2379. Do you consider that it was proper to keep a vacancy of that kind open for twelve or fourteen months? I speak rather undecidedly from not having read the Act lately, but so far as my recollection goes, I think it is contrary to the intention, if not the words, of the Act, to keep a vacancy open for so long; but I can conceive that if Mr. Scott was an exceedingly useful member, the other members might be very desirous of keeping the vacancy open in order to have his services at some future time; and so the irregularity, though in one sense not justifiable, would be excused.

2380. You think then that such a course of action might be justified? I do not say justified—that is a strong term; but I think it might be palliated or excused on the ground I have mentioned. Without reference to date, and without having my attention specifically drawn to these points, I think, but I am not sure, that during the time of Mr. Scott's interregnum, as it may be termed, some persons were proposed for the vacancy. I know that I proposed one who was never elected, and I think it was at that time. I speak of Mr. Bedford, who was seconded by Dr. Bennett. He has never been elected.

2381. Do you know whether it was ever the practice to gazette trustees upon their appointment? No, I think not.

2382. Are you not aware that previous to the year 1853 they were always gazetted? No, I do not know it. I think it was desirable that they should be gazetted, in order that the public might know who were appointed; but I do not remember that there was any rule.

2383. The Committee has been informed that you had an opossum set up in the Museum at one time? Yes, I had.

2384. Will you be kind enough to inform the Committee of the circumstances under which that animal was set up for you? It was a very small matter, and I hardly recollect the circumstances. I had an opossum which died, and I think that I either sent to or called upon Mr. Krefft, to know whom he would recommend me to employ, as I wished it to be well set up. Mr. Krefft said something to the effect that it was a very small matter, and they could do it for me at the Museum—that the men could do it in their spare time. I said, "Oh, can you?" That is all.

2385. Was there a case made for it? No, certainly not. It was set up, and I went to look at it at the Museum. I saw that it wanted a glass shade, and sent to Mrs. Reading's for one. It was put over the animal, and then sent to me.

2386. Did you pay anything for the work done? I gave the person who brought it home half a crown or five shillings.

2387. Do you remember a person named Tost having been employed at the Museum at any time? I presume you mean the husband of Mrs. Tost, who has a shop in William-street. I recollect Mr. Krefft consulting me, as trustee, about some great improprieties committed by Tost, if it be Tost—at any rate committed by one of the men there. Mr. Krefft told me what had happened, and I recommended the issue of a search warrant. He told me afterwards that somebody—the trustees, I think—had prevented it being done, or would not sanction its being done. The consequence was that it was not done, and Mr. Krefft could not prove his case.

2388. Do you recollect whether there was an investigation into the matter? I do not. I know I heard a good deal about it at the time, but I do not recollect being present at any investigation. If I was, I have forgotten all about it.

2389. Do you consider Mr. Krefft to be an honest, trustworthy person? So far as I have ever seen or heard, I think so. I have never had the slightest doubt in my own mind about it.

2390. Do you consider him a man of ability as a naturalist? I should think he is. I am not a competent judge. I know his work upon Snakes, and his work upon Mammalia. They certainly appear to me to be very scientific works. They are comprehensive, and I have heard them well spoken of. I have had copies of them carefully bound, believing them to be valuable books.

2391. *Mr. Burns.*] Speaking of Mr. Scott: are you aware that Mr. Scott is a highly educated and scientific man? I have every reason to believe that he is a highly educated man, but I do not know whether he is a scientific man.
2392. Are you aware that his daughters are scientific? If not scientific, I know that they are admirable draftswomen, and I know they have a reputation as entomologists.
2393. Have you ever heard of their making contributions to the Museum? No; they might have done; I have always heard them spoken of as well educated girls.
2394. Might not the fact of Mr. Scott being a scientific man have influenced the trustees in waiting for his return to the Board? I think it is very probable. I have already suggested that.

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ADDENDUM.

Council Chambers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. 8.

HAVING refreshed my memory by a perusal of the Act incorporating the Museum Trustees, I would ask to be allowed to correct in one respect, and supplement in another, the answers just given by me. I find that the Act was passed in 1853 only; so that my connection with the Museum has not extended over more than twenty-one years. I was asked as to the responsibility of the trustees and the Governor's power to remove any of them. I have nothing to correct or add on the former point; but, on the latter, I wish to say that the terms of the statute are too plain to admit of doubt. The Act has created the trustees for the time being a corporation, and has not vested the power of appointment in the Governor. Therefore, the Governor cannot remove any trustee, neither has he any control over that body. The trustees, whether originally named in the Act, or elected in succession to others so named, hold their position by statute, and are not, therefore, amenable to the Executive; although, for certain causes, they may, I apprehend, be dealt with by the Supreme Court, and are—by censure or otherwise, as all other bodies are—subject to the control of the Legislature.

All elective trustees are, as I supposed when under examination, chosen by the entire body—not by the elected trustees only.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A., further examined in his place:—

2395. *Chairman.*] I think I asked you last whether there are any cochineal insects in the Museum? Yes, and I think my answer was that I could not say that that species was there; but I have no doubt that the family of coccidæ generally are represented.
2396. You think the Museum should be provided with specimens of that kind? Undoubtedly, it should be provided with specimens of everything.
2397. You believe that the purpose of a Museum is to instruct the people as much as possible? Undoubtedly, and the more complete and perfect the collection is, the more valuable it will be.
2398. Do you think that that purpose would be better served by showing the development of insects, their habits, mode of feeding, and kind of food, than by simply putting the insects in cases and affixing scientific names to them? You mean by breeding the animal—having it in a live state.
2399. No, by showing the transformations, and the kinds of plants upon which the different kinds of insects feed? No doubt there ought to be specimens of an animal in all stages of its existence.
2400. I believe there is nothing of the kind in the Museum? That I cannot be perfectly certain of; but it is too much the practice in Museums simply to exhibit the perfect animal, and no care is bestowed on much else.
2401. Are you aware that Mr. Krefft ordered Mr. Masters to make up a series, showing the development of an insect and the plant fed upon? I have never heard of it.
2402. Then you are not aware whether Mr. Masters refused to do it? I have never heard of it.
2403. You do not recollect having to uphold Mr. Masters in his refusal? I never recollect hearing a single word from Mr. Krefft upon that or any other subject in any way connected with Mr. Masters.
2404. I believe the late Mr. W. S. Macleay had a very large collection of insects? I think that, next to the collection in the British Museum, his collection of articulata was the largest and most valuable in the world.
2405. Were they not found to be very much injured and decayed? You are asking me now as to the state of my own collection?
2406. Yes; were they not decayed when they came into your possession? If I answered the question, it might be that I should depreciate the value of my own collection.
2407. What I wish to ask you is whether Mr. Masters was not employed for a considerable time in putting your collection in order after it came into your possession? No; I have often employed him in keeping clean my collection. I have no doubt that he has once a year re-camphored all the drawers of the collection. But whenever I have employed him, as I have already told you, it has been at nights, in his own time; and he was entirely employed in re-sorting my collection.
2408. I believe you stated that Mr. Masters was employed upon your recommendation? I strongly recommended his appointment as collector.
2409. Was he appointed after examination or without examination? I do not recollect; I do not think the trustees have been in the habit of making examinations.
2410. Was not Mr. Krefft examined? I do not recollect anything of the kind.
2411. Of course you know that Mr. Masters was in communication with him whilst he was in the Museum? Yes, and before.
2412. Do you know whether he devoted a considerable portion of his attention to the insects there? Yes, and I may say that I never saw any man so zealous for an institution as he was during the whole time he was connected with the Museum. But I certainly saw a great falling off latterly. He got dispirited.
2413. Do you mean that he was zealous as a student of entomology? Zealous of increasing the collection in the Museum and doing everything for it.
2414. When Mr. Masters went upon these collecting excursions, did he devote more time and attention to the collection of insects than to the collection of other specimens? I should say that most of his time was probably occupied in collecting insects; the nature of the country made that almost necessary. But he was just as anxious to collect lizards, snakes, and other things which might be required for the Museum, and which were at that time extremely interesting to Mr. Krefft.

W. Macleay,  
Esq., M.L.A.

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2415.

- W. Macleay, Esq., M.L.A. 2415. He was sent to the Burnett, I believe, to collect specimens of the fish *Ceratodus forsteri*? Almost entirely.
- 18 Mar., 1874. 2416. Have you ever heard that a Mr. Brown, a squatter, at Gayndah, invited Mr. Masters to visit his station on that occasion, stating that he could find large quantities of the *Ceratodus forsteri* there? I never heard of it. Mr. Masters brought back nineteen of the fish, and, with the exception of two others, those are all that have been got.
2417. You never heard of his having refused Mr. Brown's invitation on the ground that insects paid him better? I never heard a word about it.
2418. Are you aware that Mr. Masters kept a private collection whilst he was in the employ of the trustees of the Museum? I am aware that he had a private collection.
2419. Are you aware that the trustees had forbidden their employés having private collections? When Mr. Masters was first employed as collector (I strongly urged the trustees to have a collector) it was suggested that it would not do to have a collector who was also a dealer in these things, and Mr. Masters accordingly parted with his entire collection. I think Count Castlneau, of Melbourne, bought it. Mr. Masters has been to my knowledge accumulating insects ever since, chiefly given to him by friends of his own. For instance, I have known a friend of his whom he frequently visits, at Roper's Creek, send him down many valuable things.
2420. Did you ever receive or purchase specimens from Mr. Masters whilst he was in the employ of the trustees of the Museum? Never.
2421. Are you aware whether any person who lived with him, and who was supposed to be his wife, had a collection? I do not know; I am not aware of anything of the kind.
2422. Did you frequently go to the Museum to see him? I have scarcely ever been to the Museum without looking into his room to see what he was about.
2423. Did you frequently employ him in naming or mounting insects for you? Never; my time has been frequently employed in naming insects for the Museum.
2424. Are you aware that he was in the habit of naming insects for other people whilst he was in the employ of the trustees of the Museum? I have heard of it. He has often brought insects to me to name, I believe, for the Museum. My collection is a very perfect one, and any information that could be got from it for the Museum, I readily gave to any one who came from the Museum, whether Mr. Krefft, or Mr. Masters, or any one else. They were always welcome to get names from my cabinet.
2425. Are you aware that Dr. Cox complained of Mr. Masters spending his time in that way? I never heard of it.
2426. Have you heard Dr. Cox complain that Mr. Masters was an expensive luxury? I never heard of it. I may say that if those were observations made at meetings of the Board, I had slight chance of hearing of them, because I was a very irregular attendant at Board meetings.
2427. Upon the discovery of the fish *Ceratodus forsteri*, do you remember that the Curator of the Museum requested permission for Mr. Masters to visit the Burnett River, for the purpose of procuring some of the new amphibians? I have always understood that he did. All matters of that kind emanate from the secretary or Curator.
2428. Did you object to Mr. Masters being despatched on that expedition? I do not remember. I do not think I could have been present, although I know that the application was made.
2429. Are you aware whether that was a suitable season or otherwise, for procuring the fish—I think it was about April? I am not aware whether it was or not.
2430. Are you aware of the time when Mr. Masters actually did go upon that expedition? I have not the slightest recollection.
2431. Is it true that you have for many years employed Mr. Masters in looking after your private collection? As I have already mentioned, I have frequently—for perhaps a week or two at a time, sometimes only for a few days at a time—employed him between the hours of 6 and 9 in the evening, in helping me to keep the collection in order. He understood the work very well; he was willing to do it; it was in his own time; and I was very glad to get his assistance.
2432. Would not his departure on an excursion in April 1866 have inconvenienced you? I cannot answer that question. I do not recollect having had any dread of anything of the kind.
2433. Do you know whether Mr. Masters was ever absent from the Museum on account of sickness? I should think he has frequently been absent on account of sickness; he has very delicate health, and is often ill for days together.
2434. Are you aware of his having had leave of absence from the Museum on account of sickness, and of his having occupied the time in going out shooting and collecting for himself? I am not aware of that at all; but I should suppose that if he got a holiday for his health, he could not use the time better than by having a little shooting.
2435. Is it true that on any of the occasions when he was absent from the Museum on the grounds of sickness, he was working in your house? He never came to my house in the day-time, except when he came on Museum business.
2436. Are you aware whether Mr. Masters received any specimens from a Mr. Maxwell at King George's Sound? No. He was sent by the trustees of the Museum on a collecting excursion to King George's Sound, and brought back a valuable collection. I think he has told me he there met a man who had been collecting in the back country, and got from him a number of things for the Museum.
2437. Do you know Mr. Maxwell? No.
2438. Nor whether he ever collected for the Museum? Not for the Sydney Museum.
2439. You did not secure Mr. Maxwell's services for yourself? Never. I have never had anything from King George's Sound except upon one occasion; that was three years before Mr. Masters was sent there; I employed Mr. Darnley to collect for me.
2440. Do you recollect the Entomological Society which was established in Sydney some time ago? Yes; I initiated it myself.
2441. Where were the meetings of the Society held? For some time at my house in Macquarie-street. The attendance was good, because we generally closed with a supper.
2442. Where did the members subsequently meet? They met at the Museum, and the attendance soon began to fall off.
2443. Did they not meet at Dr. Cox's? They might have done so: he was secretary. For a couple of years they met in one of the up-stair rooms at the Mechanics' Institute, where other Societies used to meet.

2444. Did you make an application to the trustees of the Museum to allow the Society to meet at the Museum? I should think so; we could not otherwise have met there.

2445. Did not the trustees refuse to allow you to meet there? I do not recollect.

2446. Do you recollect having threatened that if they refused, you would have the Museum thrown open to all scientific Societies? No, I do not recollect such a thing.

2447. Did Mr. Krefft allow the Society to meet in his private room? Three or four times I think. I was present in a room down-stairs, but I did not know that it was a private room.

2448. Did Mr. Krefft provide refreshments for the members? If he did, it was his own arrangement. I am not going to tell tales out of school. It is very likely he invited them to take something before parting. I recollect tasting some Bavarian ale.

2449. Do you recollect tasting some good hock? I do not remember it.

2450. At what hour were the meetings held? At 9 o'clock; they broke up about 10 o'clock.

2451. Do you recollect the meetings sometimes lasting until the small hours of the morning? I do not recollect it.

2452. Do you recollect Mr. Krefft being drunk at any of these meetings? I never heard of such a thing in my life.

2453. What were the objects of the Entomological Society? The objects were similar to those of other scientific Societies.

2454. After Mr. Krefft was married, where were the Society's meetings held? I do not know when Mr. Krefft was married.

2455. Did you meet in the basement of the Museum at any time? I recollect being there once or twice. The fact is, the Society had all but broken up long before that, and I think the annual meetings only were held there to square up accounts.

2456. Were there any scientific papers laid before these meetings? I myself contributed largely. There are two published volumes of the Society's transactions.

2457. Did any person besides yourself contribute papers? Oh yes, eight or ten.

2458. Were these papers read, or merely laid on the table and considered as read? They were read. As my papers were rather long, and contained minute descriptions in Latin, I used simply to mention the name and say the description follows. I did that in order to save time.

2459. These transactions were published, I believe? They were.

2460. At whose expense? The first volume was published at the expense of the members of the Society generally; but the number of members decreased so much that the second volume was published entirely at my own expense.

2461. Was Mr. Krefft's time much occupied in writing minutes and correspondence for this Society? I should think not, for there was nothing to do.

2462. Did the Society write to the trustees of the Museum, requesting permission to keep a cabinet of its own at the Museum in charge of the Curator? Yes, at the very commencement of the Society.

2463. Was the request granted? Yes, but it was never acted upon. It was thought that as the things were to be described to the Society it would be well to have the specimens in one place. But it was given up. I paid a man to make the cabinet, but he kept the money and never made the cabinet, and the thing fell through.

2464. Is it true that one of the principal occupations of the members of this Society was to tell indecent stories? I never heard of anything of the kind being done.

2465. Were you in the habit of arranging entomological excursions? When the Society was first commenced a great many very enthusiastic people joined it, although they perhaps knew very little about entomology, and it was considered that it would be a good thing, in imitation of similar Societies at Home, to have occasional excursions; and I think that during the first six or eight months of the Society's existence there were something like three Saturday excursions.

2466. Only on Saturdays? Never except on a Saturday.

2467. Did you take Mr. Krefft with you upon these excursions? I recollect his being present at one of them.

2468. In Museum time? Saturday is not Museum time particularly, I should think. I have often been out with Mr. Krefft, and always found he made good use of his time in collecting; and I presume—in fact I am quite sure—that what Mr. Krefft collected was for the Museum.

2469. Was he at all unwilling to go on these excursions? I never heard of it. I recollect distinctly his being at one excursion. He may have been at them all. I never heard him object to going.

2470. Did Mr. Masters accompany you on these excursions? I do not recollect.

2471. What was done with the specimens that were collected? Each person collected for himself. The excursions were organized more with the view of giving the young people who had joined the Society and who know nothing at all about the science, an opportunity of deriving information.

2472. When Dr. Bennett was before the Committee he was examined with regard to some supplement to Gould's "Birds of Australia." Do you recollect a meeting of the trustees of the Museum at which Dr. Bennett stated that two parts of that work had been sent by mistake to Mr. W. S. Macleay? I have often heard of it, but I do not recollect the particular event you speak of.

2473. Do you recollect a letter having been written to Mr. W. S. Macleay on the subject? I have never heard of it; but I think it is very probable that a letter was written.

2474. Are you aware of any dispute respecting these books? I am aware that Mr. W. S. Macleay was asked to give up books that had been sent to him instead of to the Museum.

2475. Are you aware that he refused to give them up? He said they belonged to his brother George, and that until he heard from his brother George he would not give them up; he understood that they were sent to him by the Museum for his brother George.

2476. Are you aware that he told Mr. Krefft that he would be a sharp fellow if he got these books? I never heard of such an observation having been made.

2477. Are you aware that Mr. Krefft did get the books? I think he did; but Dr. Bennett declared the other day that they had never been given up,—that they had been paid for.

2478. Do you recollect Dr. Bennett being traduced by Mr. Krefft at a meeting of the trustees? I do not recollect any such proceeding or any such meeting. But I believe this to be a fact,—that when a letter came out from Mr. George Macleay to the effect that he never purchased the supplement of the work, and that therefore it did not belong to his copy, the books were given up to the Museum.

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2479. Did you find fault with Mr. Krefft for reporting the robbery of gold specimens to the police? I never had a word with Mr. Krefft on the subject.
2480. Do you know a publication called the "Zoological Record"? Yes, I have five out of eight numbers that have been published. I obtained them through Mr. Krefft.
2481. Did you ever obtain copies of that work that belonged to the Museum? No. If I did, Mr. Krefft has been robbing the Museum.
2482. Did you pay Mr. Krefft for them? I cannot say. I always pay persons to whom I owe anything.
2483. Did Mr. Krefft offer them to you? Mr. Krefft told me he had two copies, and would sell me one.
2484. Do you recollect a map of Australia that was hanging in the Museum, and which you desired to have? Perfectly.
2485. Did you obtain it from Mr. Krefft? Mr. Krefft remarked that it was a capital map of Australia. It was a German map, and I asked him if he could get me one out from Germany, as I should like to have one. He said,—"I will send you this one; it does not belong to the Museum—it was sent out to me. He sent it out accordingly.
2486. Did you pay him for it? I think it possible that I did not. When persons sell me things, I expect them to send me a bill to remind me of it.
2487. Do you remember a person named Stutchbury, a collector for the Museum? No. I have heard of a man of that name who was up at Wide Bay twenty years ago.
2488. You are not aware of this man having collected specimens which were thrown away by order of the trustees? I never heard of that. I can scarcely conceive that any trustee would order specimens to be thrown away. I am perfectly sure that nothing that Stutchbury collected has come to the Museum since Mr. Krefft has been there.
2489. Are you at all aware of a man named Barnes having been employed to photograph Commodore Lambert's house and drawing-rooms? I never heard of it.
2490. You said something about your being put upon this Committee by the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
2491. Are you aware of any combination having been formed for the purpose of putting you upon this Committee? I am not.
2492. Are you aware that a number of members plumped for you? I do not know what that means.
2493. Recorded their votes only in your favour? I am not aware of it.
2494. I believe that the late Mr. W. S. Macleay was a great authority upon whales? I cannot say whether he was a great authority upon whales. He was generally admitted to be about the highest authority in the world upon all matters connected with natural history, either zoology or botany.
2495. Are you aware that a book respecting some whales lately set up in the Museum by Mr. J. S. Wall was written by Mr. W. S. Macleay? I have heard of it. It is a very old story. I do not see the object of questions of that kind.
2496. There were some drawings made of these whales, which I wish to submit presently? I know nothing about it; it was before I came to reside in Sydney.
2497. Do you know anything about whales? Nothing at all.
2498. Do you consider yourself competent to dispute Mr. Krefft's authority upon the subject? I do not know whether he knows anything about it either.
2499. Do you consider that you were competent to pronounce an opinion upon it? Upon what?
2500. Mr. Krefft having said that some portions of these whales were wrongly set up; you and other trustees considered that they were rightly set up? I never heard a word about it—it is perfectly new to me. The only thing I recollect about the whale was that I found that one side of the lower jaw-bone was made of parchment. Upon inquiry I was told that that was not the case. I was told by Mr. Wall that that must have been substituted. I called a special meeting of the Board, when it turned out that I had been wrongly informed—that only one side of the jaw-bone had been in existence.
2501. Did not Mr. Krefft point out to you that the drawings of these whales were wrong? I never recollect having a conversation with him on the subject.
2502. Are you aware that the Board told him to mount the whale according to Mr. Macleay's directions? I never heard a word about it.
2503. Do you know Von Benneden's work upon whales? I never heard of it.
2504. Do you know whether Mr. Flower, a distinguished anatomist, and a member of the College of Surgeons, drew attention to the drawing? I never heard of it.
2505. Do you know whether Mr. Krefft stated that he only acted in accordance with instructions from the Board? I never heard anything at all about it.
2506. With regard to the man O'Grady: have you ever heard of his having being charged with theft? Never.
2507. Never heard of his having stolen money? Never.
2508. Do you remember an inquiry into the conduct of the Barneses or Tosts? No. I have heard more about it since I came on to this Committee than I ever heard before. I have no recollection whatever of it. I have a recollection simply of this,—that in that inquiry the trustees thought it necessary, to some extent, to rather prevent Mr. Krefft from carrying out his extreme measures. They imagined that he showed too much vindictiveness.
2509. *Captain Onslow.*] You were asked whether the members of the Entomological Society were in the habit of remaining together until the small hours of the morning, telling indecent stories—will you mention the names of some of the members of that Society? The Society consisted at first of a very considerable number, but latterly the working members consisted principally of Mr. Krefft, Mr. Burton Bradley, the Rev. Robert L. King, Mr. W. Scott, and two or three others besides myself.
2510. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of the present system of managing the Museum? The opinion I now give is influenced to some extent by what has come under my knowledge during the last few days. In giving an opinion I must necessarily take into consideration a good deal that has come to my knowledge since sitting as a Member of this Committee. I may say I have never been satisfied with the present management. There was great irregularity in the attendance at the Board meetings, and, generally speaking, a great difference of opinion; in fact, the management has not been conducted in a regular systematic way; and I have often thought that, if it were possible to secure the services of a really first-class managing man as Curator—a man of high attainments, and a high sense of honor—that the institution might be better conducted without the supervision of trustees. At the same time, I am satisfied that, badly as the Board has worked, it is safer that there should be direct and powerful supervision over the actions of the Curator.

Curator. The Curator has a great deal in his power; but I am quite satisfied on this point that, so far from the present Curator having been subjected to too much supervision, it would have saved him a great deal which he must now answer for if he had been more strictly supervised. He has had too much of his own way, and it has ruined him. If we cannot be sure of getting an able and trustworthy man, I think the best plan would be to have a small Board appointed—a Board composed of men who really would work, who would undertake and attend to their duty—and who should be managing directors along with the Curator. They should manage the exchanges, purchases, and everything of that kind. They should be men who take an interest in their work, and who have already shown that they take an interest in such work; and they should be men who have—what is observed as a great crime here—collections of their own.

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2511. Do you consider it advisable that persons who have collections of their own should have the control of the Museum? I think it is very advisable, because such persons understand the business best; they will know best what the Museum requires, and how best to obtain what is most valuable.

2512. Do you not think that, from a natural desire to have the best things in their own collection, they would be brought somewhat into competition with the Museum? It is by that competition that collections become obtainable. If there were no collections in the Country but that in the Museum, and no money with which the trustees could purchase anything, there would be no collectors. Every additional person who takes an interest in these things increases the inducement to persons to collect; and the specimens obtainable increase in number greatly.

2513. Do you not think the Curator would be sufficiently supervised by a visiting Board, if one were appointed? I should not think that to be the proper way of managing the institution; however good the Curator might be, it must be better for him to have the advice and assistance of a competent Board—a Board of managers who would act for the institution somewhat in the same way as bank directors manage a bank.

2514. You do not think it advisable to have a Curator holding a position of responsibility? You must have a good Curator; but I defy any Curator, however good he may be, to be perfect master of all branches of the science.

2515. As I understand you, you are in favour of continuing the present system, but decreasing the size of the Board? I very seldom attend the meetings; I think I have been out two or three times for non-attendance. I expressed a wish to retire from the Board, but was put on again simply because the directors thought it desirable to have as one of their number one who could judge of the value of some of the invertebrate animals, articulata especially; and they thought I was a good judge. But I very seldom attended the meetings.

2516. *Mr. Lucas.*] But you think a visiting Board would not be sufficient? It might be if you gave it some power. Whatever it is, let it be a consulting body.

2517. From what you have said, the Committee has been led to infer that you would decrease the number of the present Board; you think twenty-four too many? I think twenty-four far too many. The official members have never considered it their duty to attend, and never have attended unless there has been something personally interesting to them.

2518. As a rule, where there are so many trustees they never attend? No, it is generally the case that the attendance is very bad.

2519. If the number was reduced, say to seven, with three to form a quorum, do you think the meetings would be more regular? Yes, I think so. As a matter of course, there could be no change effected without an Act of Parliament; and the Act would have to define how the Board was to be constituted, whether by election or nomination. I am perfectly sure that if the Board was smaller, greater attention would be given to the business. The necessity of appointing persons who would take an interest in the matter, and who really would attend, would be apparent.

2520. You do not propose that the members should be nominated? I have never given the matter much attention. I have thought of various ways, but I can see objections to them all.

2521. What do you think of nomination by the Governor? I dare say it would be as good a plan as any. There are institutions of the kind where such is the practice. The Edinburgh University affords an example, where the *Senatus Academicus* used to be appointed by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. But I am not sure that anything of that kind would answer in Sydney; because after all the Museum belongs to the Country—it is not the Sydney Museum, but the Australian Museum.

2522. *Mr. Burns.*] You think that if the responsibility was thrown upon fewer trustees more regular attendance would be ensured? Yes, I think so, decidedly.

THURSDAY, 19 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,  
MR. BURNS,

MR. CUNNEEN,  
MR. MACLEAY,

CAPTAIN ONSLOW.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. H. Hargraves called in and examined:—

2523. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a clerk in the Master in Equity's Office.

2524. Do you deal in shells? I do.

2525. Do you know Dr. Cox? I do.

2526. Do you know whether Dr. Cox deals in specimens of natural history? I should like to know whether by dealing you mean buying and exchanging.

2527. Does he buy and sell specimens of natural history? I know he buys largely, but I cannot state whether he sells.

2528. Have you ever seen a price list of Dr. Cox? Never.

2529. Has he ever made any arrangement with you for the purchase of shells? He has.

2530. Have you ever entered into a partnership with him for the purchase of shells? I have.

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2531. Do you know if he has ever sold shells in connection with that partnership? The only transaction of the kind I have ever had with Dr. Cox occurred some four or five years ago, when we got a lot of shells from Western Australia. Dr. Cox gave the order for them, and when they were received there were a good many we did not want, as we had specimens of them already; so, for the purpose of getting some of my money back, these extra specimens were sent to England through Dr. Cox, and after they were disposed of the returns were sent to him. They were forwarded to a dealer in England named Damon.
2532. A dealer in Weymouth? Yes. The return furnished to us showed that they had brought £14 odd; and the dealer in his account brought in the doctor a debtor to the amount of some £30 over and above the amount received.
2533. Did you ever ask Mr. Krefft to join you in a venture, on behalf of the Museum, to procure specimens of natural history? I did.
2534. What was the nature of that venture? Captain Macfarlane, who commanded the "Rose and Thistle" at that time—about four or five years ago—agreed to collect for me all the specimens of natural history he could obtain during a trading voyage amongst the Solomon Group and other islands he was about to visit—shells, birds, insects, or in fact anything else he could obtain—on condition that I was to give him £20. After I had made this arrangement, I went to Mr. Krefft and told him of it, and offered to let him have all the collection, with the exception of the shells, if he would undertake to give me half the money (£10) required to pay Captain Macfarlane for his trouble, on his return. I only wanted the shells, so I told him that if he would undertake to give me half the money, he could send cans and spirits of wine on board the "Rose and Thistle," and have all the specimens but the shells.
2535. Was there not an agreement of this kind made: that Krefft was to pay £10, was to furnish the necessary cans and spirits of wine, and in return he was to have all the specimens preserved in the spirits, and was also to have one specimen of each species of shell? No, that was left entirely to me. When the shells arrived I was to give him what I liked; he was to have no control whatever over the shells.
2536. Was it not agreed between you that you were to let Mr. Krefft know when the vessel came in so soon as you learnt it yourself? No, although I did let him know.
2537. You had special facilities for knowing when the vessel came in? I had made arrangements so as to be made acquainted with her arrival as soon as she was signalled.
2538. Then, according to your account, the agreement with Mr. Krefft specially excluded the shells from being shared? Yes. He was to have none except those which I might think proper to present to the Museum. I did intend to present some of the shells to the institution, but circumstances afterwards occurred to prevent it.
2539. When the vessel arrived did you go on board? I did.
2540. By yourself? Yes, by myself.
2541. Did you secure all the specimens? No. When I went on board I asked the captain if he brought back any shells, and any specimens in the cans; he said yes, that he had collected everything that he had thought it worth while to fetch. He said also that he had taken away four cans with spirits of wine from the Museum, but that one of the four had been destroyed at the Solomon Islands through the hut taking fire. The whole village had been burnt down one night, and the hut in which the can had been deposited having taken fire, the spirits caught and the can was destroyed; he had, therefore, only brought back three cans.
2542. Mr. Krefft sent some cans filled with spirits of wine on board the vessel prior to her departure? Yes, three or four cans; I think four.
2543. Did you take away the cans from the vessel? When the vessel returned to Sydney I went on board, as I have already said, and spoke to the captain, when he gave me the explanation about the destruction of one of the cans. When I went ashore I did not take anything away with me, except what I bought from the crew. I then went to Mr. Krefft and told him that the vessel had arrived, and that she had brought back some shells, and that the cans containing the specimens were on board. I also explained to him how one of the cans had been lost. He then turned round in a great heat, and said that he knew all about it; that some of the best birds that ought to have come to the Museum had been taken away, and that he had seen them. I told him that they could not have been taken away, for that the cans were still on board. He was very warm over the matter, and said he knew all about it, and that he would have nothing more to do with the transaction.
2544. Did you take these cans from on board the vessel? I left them on board for a couple of days, until I could make up my mind as to what I ought to do. I could not go back to Mr. Krefft to be insulted, as he had insulted me when I first went to him. The arrangement I had made with Captain Macfarlane was a direct one, and by that I had engaged to pay him £20 on delivery. With Mr. Krefft my agreement was only a verbal one, and now he repudiated it, and refused to give me the £10, his share of the money due to Captain Macfarlane. As I had agreed to pay the captain I was bound to do so, and I went down at last on board, and told the captain that I would give him the £20 as agreed, and take the cans on my own account. I did pay him, and took possession of the specimens.
2545. Did you not refuse to give up the cans until you were paid the £10? I did, certainly.
2546. Did Mr. Krefft refuse to pay the £10? He did. He said he would have nothing whatever to do with the transaction.
2547. What reason did he give for having nothing to do with it? That some of the things—the best of the things—had been abstracted. I found out afterwards what these things were which he fancied had been abstracted. They were some very rare pigeons which he thought had been taken; but the fact was, that there was some man who had come up from the Navigators, and had brought three or four specimens of these pigeons—the *Didunculus*; and some parties had got possession of them, and had told Mr. Krefft about it. Some of them had gone to Mr. Ramsay, and I believe it was through him that Mr. Krefft heard about them; and he at once jumped to the conclusion that they had come from the cans sent by the "Rose and Thistle"; but I need not say that it was nothing of the kind.
2548. Do you think that was the only ground of his refusal to pay the £10? I think so.
2549. Did you make any complaint to any one of the manner in which Mr. Krefft had treated you? I may have done so to my friends, for I felt very sore about it.
2550. Did you complain to Dr. Cox? I did. I told him about it at once.
2551. Did he give you any advice as to what you had better do? He did not.
2552. Did you make any complaint to the trustees about Mr. Krefft, and about the way in which he had treated you? After some time had elapsed, and I did not know what to do with the specimens. I was placed

placed in this difficulty with respect to them—that the spirits of wine and cans belonged to the Museum, had been furnished by the Museum, and ought, of course, to go back to the Museum, and consequently that I had no right to deal with them in any way. Seeing this, and seeing that the only chance I had of getting the specimens off my hands would be to send them to London, I consulted with Mr. Norton, the solicitor, as to what course I had best adopt. He advised me to write and lay the matter before the trustees of the Museum, telling me the kind of letter he would recommend. That letter was written and sent to the trustees.

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2553. Did Dr. Cox, as a trustee of the Museum, take any action in the matter? Yes. After my complaint had been sent in to the trustees, Dr. Cox was one of the persons who were appointed to look through the specimens.

2554. In this venture with Captain Macfarlane, were you concerned as the agent of Dr. Cox? No, he had no interest in it whatever. It was in order that he should not have an interest that I made the offer to Mr. Kreffit, to give the Museum all the specimens except the shells.

2555. Was Mr. Kreffit compelled by the trustees to take over the specimens with the one can missing? I do not know if he was compelled to take them over; but what occurred, as far as I know, was that I received a letter from Mr. Kreffit asking me to attend at the Museum and to bring the cans of specimens with me. I did attend in pursuance of that invitation, and when I came there I found Dr. Cox and Dr. Bennett waiting to examine the things. The various specimens were then taken out of the cans in Mr. Kreffit's presence, and they all seemed delighted with the number and variety of the specimens. Mr. Kreffit then sat down at once and wrote me out a cheque for £10 and gave some few extra shillings, and said that he was very glad that he had got the specimens.

2556. The Museum supplied the spirits of wine as well as the cans? Yes.

2557. Did you make any charge for spirits of wine? No.

2558. What were the extra shillings for? For the carriage of the cans up from the wharf. I sent a parcels delivery cart down to the wharf to fetch the cans from there to my residence, and afterwards to the Museum.

2559. What motive was actuating Mr. Kreffit in this matter—was he endeavouring to protect the interests of the Museum, or had he any personal object to serve? I do not know what reason he had; without it was that, hearing about the pigeons being sold in the town, he may have thought that Captain Macfarlane had taken them out of the bins and had robbed the Museum.

2560. Could he have had any personal motive in the matter, or was he acting solely in the interest of the Museum? I say that I cannot tell what his motive was.

2561. Was he not acting in the matter for the Museum? I do not know for whom he was acting.

2562. Did he not tell you that he was acting for the Museum? He told me, when the matter was first submitted to him, that he would agree to my terms on his own responsibility, and that if the Museum would not sanction the payment of the money that he would pay it himself and take the specimens.

2563. Have you any reason to believe that, in refusing to take the cans under the circumstances, he was actuated by any personal motive? I could not tell what his motive was. He got into a very great flurry all of a sudden, and it was difficult to make out what he meant, except that he was very insulting.

2564. Was there any ill-feeling existing between you at that time? None at all. I would have done anything for the Museum up to that time.

2565. Was he not actuated with a desire to protect the interests of the Museum? That I cannot say.

2566. And you cannot tell whether he was acting for the Museum or for himself? No, I cannot.

2567. Do you know a person named Brazier? I do.

2568. Do you know if Mr. Brazier has been in the habit of collecting for Dr. Cox? I am aware that he has done so on several occasions.

2569. Do you know whether the collection of shells in the Museum is a good one? It is a very bad one; it is not worthy the name of a collection.

2570. Has Dr. Cox a good collection of shells? Yes, a very fine one.

2571. Do you know whether Mr. Brazier obtained a passage in the "Curaçoa" for the purpose of obtaining specimens of natural history? Yes, I think he did. I did not know him at that time, but I have heard him speak of it since.

2572. You do not know how he went? Not of my own knowledge.

2573. Nor why he went? No.

2574. Nor whom he was employed by? I think he was employed by Sir William Wiseman.

2575. Was it not Mr. Brenchley who employed him? No, I think not. He always spoke as if it had been Sir William Wiseman who had employed him. He was employed by Mr. Brenchley and Sir W. Wiseman afterwards.

2576. He was not employed by Dr. Cox? No. But I do not speak of my own knowledge in this matter, for I was not collecting then.

2577. Are you aware whether Dr. Cox got any of the shells then collected? I believe he did.

2578. Do you know if the Museum got any? I do not.

2579. Do you know if any one went on that expedition on behalf of the Museum? I know that Mr. Wall went, but I do not know what he went for.

2580. Do you know what was done with the collection obtained by Mr. Wall? I do not.

2581. You say that you believe Mr. Brazier to be a dealer in shells? I know that he is a collector, but I cannot say that he is a dealer. I know that he buys shells, the same as we all do.

2582. Does he not buy and sell shells? I know he buys, but I cannot say as to the selling.

2583. Are you aware that Mr. Brazier is a candidate for the office of Assistant Curator at the Museum? I heard that he was about to apply, but I do not know whether he has done so.

2584. *Captain Onslow.*] You said that you had made special arrangements for ascertaining as early as possible the arrival of the vessel with your specimens? I did.

2585. Will you state what they were? I arranged with Mr. Moffitt at the Flag-staff to drop me a note whenever the vessel was signalled, if it were at a convenient hour for his doing so; and if it were in the evening or the morning, after or before business hours, to send out a cab to me to my private residence.

2586. I suppose it was open to Mr. Kreffit to make the same arrangement had he thought proper? Certainly it was.

2587. Did you go to Mr. Kreffit immediately after you had learnt the arrival of the vessel? The vessel came

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came in in the afternoon, and as soon as I heard of it I at once rushed down on board, in order to purchase whatever shells I could get from the sailors. When I had got all I could obtain, I spoke to the captain and asked him if he had made any collection, and he told me what I have already narrated. After being satisfied in this respect, I took the shells I had purchased home with me, and then the next morning I went to Mr. Krefft. By this time he had heard about these specimens of the *Didunculus*, and took it into his head that they had come from the specimens collected for him; but the fact was that they never came from the ship at all. Mr. Krefft, however, without any grounds, jumped at the conclusion that they had come from his cans, whereas they had been in Sydney long before the arrival of the vessel.

2588. And, as a matter of fact, there were no specimens of the *Didunculus* aboard the ship? There were not.

2589. And also, as a matter of fact, the bird is not to be obtained in the Solomon Islands? No. It is only obtainable in one island in the world—the island of Samoa, in the Navigators. They were brought to Sydney some time before, and Mr. Palmer, the taxidermist, of Hunter-street, got one, and Mr. Ramsay, of Dobroyd, got two, I think, and I believe it was he who showed them to Mr. Krefft, and showed them, too, some time before the "Rose and Thistle" arrived in Sydney; and yet, knowing this to be the case, Mr. Krefft insisted that they came from this vessel.

2590. You said that up to that time you had been anxious to do anything you could for the Museum? Yes; and I had been so.

2591. And how was it that you did not feel inclined to do anything for it afterwards? Because I felt that on that occasion Mr. Krefft had behaved in such a way as deliberately to insult me. After saying all manner of things to me in the most offensive way, he left me to pull the door after myself and to go away without saying a word. And to show how utterly without warrant were his remarks, I had never so much as seen the cans or anything at the time I went to him, for the captain told me that they were stowed away in the hold under the cargo, and that it was difficult to get at them.

2592. Have you had any communication with him since? Not till I got the letter requesting me to bring the cans to the Museum. When I went there on that occasion he shook hands with me and seemed inclined to be very friendly; but after his treatment of me, I had made up my mind never again to do anything for the Museum.

2593. You did not feel inclined to again subject yourself to insult? No; I determined to take very good care that I did not. Besides, only for this conduct on the part of Mr. Krefft, I had intended to present to the Museum any duplicates of the shells that I might have received by the vessel.

2594. Mr. Burns.] You have been some years engaged in making a collection of shells? Yes.

2595. And you have now got a large collection? I have.

2596. You think that the collection of shells in the Museum is a very inferior one to yours? Vastly inferior.

2597. Although a public collection, it is not equal to your private one? I would not give a tenth of my collection for all the shells that are in the Museum.

2598. Can you make any suggestion as to how this state of things may be amended? I think that the collection should contain specimens of all the species of shells that could be got on the coast of New South Wales.

2599. Has Dr. Cox been a collector of shells? He has.

2600. At a very large expense to himself? Yes. Few men have spent so much money over a collection as Dr. Cox has done.

2601. Has Dr. Cox contributed any specimens of shells to the Museum? He has; but it is no use at all to contribute shells to the Museum, for after they are once sent in, nothing more is ever seen or heard of them.

2602. What becomes of them? That I cannot say. I only know that you never see anything of them after they are sent in.

2603. Do you think that is owing to their not having room to display them? That I cannot say.

2604. Have you often been in the establishment? I have.

2605. What is your opinion of the building? In what way?

2606. In regard to the lighting—is it sufficiently well lighted? I have noticed no defect in that way.

2607. Do you think the building altogether is suitable for a Museum? I should say that it hardly was suitable; but still, if there were more cases and the things were better distributed about the building, the place might be made much more attractive. It wants all sorts of specimens, and not merely specimens in a few branches only.

2608. In your opinion, might the building be in a better position? Yes; for the public it might.

2609. Could the building itself be improved in any way? I can hardly say as to that.

2610. Have you been there lately? Yes.

2611. Do you think the institution is well managed? Yes. Those specimens that are put up are pretty well displayed; but I can only speak with anything like certainty to the shell part of the Museum, and in that it is very deficient.

2612. Taking more interest in the shells, your attention, I presume, has been more particularly directed to those exhibits? Exactly. In that section I find that the things are not properly named, some of them not even named at all, only their locality mentioned. In several species they are so named as not to be identified.

2613. Who names them? They are often named by the person who presents them.

2614. Are they not catalogued? No. In many cases there are only just the localities given of where the shell have been found. The naming I regard as the most important part of the business. When I get a shell of a new species that I know nothing about, I send it off to England to Mr. Adams, to report on it and to name it.

2615. Is Mr. Krefft zealous in the performance of his duties at the Museum? Yes, I think so. I have been there very frequently, and I have mostly seen him working away very zealously.

2616. Is he a scientific man? He is.

2617. He is a man of a hot temper, is he not? Most certainly he is. That is what I complain of.

2618. Is that his chief fault, as far as you have seen? That is the only fault that I have to complain of in him.

2619. I suppose you have seen him and been thrown into contact with him very often? I have.
2620. And you have seen no reason for complaint against him, except as regards his warmth of temper? No other reason.
2621. Otherwise, in your opinion, he is a good public officer? He is.
2622. *Chairman.*] Have you seen Mr. Krefft under the influence of drink? Never.
2623. You say that the specimens of shells have not been rightly named? They have not.
2624. Can you mention any that have not been properly named? I cannot on the moment mention any particular specimens; but I may refer generally to the cones, the volutes, and the cowries. Most of these are well known to every ordinary collector, and the names could be put on them without any trouble; and yet they are either unnamed or named improperly.
2625. Do I understand you to say that these species—the cones, the volutes, and the cowries—are without names, or that they are wrongly named? Some are incorrectly named, and some have the locality only given with no name.
2626. Can you give us any single instance of a shell to which a wrong name has been affixed? I cannot, as I have said, recollect at the present moment any one particular shell; but I could go to the cases and point you out fifty in the course of a very short time that have been incorrectly named. I have seen, for instance, in more than one case, where shells of two or three different species have all been named as belonging to the one species. In one case I know that there were three different species all put down under the one name.
2627. Do you remember what the species was? I think they were put down as the *Cypræa angustata*; and there were on that glass I think, *Piperita* and *Comptoni*.
2628. *Captain Onslow.*] Are you not aware that Sowerby and Adams and Lamarck have each given a different name to the same shell? I am; but I know the synonyms.
2629. *Chairman.*] In the instance you mention, were shells of different species placed together and named alike? They were.
2630. How many different species? Certainly more than one. I cannot say exactly how many from memory.
2631. *Mr. Burns.*] Do you know anything about the subordinates of the Museum? No, I know nothing about any of them, with the exception of Mr. Krefft and Mr. Masters.
2632. You know nothing of the character of the men who are under Mr. Krefft? I do not.
2633. Can you make any suggestion to the Committee as to how, in your opinion, the Museum might be improved? I have not taken that matter into consideration at all, except in so far as the shells are concerned, and a greater display of shells might certainly be made than that which they now have.
2634. *Chairman.*] Your attention, I suppose, has always been more particularly drawn to that branch of the exhibits? Yes. When I first began collecting, I used to go to the Museum to compare the specimens I obtained with those in the Museum. I soon found, however, that by following their names I was going all wrong, and that my names were getting so confused that I had to begin afresh.
2635. Has Mr. Krefft done nothing towards naming the specimens of shells? It appears to me that the shells in the old wing of the Museum are in about the same state as Mr. Angus left them in when he went away.
2636. So that as to the shells, you think that Mr. Krefft has displayed great apathy and neglect? Yes; and it was on that account that I came to the conclusion that it was useless for me to give any further specimens of shells to the Museum.
2637. Has it seemed to you that he has shown the same apathy and neglect in other departments? I did not notice the other departments, and am not therefore in a position to give an opinion.
2638. Dr. Cox is a trustee of the Museum? He is.
2639. He is also a large collector of shells? Yes.
2640. And is very active in adding to the number of his collection? Yes.
2641. Do you think that his chief desire is to add to his own collection, or to that of the Museum? To his own, I should think.
2642. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you think that Mr. Krefft really believed that specimens of the *Didunculus* could come from the Solomon Islands? I do so; because when a vessel goes to the Solomon Islands, there are no other islands for her to go to than the islands of New Britain and New Ireland; and he would hardly have said that they came from his collection if he had not expected them to come by that ship.

Mr. W. H. Hargraves.

19 Mar., 1874.

Mr. John Brazier called in and examined:—

2643. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a naturalist.
2644. Are you a dealer in specimens of natural history? I am.
2645. Did you obtain a passage in the "Curaçoa" for the purpose of collecting specimens of natural history for Sir Wm. Wiseman and Mr. Julius Breuchley? I did.
2646. Did you collect only for them? Only for them and for myself.
2647. You were not employed by Dr. Cox? No; he had nothing to do with it.
2648. Was the Museum in any way interested in that expedition? In no way whatever, though they received some specimens from the expedition.
2649. The Museum received some specimens which had been collected by you on that expedition? Yes, they received them from me; I presented them myself.
2650. You were not employed by the trustees, but presented the specimens voluntarily? Yes.
2651. You know Dr. Cox? Yes; I have known him well for the last ten years.
2652. I presume you are aware that he is a collector of shells? I am.
2653. Do you know that he deals in them? I am not aware of his dealing in them.
2654. Have you ever seen a price list that was issued by Dr. Cox? I never had a price list of his; but I can produce price lists. Here is one (*produced*)—a London price list.
2655. Did you ever tell anybody that the steward of the "La Hogue" had shown you a price list of Dr. Cox's? No; but the steward of the "La Hogue" showed me a price list of Bryce, Wright, & Co., of London.

Mr. J. Brazier.

19 Mar., 1874.

- Mr. J. Brazier. 2656. Did you ever tell anybody that Dr. Cox was dealing so largely in shells that he interfered with your shells? I did not. Is it likely I would do so?
- 19 Mar., 1874. 2657. Are you quite sure of that? Yes, quite sure.
2658. You are quite positive? Quite positive.
2659. How many specimens did you present to the Museum from the collection you made when with the "Curaçoa"? In 1865 I presented an egg of the *Negapodus brazierii*. Then there were three very rare frogs from Fiji, that I exhibited with the other specimens at the Book Depot. I gave Mr. Krefft one of these frogs for the Museum, and he thanked me for it, and took it at once down to his own room in order to take special care of it, as he said. Some short time afterwards I asked him to let me see it, as there were some points about it that I wanted to have settled. He said that he did not know the difference between that and the other frogs he had. He then showed me a bottle with a lot of frogs in it, and said that there were so many that he really could not tell one from the other.
2660. What was it? That I do not know. I believe there were six of them in all in the "Curaçoa" collection. I had two, and I presented one to the Museum.
2661. Have you ever had any disagreement with Mr. Krefft? None whatever.
2662. Did you ever attack him in any publication? Never; not that I am aware of.
2663. Did you ever attack him in any paper of yours published in the Zoological Society's Transactions? No. I have my papers all here, and the Committee can see if there is anything in them that can be called an attack on him. Here is a paper in which there are some notes upon a bird, and though there is a reference to him, there is nothing against him there. Here are also my notes upon the egg which is missing from the Museum.\*
2664. You have no ill feeling towards Mr. Krefft? Not the slightest.
2665. Do you know Mr. Masters? Yes, very well.
2666. Have you ever been to his house? I have.
2667. Have you ever seen there any collection of specimens of natural history? Yes; I have seen specimens of lepidoptera and coleoptera hanging on the wall in cases.
2668. Whose were they? Mr. Masters' I presume. They were collections of his own, made in his after-time and on Sundays.
2669. Do you know that he was specially forbidden by the trustees to collect on his own account? I know nothing at all about that.
2670. Do you know a man named Damon, residing in Weymouth? Yes, I know him well.
2671. He is a dealer in shells and curiosities? Yes; he is a naturalist.
2672. Did you ever receive from him any articles for the Sydney Museum? I did.
2673. Did you deliver to the Museum all the articles you got? Yes.
2674. You delivered all intact? Yes.
2675. Did you ever allow any of the trustees to see those articles before you delivered them to the Museum? No. When I received them I sent word at once to Mr. Krefft, and he sent a messenger down—the man O'Grady—and he took them from my house to the Museum.
2676. You never showed them to anybody? No. Mr. Krefft sent his messenger down, and he took the packages away from my house just as I had received them.
2677. I see in this paper, contributed by you to the Zoological Society, you describe a bird that you discovered at the Solomon Islands, when you were out with your friend Sir Wm. Wiseman;—was this the first specimen of the bird? There has been a specimen of the same bird in the Sydney Museum for years, and has remained there with neither name nor locality attached to it until within the last few months. The specimen I allude to has been there ever since Mr. Wall's time.
2678. Did you impute neglect or corruption to Mr. Krefft? No, certainly not. The bird was a new bird altogether, and that may account for its not having been named.
2679. It may have been in the Museum all this time, and nothing be known about it until attention was called to it by this paper? It might.
2680. What position did you occupy on board the "Curaçoa"? I was rated as a musician.
2681. Captain Onslow.] Did you ever tell Mr. Krefft that the steward of the "La Hogue" had shown you a price list of Dr. Cox's? No. I never saw one, and never told him I had seen one. I know the steward showed me a price list of Bryce, Wright, & Co.
2682. You do not know what became of either the frog or the egg which you presented to the Museum? I could learn nothing whatever about either of them.
2683. Did you make any inquiries about the egg? I did once when I found that Mr. Selater had named it after me. I went upstairs to where the collection of eggs is kept, but I could not find it. I then referred to Mr. Masters, and he not only searched but made inquiries about it, but it was not to be found.
2684. Why did you refer to Mr. Masters? Because, as he knew all about the institution and the exhibits, I thought he was the best person to put me in the right way to find what I wanted.
2685. Did he search in other parts of the building? No; when he found it was not in the collection amongst the eggs, he considered it useless to look for on a chance of finding it.
2686. Did you make the same inquiries about the frog? Only from Mr. Krefft—that was all; and he said it was in the bottle, but could not be distinguished from the others.
2687. Mr. Macleay.] This egg you speak of was described by you† as one of two specimens obtained by you from Banks' Island? Yes. One was sent to the British Museum and was described by Mr. Selater; the other I presented to the Sydney Museum.
2688. And you were never able to find any trace of the one you presented to the Sydney Museum? No.
2689. You say you have frequently made donations to the Sydney Museum? Yes; for the last nineteen years off and on, I have presented the Museum with different things.
2690. Did you regularly receive an acknowledgment for the articles presented by you? Not always; only occasionally.

2691.

\* NOTE (on revision):—In reference to this egg I quote my notes to the Secretary of the Zoological Society, London:—"I should mention that I obtained the eggs on the 21st of August, 1865. I send you one specimen, one I keep myself, and the other has gone to Mr. Krefft for our national museum."

† NOTE (on revision):—This bird (*Gracula krefftii*) was not described by me, but by the Secretary of the Zoological Society, Mr. Selater. I wrote my notes upon it after being described.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—Was discovered by me, and described and called after me by Mr. Selater.

2691. Are the specimens of rare shells which you have contributed to the Museum exhibited there with the other shells? Only a very few of them. Mr. J. Brazier.
2692. Are they lost? I cannot say where they are. They are not to be seen. 19 Mar., 1874.
2693. Are they not in the Museum? That I cannot know. They may be stowed away somewhere.
2694. Have you inquired after them? Never.
2695. Are there any of these shells which you have presented that have been named after yourself? There are specimens in the Museum which I have described.
2696. Can you mention by name any of the shells which you have given to the Museum, and which have now disappeared? I might mention every shell that is to be found in Port Jackson. I tried at one time to get for the Museum a collection of all the shells to be found in Port Jackson, as I conceived that to be about the most interesting thing for a Sydney Museum; but Mr. Krefft pooh-poohed the idea, and of course I stopped giving any more shells.
2697. Did you ever get anything in exchange for the specimens you gave to the Museum? Sometimes I did.
2698. Were these exchanges made in the usual way, or were they made by Mr. Krefft on his own motion? It was just this. When I took any shells to the Museum Mr. Krefft would ask me if there was anything I wanted. If there was anything that I required I would say so, and he would give it to me.
2699. Without any reference to the exchange committee? Yes.
2700. You have done a good deal in the way of arranging Dr. Cox's collection of shells? Yes, both his and Mr. Hargraves'.
2701. They are both pretty large purchasers of shells? Yes. Dr. Cox is especially so. He has been a very large purchaser.
2702. Are you aware that Dr. Cox has at any time sold shells? That I know nothing about.
2703. Do you think that if he had a surplus stock of shells there would be anything wrong in his disposing of them? Certainly not. I know that I could always exchange any of the surplus he might wish to part with, in the Colony, without any trouble. If he would only part with them I could take all his spare shells from him.
2704. You mean, to buy them of him and then to sell them again? No; I have never bought at all from him, but I have exchanged with him. For instance, he was in the habit of getting shells from Queensland, and when he has had duplicates I have changed with him for others which I had and he had not.
2705. You have assisted in naming the shells in his collection? I have.
2706. None of the employés in the Sydney Museum know very much about shells? They have very little knowledge of them; I have spent hours there in naming things for Mr. Masters.
2707. Is the collection of shells in the Museum a good one? Yes, it is a very good one, and might be made very interesting if there were some one to look after it. They are now so scattered about that even the Curator himself does not know where to find them.
2708. You consider the collection a good one? Yes, very good, if it were properly arranged; but now there is neither system nor arrangement in it.
2709. Are there many people who sent contributions of shells to the Museum? I do not think so.
2710. You have at one time and another given a good many shells to the institution? Yes, especially when the island vessels have come in. When I have found that I have had any to spare, Mr. Masters would come down to my place and take them away and mount them.
2711. Dr. Cox and yourself, and other buyers of shells, look after the arrival of these ships? Yes. If we did not we should not be able to get any.
2712. Does Mr. Krefft show any anxiety about the arrival of these vessels? That I cannot say.
2713. Do you ever see him going down on board these ships on their arrival? I have never seen him on board any of them.
2714. Are you aware whether it has been the practice of the Curator to take a note of every specimen that is presented to the Museum, to enter it in a book, or to place it on the catalogue? That is done by the door-keeper. When the specimen is brought in, it is just pushed on one side, and a rough entry made, and in most cases not even a letter of thanks, acknowledging the donation, is sent to the person presenting it. This was so frequently the case, as far as I was concerned, that at last I got disgusted and sent nothing more.
2715. You were annoyed at the neglect with which you were treated? Yes, and I think it was time to be annoyed when I sent things over and over again and never got so much as an acknowledgment.
2716. Were you once engaged to go out and make a collection for Dr. Cox? I was.
2717. How long was that ago? About twelve months ago.
2718. You collected a good many specimens? Yes.
2719. What were they? Reptiles, birds, coleoptera, bats, and shells. I believe Dr. Cox gave them all, with the exception of the shells, to the Museum.
2720. Do you recollect a French man-of-war being engaged in collecting for the Paris Exhibition? No, I do not.
2721. Do you recollect Mr. Krefft sending to Europe a collection of native weapons in some French vessel? I do not; I never heard of it.
2722. Then I presume, from what you state, that you would have continued, as you had already been doing, to contribute largely to the collection of shells in the Museum, if you had not found that the collection was neglected, and that some of the most valuable specimens disappeared? I should, and what you mention was certainly my reason for discontinuing to make donations to the Museum. About the last thing I presented to the Museum was a collection of shells of parasites taken from the skins of sharks and other fish. I received a letter of thanks for these; and then I made another donation, but as I heard no more about it I sent nothing more.
2723. Did you ever hear anything from a naturalist in England to the effect that there had been a glut of Australian shells in the English market, owing to the large quantity which had been sent to the dealers by Mr. Krefft? He did not say it was Mr. Krefft, but I heard from Mr. Damon that there was a glut of Australian shells in the English market, owing to the large quantities sent Home.
2724. Did he not use Mr. Krefft's name? He did on one occasion; he mentioned it, owing to a parcel that went to him through my hands.
2725. But did not that communication give you the idea that the Australian shells were valueless through the

Mr. J. Brazier. the large number which had been forced upon the dealers of Europe by Mr. Krefft? Both Mr. Sowerby and Mr. Damon advised me that at their sales they only realized a half-penny each for shells that once were sold for £5 and £6.

19 Mar., 1874.

2726. And did they not ascribe that to the quantity sent Home by Mr. Krefft? They ascribed it to the quantity coming from the Sydney Museum.\*

2727. Do you know anything about a case of birds in spirits which were collected by Capt. Gregor, of the "Chance," and were sent from the Museum? Yes. These birds were sent to London to be described by Mr. Selater; he examined them, and described them as *Gracula krefftii*, *Eurystomus crassirostris*, *Rallus intactus*†

2728. I understood that there was some trouble with the trustees about their being sent away—they were sent to the Museum? Yes, and from there they were all sent to London, and they now adorn the walls of the British Museum.

2729. Do you know anything of the circumstances under which they were sent to the Museum—were they sent there under offer of purchase by the trustees? I never knew the Museum to buy anything yet.

2730. Were they sent as a donation? Yes.

2731. Captain Gregor was never paid anything for them? He was not.

2732. Chairman.] Are you quite sure that the birds were sent to the Museum? Yes, quite sure.

2733. Have you not heard that they were sent to the Museum for transmission to London? No; what I understood was that they were sent to the Museum as a donation.

2734. Are you quite sure as regards that point? Yes, quite sure.

2735. Have you a good collection of shells? Yes; I regard mine as a good collection.

2736. Is your collection superior to that of the Museum? I would not object to sell my collection to the Museum if it were required. I have many rarer specimens in my collection than there are in that of the Museum.

2737. But is your collection superior? Yes, far superior.

2738. Is Dr. Cox's collection superior to that of the Museum? Yes. His collection is superior to mine.

2739. Your collection and Dr. Cox's collection have not been encumbered with the supervision of an exchange committee and trustees? It has not.

2740. Do you know the shell named the *Bulimus onslowi*? I do, well.

2741. Do you know if there are any specimens of that in the Museum? That I cannot say.

2742. Have you seen more than one specimen of it? I will not be sure.

2743. Do you know if Dr. Cox has any specimen of it? Yes, I believe that he has an imperfect specimen that he received from Mr. Krefft. It has the crown broken.

2744. Are you aware of your own knowledge that it was given to him by Mr. Krefft? I cannot say of my own knowledge, but I understood so.

2745. What is your opinion as regards the condition of the Museum? It is in a bad state.

2746. In what way? It is so bad that it will have to get into a worse state before there is any hope of its being better.

2747. But I ask you in what way you consider it to be in a bad state? In the first place there is no system in respect to the conchological collection—not the least system whatever. That is a subject of very general complaint amongst persons outside the institution.

2748. Are there not specimens of natural history in the Museum besides the conchological collection? Yes, of course.

2749. What state are they in? I have not been there for some months, and therefore I cannot say.

2750. Were you acquainted with the Museum before Mr. Krefft came there? Yes, for many a day before he came.

2751. Was it then in a better condition than it is in now? Yes; but then all the specimens were contained in one small room.

2752. Were they in as good a condition then as they have been put into in Mr. Krefft's time? Yes, they were in quite as good a condition then, only since Mr. Krefft has been there they have been put on better stands. The specimens are just the same as they were before; but they have been better mounted and on larger and better finished stands.

2753. Then you think that since Mr. Krefft has been at the Museum the collection has not improved? It has not. Since Mr. Krefft has been there the shell collection has been tumbled upside down and been completely destroyed.

2754. The Museum generally has not been improved by Mr. Krefft? It has not.

2755. So that, in your opinion, Mr. Krefft's management has not been either successful or efficient? I cannot say that.

2756. But generally speaking, you say that the management of the Museum has not been efficient? Yes.

2757. Are you a candidate for the office of assistant curator of the Museum? I am not a candidate at present, but I am going to send in an application for the office.

WEDNESDAY,

\* NOTE (on revision):—The day of my examination before the Committee, not having Mr. Damon's letters with me, I herewith append a *verbatim* copy of two.

"Weymouth, England, 19 May, 1870.

"My dear Sir,

"I find that Mr. Krefft sends a good many things to Europe in mammals, birds, &c., &c. I judge he sells them."

"Weymouth, England, 3 Dec., 1870.

"My dear Sir,

"Mr. Krefft has sent me, contrary to my instructions, a box of Australian reptiles, &c., in spirits, of the commonest kind. I have written to tell him that I shall not take in the case. The truth is, he is a dealer in these things, and has stocked every buying Museum."

† NOTE (on revision):—The collection contained thirty specimens belonging to twenty-one species.

WEDNESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. CUNNEEN,MR. MACLEAY,  
MR. STEWART.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Charles Edwards called in and examined:—

2758. *Chairman.*] I believe you have been in command of a vessel trading to the Islands? Yes.
2759. Have you been in the habit of collecting curiosities for the Museum? Yes, I have been collecting them and giving them to Mr. Krefft.
2760. Did you have any agreement with Mr. Krefft? None whatever.
2761. Do you remember on any occasion bringing a number of things from the Islands which you intended to present to the Museum, but which were taken from the ship by some person and never reached the Museum? I have not the most distant recollection of anything of the sort.
2762. Did you ever tell Mr. Krefft such a thing had occurred? No, certainly not.
2763. Did you ever inform Mr. Krefft that a number of curiosities intended by you for the Museum were taken possession of by Dr. Cox? Certainly not; I do not remember Dr. Cox ever getting any curiosities from me.
2764. *Mr. Macleay.*] I believe you have at various times given a number of donations to the Museum, have you not? Yes, several times from the South Seas and Torres Straits.
2765. You used always to collect, I suppose, whenever you went on these expeditions—pick up anything good you could find? Yes, for the last six or seven years, since my acquaintance with Mr. Krefft.
2766. He used to ask you to do it? Just so.
2767. What you gave to him you gave as Curator of the Museum? Not always.
2768. You gave him some things privately? Yes.
2769. Did you understand from him that he had a private collection? I could not say that I did; I never understood that he had a private collection.
2770. Did he take things as for himself? Sometimes I have given them for himself, sometimes for the Museum.
2771. You say Dr. Cox never intercepted anything intended for the Museum? No. I used to collect shells for Dr. Cox, but I do not recollect ever giving him any curiosities.
2772. Did you collect shells for the Museum? No, I collected them for Dr. Cox.
2773. By arrangement with him? Yes.
2774. What sort of things used you to collect for the Museum? Snakes, and curiosities of different sorts.
2775. Did you frequently go to the Museum? I have not been there lately.
2776. You have no idea what became of any of these collections that you gave to Mr. Krefft? Those I gave to the Museum used to be acknowledged in the *Herald* in the usual way, with my name to them.
2777. What things have you given to Mr. Krefft which were not acknowledged? I do not remember any; I could not attempt to recollect what they were.
2778. But there were some things? I have given some things to Mr. Krefft personally.
2779. Which were not acknowledged as donations to the Museum? No, they were not likely to be.
2780. You could not remember what they were? I remember there were some things once from the Solomon Islands.
2781. What were they? They would be mats or things of that kind.
2782. Not objects of natural history? No.

Captain C.  
Edwards.  
25 Mar., 1874.

James Charles Cox, Esq., M.D., called in and examined:—

2783. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees of the Australian Museum? I am.
2784. How long have you occupied that position? I was appointed on the 1st of June, 1865. That is the date of Mr. Krefft's letter to me notifying the fact.
2785. How were you appointed? I was elected by the body of the trustees.
2786. You have been furnished with a copy of the evidence containing certain statements that have been made with reference to yourself. Perhaps you may desire to make some statement to the Committee? Yes; I have prepared a statement which, with your permission, I will read. (*The witness then read as follows*):—

J. C. Cox,  
Esq., M.D.  
25 Mar., 1874.

(With reference to questions 81, 260, 261, 262; 374 to 378; 491 to 494.)

"I first saw the specimens of *B. onslowi* when they were in the possession of the late Mr. W. S. Macleay. There were three specimens in a little box. I afterwards saw these three specimens in the same box at the Museum. In 1864 I described them in my Catalogue of 'Australian Land Shells,' and then returned them to the Museum.

"In 1868 I applied to the Board for permission to figure certain shells in the Museum, for the purpose of illustrating a 'Monograph of Australian land shells' which I was about to publish. Amongst others were the *Bulima onslowi*, and there were still the three specimens in the same small box when I got them the second time to figure. I sent the box containing the shells to an artist to be figured; when I again received them the lid of the box was crushed down a little, and had broken one of the specimens. I took those three shells to Mr. Krefft and pointed out to him that one was broken. Mr. Krefft said, 'Oh, never mind—a pair is enough for the Museum collection,' and was about to throw the broken one away, when I interfered and said, 'Don't throw it away; give it to me to keep for identifying the sculpture markings.'

"The broken specimen I now produce is the *Bulimus onslowi* referred to. There were two shells remaining when I last saw them in Mr. Krefft's possession, and he could only have lost one specimen. The shells he says that got lost in the Board-room must have been some other shells. I never asked him for any of the *B. onslowi* to keep.

"No shells that were figured were given through the exchange committee to me, nor was there any understanding that I was to keep any specimen given to me to figure.

"In 1864, Mr. Krefft, while visiting at my house, said he knew a man named Richards, who had brought a collection of shells from the Isle of Pines. I was not at that time a trustee. Mr. Krefft and I went to see

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see them, and examined them, and I bought *the lot* for a few pounds. Now, for the first time, I am informed, through Mr. Krefft's evidence, of his private arrangement with Richards, that if I bought them the Museum was to have some. I knew nothing whatever of this private arrangement.

"Mr. Krefft did not pick out a gin-case full for the Museum; he merely assisted me to separate the *Bulimas* from the sea shells, they being the only ones I cared about getting, and we brought them away with us to my house. Richards afterwards sent me the remainder of these shells. Altogether there were hardly two gin-cases full.

"I selected what I wanted for myself, and I also selected and sent a very fine series of the *Bulimas* to the Museum. This series of shells I have not yet seen added to the Museum collection. Mr. Krefft never asked for any of the marine shells of that collection, and I was thankful to get rid of most of them by throwing them away; they were of no use to any collection.

98 to 102.  
265 to 268.  
381, 529, 530.

"Mr. Mourilyan asked me one day, when I called on board the 'Basilisk,' if I would take on shore with me a few things for the Museum, viz.,—a bow and arrows, a fishing-net, a stone hatchet, a wooden hand sword, a bone bracelet, some feather screens for the figure, and a few shells, strung together as a necklace, from New Guinea. These things were put together by Mr. Mourilyan, and he asked me, as a friend, to allow them to remain at my house till he could write and tell Mr. Krefft to send for them. No such boat-load as represented by Mr. Krefft ever came from the "Basilisk" for the Museum. I brought them on shore in my hired boat, and the boatman carried them all up to my house in his hand. The arrows being poisoned, the lot were placed on the top of a book-case, out of the way of the children, till they should be sent for. Mr. Mourilyan informed me since I brought them that he had told Mr. Krefft that they were lying at my house for him. A sample of flax was also given to my care, but was sent to the Museum by mistake, instead of to the Gardens. They have never yet been sent for. Mr. Mourilyan did not require to 'think' I was a trustee of the Museum; he was an intimate friend, and as such merely asked permission to make use of my house and boat for the convenience of himself and the Museum, as these things were in his way.

106 to 120.  
201 to 205.  
382 to 389.

"About June, 1864, Mr. Krefft was paying attention to the study of osteology. Not having human bones unarticulated at the Museum to assist him in his studies, he frequently visited my house for the purpose of examining and borrowing unarticulated bones in my possession. We agreed that it was a shame that the Museum did not possess a perfect set of typical human bones for public reference and instruction. At his request I promised to try and get him a set, and I applied to the late Dr. Houston, at the Infirmary, to try and obtain them for me, at the same time explaining the object for which I wanted them. Dr. Houston told me he would secure for me the bones of the first available body, and very shortly afterwards he said he had a set ready, and handed them over to me. They were the bones of a black man, denuded of flesh. I took them to the Museum, and they were there cleaned. *At this period I was not a trustee, as Mr. Krefft states I was.* I was not appointed till the subsequent June of 1865. The bones, when cleaned, were found to be very small, most certainly not typical specimens, and with a malformation of the ribs. I then offered Mr. Krefft that if he would articulate this skeleton it would serve me for professional reference, and I would give him all the loose in my possession, and if possible get him another complete set, which I did, and it is this second set which Mr. Krefft says was rotten and syphilitic. This is not true. The bones were over-boiled in too strong a solution of caustic of soda when being cleaned.

136 to 140.

"H. Barnes brought to my house the articulated bones of the first skeleton in about December, 1864, and the case for it on the 17th March, 1865. I was not a trustee till the 1st of June, 1865, and yet Mr. Krefft deliberately tells your Committee that in virtue of my office as trustee, and as a member of the exchange committee, I assigned this skeleton to myself. Some years ago Mr. Krefft granted me permission to run a horse in the Museum paddock for a few days, pending arrangements for it to go up the country. By Mr. Krefft's own showing it was done on the understanding that he had the use of this paddock for private purposes. Many complaints were made about the difficulty of keeping the fencing right, and the drainage also at the bottom of the paddock being a continuous source of complaint, I suggested at the Board that this paddock should be let for £20 a year, and handed over to Mr. Krefft, making it obligatory that the lessor should keep the fence right, and also the drain in proper order, but this was below the advantages accruing to Mr. Krefft from the use of the paddock. From a note I hold on the subject I find these advantages received by him for the paddock amount altogether to nearly £24 per year.

151 to 154.  
278 to 285.

"Mrs. Glover, at Port Stephens, has for the last few years interested her children in collecting shells for me, in acknowledgment and gratitude for medical services received from me. The locality on which she collects is very extensive, and twenty collectors could find ample employment.

"One of the last valuable donations of about thirty species of shells which the Museum received from me were collected by Mrs. Glover. I do not remember Mr. Krefft's name having ever been mentioned in the donation lists of the Museum.

"Mrs. Glover never collected any birds for me, except two live young black swans; therefore Mr. Krefft could not have been deprived of the opportunity of obtaining birds wanted for the Museum, as stated by him in evidence.

346 to 354.

"I am a member of the exchange committee, and when first I was appointed to it I was astonished to find that no record of its proceedings and no minutes were kept. I moved that in future a record should be kept of all specimens exchanged by the committee, and that minutes of its proceedings should be kept. This is now more than twelve months ago, and during that time I have been summoned about twice to attend an exchange meeting. For ten months I have not been summoned to an exchange meeting, and I find Mr. W. J. Stephens complains to the same effect. Exchanges have been effected lately by producing to the general Board, specimens selected to be sent away, but they were not approved of by the exchange committee; the only member of the committee who approved of this proceeding was Dr. Bennett. It was upon my suggestion that nothing should leave the Museum which had been agreed upon by the exchange committee without being submitted to the general Board. To this alone I attribute Mr. Krefft's opposition to my administration as trustee.

481, 482.

"Mr. Krefft asserts that he sent several *Ceratodes forsteri* to the British Museum, for which the Museum received in return a cast of the bones of the megatherium. I was not before aware that the British Museum had sent *two casts* of the megatherium, but if you turn to Mr. Krefft's evidence (195) he there states that he received the megatherium from the British Museum in exchange for geological specimens sent to England, which was the case, and not for the *Ceratodes*.

488, 520, 521,  
522.

"Mr. Krefft states that two or three specimens of *Ceratodes forsteri* were sent to Professor Agassiz. This I deny; only *one* perfect one was sent; and the internal parts of another, which had been mounted in the

the Museum. Professor Smith of the Sydney University, who had a personal interview with Professor Agassiz, will bear me out in stating that Professor Agassiz received letters from Mr. Krefft written in a tone derogatory to the interests of the Museum.

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"I have already shown that I never possessed myself of the shells referred to (*B. onslowi*), but merely preserved the fragments of one which Mr. Krefft was on the point of throwing away. Mr. Krefft states that he does not think that it was much loss to the Museum my possessing myself of this broken shell, because I had sometimes given shells to the Museum. Mr. Krefft will find, if he has recorded it, that my donations to the Sydney Museum of shells has been over six hundred (600) species, or three or four thousand specimens. Mr. Masters can corroborate this statement.

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491 to 495.

"I know more about the internal management of the Museum than Mr. Krefft is willing to admit. It was not O'Grady or any other servant in the Museum who informed me that the keys of the Museum doors were nightly hung up in the Board-room, the Board-room being accessible at any time by persons entering the east end of the building by the cellar-door, and then up the stairs leading to the Board-room door, or by the windows left open sometimes all night.

505, 506.

"I have purchased shells largely from Mr. Damon for years, and have also exchanged with him in my private collection, with which I consider the Museum has nothing whatever to do. The accompanying extract from a letter of Mr. Damon's will show your Committee that there is another person connected with the Museum accused of glutting the market with specimens offered by the Museum for exchange, who by virtue of his appointment is not supposed to have power to offer specimens to Foreign Museums for purchase or even presentation, thereby depriving the Sydney Museum of legitimate opportunities of improving its collections. Mr. Brazier, who is also complained of by Mr. Krefft, has three letters in his possession complaining of Mr. Krefft in the same way.

537, 538.

Extract from Mr. Damon's letter:—

"I sent, as you are aware, some collections of shells to your Museum, to be paid for in cash or in other shells that I might want, or in fossils; I also asked for some particular mammals, specifying their names. Mr. Krefft offered to send me snakes, but I declined, telling him that the Museums who purchased such objects from me had already purchased them from him; yet, by the last mail, he advised me of having sent in exchange a box of Australian snakes and fishes, and which two Museums, to which I sent the list, report that they are all of the common kind. I shall refuse the box when it comes, as it really is of no use to me.

"I suspect that the Curator has pretty well stocked all the European Museums he can with the Australian animals.

"I mention this subject to you thinking you may be on the Museum Council and might hear of the business."

540.

"Absolutely false.

"This is one of those cases where Mr. Krefft has had the opportunity of effecting exchanges with this gentleman long before I ever corresponded with him; in fact it was at Mr. Krefft's request that I ever entered into an exchange with him before I was a trustee, that he had not shells of the character Mr. Robilliard required.

544, 545.

"I have known Capt. Edwards for years. He was one of the most enthusiastic and best collectors on these coasts. He has given me after his voyages the shells he has collected, and has asked me, at times, to place specimens of them in the Museum. This I have invariably done, and am prepared to point out the many beautiful species of land shells which the Museum now possesses which are wholly indebted to Capt. Edwards' love of the science in collecting them, and they were given through me.

548 to 553.

"The large sun-fish, of which these questions form the subject, was purchased by me and some friends from Skinner, for £8, for the Museum, on condition that it should be preserved and afterwards returned to Skinner for public exhibition for a month. With Mr. Krefft's approval of these terms, which had been made on a former occasion to the possessor of a large shark caught in Port Jackson, I made arrangements with Mr. Krefft and Skinner that the fish should be taken to the Museum at 8 o'clock in the morning. I had advised Mr. Krefft to take it in at daylight, but, owing to some difficulty about obtaining keys so early in the morning, it could not be received till 8 o'clock. When the fish arrived, Skinner received considerable opposition, as may be seen from the accompanying letter. (See Appendix A 1.) The fish was doomed from the very first moment of its arrival; and from what the persons told me at the time and since that, I found that it was intended it should be destroyed. Although pretence has been made of its being too putrid to admit of its preservation, it is very extraordinary that a similar fish, caught the same hour and day, and exhibited two days longer, should have been preserved by Mr. Wall, who had, only a few years previously, been obliged to give place to Mr. Krefft from ill health. (See Mr. Wall's letter, published in *Herald* of 18th December, 1871, in reference to this). While the mock process of preservation was going on I paid several visits to the scene of operations. I found the flesh of the fish thrown into a pit under the windows of the Grammar School, exposed to sun and air, doing as it was intended—'stinking Weigall out'; the skin was lying exposed on the grass; and the only material which had been used to it was spirits of wine, which alone was enough to destroy the skin in a manner to preclude its ever becoming a specimen of any value to stuff. No means whatever were used to prevent the stench. Mr. Krefft's statement that he was summoned and fined on account of the fish is false. I have taken the trouble to look at the depositions of the Water Police Court, where I find a fine of 40s. was imposed, but never paid, not on account of the sun-fish, for it is never mentioned in the depositions, but on account of the overflowing and filthy drains at the bottom of the paddock. The inspector also found a mass of putrid flesh at the bottom of the paddock.

554 to 580.

"Extra labour was ordered, if necessary, by the donors of the fish, but none was ever procured, yet it is charged by Mr. Krefft to the donors, as will be seen in the accompanying letter I received from him of items paid for reimbursing to the Museum its losses in the attempt to preserve the fish. (See Appendix A 2.) The tubs and buckets charged to the donors can be proved beyond all doubt to have been purchased by R. Barnes, at Lassetter's, after the fish had been removed from the Museum, and Barnes was ordered to get the vouchers of the purchase of the tubs without any date on them (See Lassetter's duplicate bill, Appendix A 3.) Altogether Mr. Krefft was reimbursed to the amount of £9 15s. I paid him at the Australian Museum door the sum of £5, and for the remainder a small microscope which he had borrowed from me and which he wanted to keep.

"Yet, in a letter published by Mr. Krefft in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of December 22nd, 1871, Mr. Krefft says—'I advanced more money out of my own pocket for preserving materials, labour, and disinfecting fluid, than the whole of the subscribers paid for the fish.'

"I now produce Mr. Krefft's letter to me with a detailed account of the expense incurred in trying to preserve this fish, in which I am charged with £1 0s. 6d. for these tubs, also, Lassetter's duplicate bill, showing that these tubs and buckets were actually not purchased till the 23rd of December, five days after the skin and remains of the fish had been removed from the Museum.

"There

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582 to 587.

"There is also £3 6s. for extra labour when no such labour was employed. O'Grady was employed for an hour, and was then told to go away and put down 5s. for himself. M'Namara was also assisting for a short time to wheel the refuse flesh to the hole wherewith Weigall was to be stunk out.

"Mr. Krefft complains of my having behaved discourteously to him, and abusing him in the public street, and also in the Board-room before Dr. Alleyne. This I deny. I told Mr. Krefft in the Board-room that I considered it his duty to have informed the trustees of the gold robbery in the notice and business paper issued two or three days previously, that it was a shame and a disgrace that any trustee should be informed of this robbery in the public street before it was officially announced to them. The subject was never spoken of on the street unless he refers to his running after me in the Museum ground to ask me if it would not be better to have the special meeting called for at 8 o'clock instead of 12. I told him it was quite immaterial to me what hour it was summoned for, only I hoped he would do his duty and summon it. Mr. Krefft was very excited at the time, and talked very loud, and said—'Great God! I only want a civil answer.' I told him I did not see what occasion there was for appealing to the great God in the matter. Nothing else passed. Mr. Scott was present, and can corroborate this statement.

"After the requisition for a special meeting was written, Mr. Krefft asked me to sign the monthly cheques. He had a few minutes before insinuated 'that one of the servants knew more about it (the robbery) than he pretended.' Under these circumstances I declined to sign the cheques, and told him it would be better that they should be sanctioned by the Board to be summoned a few days after than signed at an un-official meeting. Dr. Alleyne was present in the Board-room when I spoke to Mr. Krefft of the impropriety of his conduct in not reporting the gold robbery at once to the trustees, and if any abuse was given he will be able to tell you of it. I addressed no remarks of a personal kind to Mr. Krefft inferring that I thought it was his fault the Museum had been robbed.

"Mr. Krefft's insinuations that I have ever purchased any specimens to make a profit on them by selling is absolutely false, and Mr. Brazier will be able to tell the Committee if he ever knew me to deal in shells, or to possess a price list of shells I had for sale.

"I give this statement an unqualified denial."

2787. Do you consider Mr. Krefft a competent person for the position of Curator? \* I have always found him so.

2788. Do you consider him a man of good attainments as a naturalist? I do; I think he is a very hard-working man.

2789. Do you consider that Mr. Krefft is zealous in the discharge of his duties? I have always found him so.

2790. Have you been on good terms with him? Yes, on excellent terms, long before I was a trustee; he has been a most intimate friend at my house, going out and coming in when he liked.

2791. If I understand aright, more recently there has been some disagreement between you? Only very recently.

2792. To what do you attribute the disagreement? I attribute it partially to my being too strict, or rather being strict, I will say, at the Board in all matters, particularly on the exchange committee, and to the opposition that was shown in reference to the sun-fish.

2793. What do you imagine was Mr. Krefft's reason for obstructing your wish to have that sun-fish preserved? I believe it was in opposition to Skinner, and not to me.

2794. You say you have been rather strict in the performance of your duty as a trustee. Did you see anything in Mr. Krefft's conduct which called for extra strictness on your part? No; but I was always under the impression that there was rather a laxness on the part of the Board, connected with details, that there should not be.

2795. Have you ever interfered, as an individual trustee, with the servants of the institution, or with Mr. Krefft, in the discharge of their duty—have you ever given orders as an individual trustee? Never to my knowledge.

2796. Have you been a regular attendant at the Board meetings? Yes; I have nothing to blame myself for at all; I think I have been one of the most regular.

2797. Upon the occasion when you refused to sign certain cheques—what was the reason of your refusal? Because Mr. Krefft insinuated that one of the servants of the Museum knew more about the gold robbery than he professed to do.

2798. Was that a reason for depriving Mr. Krefft of his salary? I thought the Board might blame me if I did so after such an insinuation, and therefore that it would be better for me to decline; it would only wait for three days.

2799. Was not that action on your part calculated to insinuate a suspicion against Mr. Krefft? Not one bit; no such thing was ever imputed.

2800. Did not Mr. Krefft consider that it insinuated a suspicion against him? He certainly never expressed himself so.

2801. Did he not remonstrate with you on the matter? No.

2802. On the occasion of your desiring him to call a special meeting about this matter, did he not remonstrate? No, he remonstrated about the hour.

2803. Did you in the street say anything to Mr. Krefft which would lead bystanders to believe you considered him implicated in the robbery? Most certainly not.

2804. You have stated that a letter written by Mr. Krefft to Professor Agassiz was written in a tone derogatory to the interests of the Museum? It seemed to imply that he had not sent proper exchanges to the Museum. Professor Smith went and saw Professor Agassiz particularly about it,—paid him a special visit—and he told me Professor Agassiz was really quite hurt and put out about it.

2805. Did you ever propose that a secretary should be appointed? No; I seconded a motion to that effect.

2806. You did not originate it? No; Mr. Scott moved it.

2807. Was it intended that Mr. Scott should have the secretaryship? Most certainly not.

2808. Did Mr. Krefft make any opposition to that proposition? Yes, he did—a most wonderful opposition; he said that if it were carried he would resign.

2809. Is it true that his opposition to that proposal originated the hostility between you? No, I do not think so; we have always spoken to each other in the most friendly terms.

2810.

\* INSERTED (on revision):—As a naturalist.

2810. Then you ascribe the ill-feeling that has arisen to something that occurred in connection with this sun-fish? Yes, that and my being what I may call too inquisitive at the meetings.

2811. Did Mr. Krefft tell you this sun-fish could not be preserved? No, he did not.

2812. Are you aware whether there was any great difficulty in preserving it? I know quite well there was, but it was worth an effort; it is not likely we shall get such a chance again.

2813. Do you believe that sufficient effort was not made to preserve it? That is my firm conviction. I went and saw it, and I was convinced personally that there was not sufficient effort made to preserve it.

2814. With regard to the expenses incurred, do you believe that Mr. Krefft did pay these moneys that he states he paid? He bought the calico undoubtedly; Mrs. Krefft, I know, got it afterwards; he bought the tubs about three days after the sun-fish had gone, and he bought the spirits of wine.

2815. What makes you think he bought the tubs subsequently? Because I have given the date of when the sun-fish was removed from the Museum grounds; there is the date of his letter, and the date of Lassetter's bill when they were bought.

2816. Then you believe that Mr. Krefft furnished you with a cooked or false account? There is the account—take it as it is.

2817. Is that your belief? What do you mean by a cooked account?

2818. I understand you to say, that you suspect this account was not a correct one—that Mr. Krefft has made charges against you or against the trustees in this matter which he did not incur; that he has made overcharges—claimed more than he was entitled to? No, he did not; but he represented to me that he had been put to expenses in preserving the sun-fish, which he had not been put to, in the purchase of tubs and buckets at Lassetter's.

2819. *Mr. Burns.*] He did not ask for payment of that amount by reason of his having to preserve the sun-fish, but he made a representation to you that he had to incur this expenditure in connection with the preserving of the sun-fish? He did, and I paid him.

2820. *Chairman.*] I understand then that you paid him this money? Yes.

2821. Then the charge made was in connection with the preserving of the sun-fish? Yes.

2822. I understand you to say that certain articles were obtained subsequent to this proceeding in connection with the sun-fish, and that these articles were improperly charged against you? I do not say they were improperly charged, but I mean to say this,—that Mr. Krefft represented to me that he had bought these things for the object of preserving the sun-fish; now I state that he did not buy them with the object of preserving the sun-fish—he bought them after the sun-fish had left the Museum grounds.

2823. Then he should not have furnished the account for these tubs to you? No.

2824. The inference from your evidence is that the account furnished to you was falsified? There is the fact as it occurred.

2825. Do you think the date appearing on Lassetter's bill is conclusive evidence that these articles were purchased on that day? I do.

2826. Did you refund to the Museum the amount due for the labour of the men? Yes, I paid Mr. Krefft everything he told me was due to the Museum.

2827. I believe the amount charged to you was for extra labour? Yes.

2828. Did you pay anything for the labour of the men employed connected with the Museum? Nothing, except extra labour, charged in bill.

2829. With regard to this man Richards—had he a great quantity of shells? There were very nearly two gin-cases full, but there was a great deal of rubbish amongst them.

2830. What value did Mr. Krefft put upon them—do you remember? None whatever. I believe I gave Richards £4 for them, but I am not positive.

2831. Did Mr. Krefft ever say to you that they were worth £50? Never.

2832. Did I understand you to say Mr. Krefft did not select any of these shells for the Museum? No; he assisted me in sorting the land shells from the sea shells.

2833. Did you ever send any of these shells to the Museum afterwards? I did; I gave a fine series of the *Bulimus*.

2834. You did receive some articles from the "Basilisk" for the Museum, I understood you to say? I did, and I have them at this moment.

2835. May I ask how it is these articles have not been sent to the Museum? I do not see that I should be the Museum servant; the Museum has servants; and Mr. Krefft was asked to send for them.

2836. Did you inform the trustees that these articles were in your possession? No.

2837. How then could they send for them? Mr. Mourilyan told me he had written to Mr. Krefft to send for them.

2838. Did Mr. Mourilyan speak to you on the subject afterwards? Yes, at my house.

2839. Have any of these articles been sent to the Museum? No, they are all just as I received them.

2840. *Mr. Burns.*] How long is it since they were received? It must be three months ago, and they have been on top of my book-case ever since; they were put on the top of the book-case to be out of the way of the children.

2841. *Chairman.*] Have you ever informed the trustees that they were in your possession? No.

2842. Do you not think that as a trustee of the Museum you should have done so? No. To tell the honest truth, I had really forgotten all about the things. I have been absent from town some time lately. I thought they had gone to the Museum long ago.

2843. Do you know a gentleman named Hargraves? Yes.

2844. I believe he is a collector of shells? Yes, he has a most lovely collection.

2845. Have you had any transactions with him? Yes, many.

2846. Do you know of his having made an arrangement with Mr. Krefft for procuring a number of exhibits from the Islands? I was not aware of it till Mr. Hargraves wrote to the Board about it.

2847. Do you remember that there was a dispute about some exhibits that were received? Yes, I do. Mr. Krefft read a letter from Mr. Hargraves before the Board.

2848. Can you remember the circumstances? Mr. Hargraves informed the Board, in this letter, that he had made arrangements with Mr. Krefft to hand him over for £10 all the specimens, not shells, that were collected by the captain of one of the schooners, and that Mr. Krefft supplied him with cans to preserve them in. Mr. Hargraves said he wrote to Mr. Krefft when they arrived, and told him they were ready for him, and he could have them if he sent a cheque for £10. Mr. Hargraves' complaint was that Mr. Krefft would not carry out his original agreement with him.

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2849. Are you aware whether one of the cans was missing? Mr. Hargraves stated so, I think, in his letter; one was burnt, I think he said.
2850. Are you aware of the nature of the agreement between Mr. Hargraves and Mr. Krefft—Is it true that Mr. Krefft was to receive one specimen of each species of shell? I think not; there was no such agreement to my knowledge.
2851. On this occasion was Mr. Hargrave acting as your agent? He was not.
2852. With regard to the skeleton referred to in Mr. Krefft's evidence—I understood you to say that you were not a trustee at the time you sent that to the Museum? I was not.
2853. Did you pay anything for the setting up of that skeleton in the Museum? Nothing whatever.
2854. Have you been in the habit of keeping horses and cows in the paddock attached to the Museum? No; Mr. Krefft has very kindly allowed me to put horses that got lame in once or twice, until I could make arrangements to send them up the country.
2855. Did he ever raise any objection? Never to my knowledge; he was always particularly kind and obliging about it.
2856. Did you propose, at a Board meeting, that the paddock should be let? I did.
2857. What was the reason of that? Because, as I explained before, Mr. Krefft was so constantly annoyed by the fences being broken down and boys getting in, and the drain at the bottom of the paddock being so dirty; I thought it would be better to let the paddock and make it obligatory that the person who rented it should keep the fence in order and the drain clean, and that what was received for the paddock should be handed over to Mr. Krefft.
2858. Did you obtain a porcupine recently from your collector at Port Stephens? I did.
2859. Was that porcupine prepared and set up in the Museum? It was not. I gave it to Mr. George Macleay: it was alive.
2860. With regard to this *Bulimus*—I see in your catalogue that this shell is described as belonging to the Australian Museum? Yes.
2861. Then, as a matter of fact, the shell figured here does belong to the Museum, and has not been returned by you? I beg your pardon—it was returned.
2862. Is not this (*the broken shell previously referred to, and handed in by the witness*) the shell? That is one of them, which Mr. Krefft left with me in the way I have described.
2863. Was not the *Bulimus* in your catalogue figured from this identical shell? No.
2864. Was it not figured from a shell in your possession? No; it was figured from the three shells together, belonging to the Museum.
2865. Were they then in your possession? Yes; by permission of the trustees.
2866. Where are they now? That is one of them—the broken one I have spoken of; and the two others I last saw in Mr. Krefft's possession.
2867. Are you aware that there is but one now in the Museum? I was not aware till Mr. Krefft mentioned it.
2868. I believe you made an application at a Board meeting for these shells? I think I did, to figure. I think I remember something about it.
2869. At a meeting held in May, 1867, it appears you applied for certain shells for the purpose of describing and figuring them in this publication? Yes.
2870. Did you return all these shells? Every one.
2871. With regard to the exchange committee—do you think it is of any assistance to the Museum—do you think it does any good? If it were properly conducted it would be.
2872. Is it properly conducted? No. I have been very dissatisfied with it indeed in all that I have seen of it.
2873. What are its defects? I think the meetings are too hurriedly summoned, before the general Board meeting.
2874. Do you not think these things would be better left in the hands of the Curator? Most certainly not.
2875. Why? Because he could not be protected in any way—there would be no means of protecting him. I would not like to see any Curator without some means of protecting him; it is a guarantee to himself that everything is done right.
2876. Does not the present system prevent the Museum making advantageous exchanges very frequently? It does not.
2877. You yourself have a large collection? I have a fair collection—not a large one.
2878. Do you not occasionally find it very advantageous to make exchanges\*? No, I would rather not.
2879. You are not in the habit of making exchanges? I have done so, but I have not until lately; I have made several exchanges.
2880. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you mean with the Museum? Yes. I have always given shells previously.
2881. *Chairman.*] Do you know the Barneses? Yes.
2882. Have they ever done any work for you? Yes.
2883. Have they ever worked for you upon the Museum premises, and in Museum time? Never, to my knowledge.
2884. Have they ever worked for you at your house? They have.
2885. What kind of work have they done? Harry Barnes has worked for me chiefly; he generally comes up to my house between 7 and 9 o'clock, cuts up pieces of glass for me, and sticks down the shells.
2886. Did they ever repair a verandah of yours? Yes, the two of them together, a few months ago.
2887. Did they find the material for repairing this verandah? They did.
2888. Do you know where they got it? I do; they brought me the bill for it; it was from a saw-mill,—I cannot remember the name just now.†
2889. Do you know where they got the ironmongery? I paid them for it.
2890. Do you know where they obtained it? They got it at Macintosh's; I remember paying them the bill for it.
2891. How long were they employed on that work for you? I think they were about two or three days off and on.
2892. At what hours? They used to come about 6 o'clock in the morning and remain till 8, and once or twice I saw them at work about 6 o'clock in the evening.

2893.

\* NOTE (on revision) :—I understand this to mean with the Museum.

† NOTE (on revision) :—Robert Chadwick.

2893. Have you ever employed them as waiters at a ball? No. I employed Harry Barnes one night to take charge of a waiting-room where gentlemen went in to leave their hats.
2894. Were they at your house all night on that occasion? It was not at my house at all.
2895. Wherever it was? No, they were not.
2896. Are you aware whether they were incapacitated from attending to their duties the next day at the Museum? No, I am sure they were not; I saw the men the next morning as bright and well as could be.
2897. Do you know Mr. Masters? Yes.
2898. Were you a trustee at the time of his appointment? Yes.
2899. Do you remember any condition being made at the time of his appointment as to his private collection? No, I do not.
2900. Are you aware whether or not the trustees prohibited his making a private collection? Yes, I believe they did move a resolution to that effect.
2901. Are you aware whether he continued to make a private collection? He did not to my knowledge.
2902. Did you ever purchase specimens from him yourself? Never.
2903. Did you ever complain of Mr. Masters' time being occupied in working for private individuals instead of working for the Museum? Never.
2904. Did you ever state that you considered Mr. Masters an expensive luxury? I did not.
2905. Were you a trustee at the time of Tost's dismissal from the Museum? What was the date of it?
2906. I cannot remember the date;—do you remember such a person being in the Museum? I do; I remember some disturbance about it; there was a special committee; I think I must have been a trustee at the time.
2907. Do you remember any inquiry with reference to Tost having taken place? I do; but I think I was away at Tasmania at the time. I know I was not at the Board meetings for several weeks consecutively.
2908. Are you aware whether previous to Tost's dismissal the men employed in the Museum were in the habit of working for private individuals? No, I was not aware of it.
2909. Are you aware that the inquiry in reference to Tost led to the trustees making a regulation that no private work should be done on the premises? Yes, I believe there was some resolution of that sort passed.
2910. Do you know whether since the dismissal of Tost any private work has been done in the Museum? I do not.
2911. I think you said nothing has been done for you? Nothing has been done for me. I know there was a cast of a large bone and a lot of other things made a short time ago for Dr. Bennett.
2912. Was not that made for the Museum? It was made for the Museum, but the things were not set up for the Museum.
2913. In order to make a cast it was necessary to set up the bones? Yes.
2914. Did you or did you not employ the Museum photographer at any time? Never.
2915. Did you ever purchase any photographs from him? Never. I got a photograph from the Museum which I asked Mr. Krefft for. A gentleman was very anxious to collect specimens of the *Ceratodus*, and he asked me to get a drawing of it, and I asked Mr. Krefft to give me a photograph of it for this gentleman, which I believe he ordered to be printed for me.
2916. Did you ever employ Barnes to photograph certain portions of Commodore Lambert's house? Never.
2917. Did you present some native dolls to the Museum? I did present some small images. I do not think they were dolls. I think they were more valuable than that.
2918. What were they? I believe myself that they were representations of native deities.
2919. Do you consider them indecent? No, I do not.\*
2920. Did you ever complain that they were not exhibited? No, never; they were always exhibited, so far as I know, in the cases.
2921. Have you ever seen any indecent photographs at the Museum premises? Never, except at the last Board meeting.
2922. Did Barnes ever speak to you on the subject of any indecent photographs having been done? Never.
2923. He never had any conversation with you on the subject? Never till recently when I first heard that they had been done, and I asked him if it was true.
2924. Did Barnes ever make any complaint to you about Mr. Krefft? He did.
2925. Of what nature? He told me that he thought it was a great shame that he had given his energy and trouble to the restoration of some bones, and that Mr. Krefft had deliberately smashed them—jumped on them.
2926. Did he ever say anything to you reflecting upon Mr. Krefft's honesty? Never.
2927. What character does this Harry Barnes bear in the Museum? According to Mr. Krefft's statement in the public papers two years ago he is one of the most able men we could have.
2928. Have you had much opportunity of observing him? Yes; I consider his work not to be surpassed in the Museum.
2929. Is he a man of temperate habits, sober, and able to do his work at all times? He is now; he has been a teetotaller for two years.
2930. Have you ever known O'Grady to make charges against officers in the Museum? Yes, he did make a charge once against Mr. Krefft.
2931. Has he ever made charges which have turned out to be untruthful? Not to my knowledge.
2932. You are not aware? I am not aware.
2933. Do the trustees attend the Board meetings regularly, as a rule? No, they do not. Some do; a few attend with wonderful regularity, considering they are not paid.
2934. Do the meetings ever lapse for want of a quorum? Yes.
2935. Frequently? Not frequently; they do occasionally.
2936. How many meetings have lapsed consecutively for want of a quorum? I have never known but one—only one that I have ever been aware of, or been made aware of.
2937. Is it true that two or three members of the Board attend regularly, while others are very negligent in attending to their duties? It is.

J. C. Cox,  
Esq., M.D.

25 Mar., 1874.

\* ADDED (on revision):—These figures are of much interest, being always made without mouths and without arms, exactly as Stuart found figures drawn in caves during his expeditions.

- J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.  
25 Mar., 1874.
2938. Has not that the effect of throwing the management of the Museum into the hands of two or three people? No, it has not; it causes a great deal of confusion, and prevents things being carried out which would otherwise be effected.
2939. Do you think the system of management a good one? I believe the Board is a great deal too large.
2940. Do you consider it expedient to have a Board of this kind? I do. I think you would scarcely ever get a Curator who would feel himself safe without a Board. It is for the Curator's safety—it protects him, and gives countenance to his acts.
2941. In what way does it protect the Curator? The Curator lays before the Board what he has done, and he asks them about expenditure.
2942. If the Curator were supreme in the Museum, and responsible only to a Minister of the Crown, would he not be equally able to lay his statements before the Minister? No, I do not think anything of the sort. I think the curator might be too good-natured, and things might slip away without his intending that they should go away; they might get away without any intention on his part of injuring the Museum.

TUESDAY, 31 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. LUCAS, | MR. MACLEAY,  
MR. STEWART.

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Charles Cox, Esq., M.D., called in and further examined:—

- J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.  
31 Mar., 1874.
2943. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to add anything to the evidence you gave on a former occasion? I wish to qualify a statement that I considered Mr. Krefft a competent person for the curatorship of the Museum. I consider him a competent naturalist, but as a manager of a public institution I think him extremely incompetent.
2944. Can you tell us your reasons for considering him incompetent? In the first place, his accounts always appear to be very irregular, and he is not careful enough in taking the minutes; he is also too irritable for such a position, in his manner towards the servants; and he is not a man who has any knowledge of general business matters.
2945. You do not think him well qualified to manage the establishment? I do not.
2946. Although an excellent naturalist? Although an excellent naturalist.
2947. *Mr. Stewart.*] What is the consequence of these peculiarities you complain of—what is the result? The result is that there are constant disputes about the minutes, constant disputes about the items of expenditure, and the servants and he are always quarrelling.
2948. *Chairman.*] Could you make any suggestion as to the improvement of the management—first, as to the mode of managing by trustees? I would make the Board very much smaller, certainly not more than five or six members. I would have a chairman appointed, and I would have no objection to see the Curator chairman, if a man of good standing. There should be a secretary and librarian, to attend to the minutes, general correspondence (not including the natural history correspondence, which should be left to the Curator), finances, and records of specimens received by collecting or donations, and to exchanges made; there should also be a sub-curator, who could be employed when wanted as a collector. I would also have a couple of good naturalists on the Board, and three or four good business men.
2949. In whose hands would you vest the power of making the appointments? I would have them appointed originally by the Governor and Executive Council, and vacancies should be filled up by the same authority, on the recommendation of the Board itself. The great object of a Board of the kind is to give countenance to the acts of the Curator, and to see that things are carried out in a proper and just manner.
2950. To arrange for the exchange and purchase of specimens? Yes, and for sending collectors out into the country. A Curator, if he did these things without consulting anybody, would be constantly exposed to the remarks of invidious people outside.
2951. As to Mr. Krefft's zeal, have you found him zealous in the discharge of the duties of Curator? I have, until within the last year or two. I think within the last year or two he has devoted too much of his time—time which should have been spent in attention to the business of the Museum and the care of its specimens—to writing for the public Press. I think in that way he has not been so zealous in the discharge of his duties towards the Museum as he might have been.
2952. Are you aware of any neglect in the performance of his duties which has been injurious to the Museum? The Museum is, I consider, very imperfectly arranged in every way. The specimens of natural history are very indifferently arranged, particularly in many of the lower branches of zoology and conchology, as well as many other branches that would be of the greatest interest to the public; for instance, there is no collection to illustrate the natural history of the Fauna of Australia in the lower branches.
2953. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have the trustees never interfered to remonstrate with or direct him? Yes, I have offered myself —
2954. I am speaking of the Board as a body? I do not think they have, because there is the invariable answer that he has not the means at his disposal, which is too often used I am afraid as an excuse.
2955. *Chairman.*] Have the trustees complained of the want of sufficient funds? Yes, they are always scrippled for means.
2956. Have they found any unwillingness on the part of the Executive to recommend to Parliament appropriations for the Museum? Yes, we have invariably recommended them to place more money on the Estimates for the purposes of the Museum.
2957. Have you named the sums which you thought necessary? Yes.
2958. And the Government have taken no notice? Not the slightest.
2959. Have you had an impression that the Government has not had much confidence in the management? No, I do not think it is that. There has not been the interest taken in the Museum, as a public institution, that there should be. I consider also that there has been a great mistake made in Mr. Krefft not giving lectures at the institution, as is really part of his duty. It was done by the late Mr. Pittard.

2960. *Mr. Macleay.*] A special agreement was made with Mr. Krefft that he was not to do so, in consideration of a lower salary? I was not aware of that.

2961. *Mr. Stewart.*] Mr. Krefft could not be more efficient without larger funds? Yes, he could.

2962. *Chairman.*] You do not think the funds have really been utilized efficiently? No, too much devoted to a few special branches of natural history. But in any case they are not sufficient. They are about the same now as they were before the new building was erected, and we have to manage the institution with the same money and the same number of servants as when we had only the smaller building.

2963. Do you think the new building suitable for the purpose? I do not.

2964. Do you think the columns are too large? I think the columns detract from the size, particularly of the specimens, and that they exclude the light and throw shade where it is undesirable. The new building would make a splendid public library, and is fitted for that, but it is not in my opinion fitted for a Museum. The cases are very much too high; you cannot see the specimens properly.

2965. *Mr. Stewart.*] Was the design of the hall submitted to the trustees before the work was carried out? I am not aware.

2966. *Chairman.*] Have you any suggestions to make with regard to the building? I think the light should be more subdued and better regulated; as it comes from the present windows it cannot be regulated sufficiently. The specimens would be destroyed on account of the quantity of light if the blinds were not kept drawn. I would like to see the building given up to the public library, and a new building erected on a portion of the paddock, which need not be at all of an expensive character.

2967. *Mr. Stewart.*] Are the trustees competent to say what sort of building would suit the purpose? Yes.

2968. And yet they did not interfere to prevent the erection of the present unsuitable one? I do not think they had the opportunity.

2969. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you have to say with respect to your former evidence? There is one other point which I am very anxious indeed to clear up. A question was put to me to this effect:—"Did Barnes ever speak to you on the subject of any indecent photographs having been done in the Museum?" To which I answered "Never." Barnes never informed me of the fact that indecent photographs were taken in the Museum; but when I was informed recently that they had been done, I thought it my duty to ask Barnes whether such was true, and he told me it was.

2970. *Mr. Macleay.*] Since this matter has been brought up? Yes, quite recently—about six or eight weeks ago.

2971. *Chairman.*] Since this inquiry has been commenced? No, before. I told Barnes that these matters had come to my knowledge, and that I hoped he would be ready to answer any charges if I brought the matter before the trustees. There is one more point which I wish to explain. It is about some figures I gave to the Museum. The question was as follows:—"Did you present some native dolls to the Museum?—I did present some images; I do not think they were dolls; I think they were more valuable than that. What were they?—I believe myself they were representatives of native deities. Do you consider them indecent?—No, I do not." I would like to make a statement to this effect. These figures are of much interest, being always made without mouths and without arms, exactly as Sturt found figures drawn in caves during his expedition. It was on that account I valued these figures very much, and had them placed in the institution.

2972. *Mr. Macleay.*] You said just now that you had, after some consideration, come to the opinion that some questions which were asked you when you gave evidence here before were questions which perhaps you should answer, with a view to the benefit of the institution of which you are a trustee? I do; I have thought over it, and I think it my duty to answer the questions.

2973. Those questions referred to Mr. Krefft's habits of sobriety? Yes.

2974. What have you to say in that matter? I say this,—that I have seen Mr. Krefft quite under the influence of liquor twice in the institution, and during the last two years he certainly has been, to my mind, indulging more liberally than he should. He has become irritable, excitable, sarcastic—I say sarcastic because he is jeering not only at many things which are presented, but at the acts of the trustees, and at the trustees themselves.

2975. *Mr. Stewart.*] Under what circumstances did you make these observations? What observations?

2976. As to Mr. Krefft's irritability? I have been at the Museum many times, and have heard Mr. Krefft bawling out at the very top of his voice, speaking to the servants more as if he were talking to a bullock or a dog than a man.

2977. *Mr. Macleay.*] You say you have twice seen him intoxicated? I have.

2978. Is that lately? No, about two years ago.

2979. Both occasions? Yes, within three or four months of each other.

2980. Have you had reason to believe that he has been rather intemperate in his habits? I have. To my mind he is always in a beery state—I cannot express it in any other way—a man that is evidently taking more than is good for him.

2981. Have you had any conversation with him on the subject? I have. On the first occasion I saw him so, I remonstrated with him, and I was very sorry indeed, for the poor fellow began to cry like a child; and I advised him, if anything of the sort occurred again, to keep to his own private room.

2982. *Mr. Stewart.*] You have not brought it under the notice of the trustees? I have not.

2983. *Mr. Macleay.*] The other day when you were examined here, you said, in the course of some observations you were making with reference to a sun-fish you sent to the Museum, that you had been charged with the cost of some tubs bought at Lassetter's? Yes.

2984. Was that account handed in? Yes, Mr. Krefft's letter and Mr. Lassetter's duplicate account.

2985. You believe the tubs which were got after the fish was destroyed were the tubs that you were charged with? Yes; they were exactly the same price as the tubs and buckets mentioned in Mr. Krefft's letter.

2986. Did you not on one occasion send one or more valuable fishes to the Museum, which were given to you by a Mr. Wood? Yes, I took to the Museum a beautiful jar of fishes from Queensland, and I asked Mr. Krefft if any of them would be of value for the Museum; he took out one which he said was certainly a new fish, and several—I think four—others of a different kind, of which he said he had only indifferent specimens; and he took out two other fish also. Those specimens I handed over to him for the Museum as a donation from Mr. Wood. Not having received any acknowledgment of them I asked Mr. Krefft why he had not sent me the usual intimation of thanks from the trustees for Mr. Wood, and he told me that he thought they were more valuable at Home than here, and he had therefore sent them Home to his friend, Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum.

2987.

J. C. Cox,  
Esq., M.D.

31 Mar., 1874.

- C. J. Cox,  
Esq., M.D.  
31 Mar., 1874.
2987. When was this? It is over six months ago.
2988. Did you object to his giving away the property of the Museum in that way? Yes, I told him I thought I would never give another specimen to the Museum again.
2989. *Mr. Stewart.*] To whom did you make the objection—to Mr. Krefft, or to the trustees? To Mr. Krefft.
2990. Not to the trustees? No.
2991. Did you bring the matter under the notice of the trustees at all? No.
2992. *Mr. Macleay.*] He said they would be more valuable at Home? Yes, he said they would be described and figured there.
2993. Do the trustees allow the Curator of the Museum to make donations or exchanges of Museum property without their knowledge? No, they do not.
2994. Was this matter brought before the exchange committee? No, it was never even entered as a donation.
2995. Are you aware whether Dr. Gunther described these fishes? I am not aware.
2996. Have you ever observed in the proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1869 the acknowledgment of a valuable donation of birds from Mr. Krefft, by Mr. Selater, the Secretary of the Society? I have.
2997. These were about thirty valuable birds, collected by the captain of the yacht "Chance," at the Solomon Islands, and sent Home by Mr. Krefft? Yes.
2998. Do you know anything about that matter? Yes, I remember Captain Macgregor coming in here with the "Chance," and I remember going on board and getting some specimens of shells from him; he sent me word that he had some for me, and I went on board. He told me he had two cans full of birds for the Museum, and would be glad if I would let them know if I saw any of the officials. I told Mr. Krefft Captain Macgregor had them, and asked him to send for them. I went a couple of days after to the Museum and asked Mr. Krefft if he had them, and I saw the two cans in the Board-room. I asked him if he had examined them, and he said, "No; we will have a look at them now." One of the birds he pulled out was a black and yellow bird, figured in the publication you have in your hand; and he said when he saw it, "By Jove! Here is a beautiful new thing." The cans were quite full. I knew nothing more of them till my attention was drawn recently to that publication of the Zoological Society.
2999. Did Captain Macgregor present these things to the Museum? Captain Macgregor told me they were for the Museum. They were in the Museum cans, and I saw them in the Museum Board-room. I asked Captain Macgregor afterwards if he had been settled with for the birds, and he said no, and I promised him I would speak to Mr. Krefft about it.
3000. It was not a donation—he expected to get some payment? Yes, he expected payment.
3001. But the cans and spirits had been furnished by the Museum? They were the Museum cans.
3002. Do you know anything further about it? I asked Captain Macgregor subsequently if he had got settled with about his specimens for the Museum, and he told me he had.
3003. You have been a pretty regular attendant at the Board meetings? Yes.
3004. Do you remember a cheque for Captain Macgregor being amongst those signed by the Board? I do not.
3005. Did Captain Macgregor ever tell you he was going to send the birds to Mr. Krefft in order that they might be sent to Mr. Buttrey, of Bristol? No, he did not; he told me they were for the Museum, and asked me, if I saw any of the officials, to tell them to send for them. I do not think it likely that, being in the Museum cans, they would be sent to the Museum to be forwarded to England.
3006. At all events, Mr. Selater accepts them as a donation from Mr. Krefft himself? Yes.
3007. Did you see them all taken out of the cans? I saw a great number—a beautiful lot of birds.
3008. Did Mr. Krefft put any value upon them at the time? Yes; I asked him, and he told me they were worth about £6; he did not exactly say they were worth that amount, but he thought about £6 would be enough to give for them.
3009. Have you heard of a sale of two cases of natural curiosities, *per* "Agnes Edgell," 28 October, 1873, addressed to the trustees of the Australian Museum, which took place at the Queen's warehouse on the 25th March, 1874? Yes. I have been informed of these facts—that there was a sale of two cases of specimens of natural history at the Queen's Warehouse, on the 25th March—that these cases were addressed to Messrs. Bennett and Macleay, Trustees of the Australian Museum—that their value, according to the catalogue inside the cases, was £98 2s.—that there were about £70 worth of shells, and £28 worth of insects, crabs, corals, and other specimens of natural history—and that these were sold and bought by a dealer on the Circular Quay, of the name of Khoff, for £15 10s.
3010. Has not Mr. Hargraves got them now? Yes, I have since ascertained that Mr. Hargraves purchased them from Mr. Khoff, and considers them a very valuable collection of specimens.
3011. This collection has been six months in the Country? Yes.
3012. Have you, as a trustee, ever heard of such cases being sent out for the Museum? I was never aware that there were two cases sent out. I remarked that some feeling was exhibited towards Monsieur Robilliard, the gentleman who sent them out from the Mauritius, but I certainly cannot recall to mind anything connected with these cases.
3013. *Mr. Stewart.*] Had the trustees never heard of the arrival of these cases? Not to my knowledge.
3014. Nor Mr. Krefft? That I do not know.
3015. If they were addressed to two of the trustees, surely they must have heard of the circumstance? It is possible the matter might have been reported to the trustees. But what I think should be taken notice of is the fact that these specimens, if they were not received by the trustees, should certainly have been preserved and sent back to the gentleman who sent them out.
3016. If I understand rightly, they never reached the Museum—if I understand the case rightly, they were addressed to two of the trustees, who seemed never to have claimed them or got word of their arrival? That I do not know. There has been no Board meeting, since I heard of this matter, at which I could find out. This has only come to our knowledge within the last week.
3017. *Mr. Macleay.*] Have you any reason to believe Mr. Krefft had notice of the arrival of these cases when they did arrive? I have; because one of the trustees has since told me that he remembers the matter being mentioned at the Board, and, as far as he could remember, Mr. Krefft was ordered to write to M. Robilliard and return them.
3018. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you remember who that trustee was? Mr. Scott. He told me of it. He is in the other room.

3019. *Mr. Macleay.*] You say these cases were addressed to two of the trustees, Dr. Bennett and myself? C. J. Cox,  
Esq., M.D.  
Yes.
3020. Do you know whether Dr. Bennett ever heard of their arrival? I do not.
3021. You have referred to some fish and some birds, intended for the Museum, which were sent Home by Mr. Krefft as coming from himself to Dr. Gunther and Mr. Sclater, of the British Museum. Do you know, or have you heard, of any other cases of a similar kind? You will see frequently, in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, accounts of donations to the British Museum by Mr. Krefft. In 1868, for instance, there is an account of species of batrachians added to the British Museum by Dr. Gunther, and in this donation list alone Mr. Krefft's name occurs nine times. 31 Mar., 1874.
3022. *Mr. Stewart.*] Are the donations entered as coming from the Australian Museum? No; from Mr. Krefft. Writing, in 1863, to the Zoological Society of London, Mr. Krefft says—"My collection at the International Exhibition contained five new species of two new genera (of batrachians). Five other species, as yet undescribed, I have forwarded to Dr. Gunther."
3023. Have you called the attention of the trustees to these donations by Mr. Krefft? No, I have not.
3024. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of any instance in which the trustees have authorized such donations as these? There have been many exchanges authorized by the trustees of the Museum, but these are mentioned as Mr. Krefft's.
3025. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you reason to suppose that these donations of Mr. Krefft were taken out of the Australian Museum? I cannot tell.
3026. Whether they have ever been in the collection of the Australian Museum you do not know? I do not.
3027. *Mr. Macleay.*] In the case of the Solomon Island birds I suppose you do know? Yes; I saw them in the Museum.

Alexander Walker Scott, Esq., called in and examined:—

3028. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees of the Sydney Museum? I am. A. W. Scott,  
Esq.
3029. And you have been so for some years? Yes.
3030. I believe you retired on one occasion? I did.
3031. How long did the vacancy remain open in that case? The vacancy was not kept open by the trustees expressly for me, that I am aware of. I will put in the letters which were written to me on that occasion, if you will allow me. (*Letters handed in and read. See Appendix B 1 and B 2.*) 31 Mar., 1874.
3032. Do you know when the trustees were informed of your resignation? I am not aware; I know nothing about it beyond that letter.
3033. *Mr. Macleay.*] Do you know whether there was any one elected in the meantime—whether the vacancy was kept open during these fourteen months? I really cannot say; I never heard that the vacancy had been filled up.
3034. You never heard there had been a vacancy for that length of time? No; I do not know whether there was one or not, but I believe Mr. Krefft has stated that the vacancy was not filled up.
3035. *Chairman.*] How long have you been a trustee? This last time from 1867, and previously for a year or two.
3036. You have taken a lively interest in the Museum for some years? I have.
3037. Have you been in the habit of attending the trustees' meetings? Yes. I am one of the most regular attendants at the meetings. I believe Dr. Bennett and myself have attended most regularly.
3038. What is your opinion of Mr. Krefft's capacity for the position he holds? There have been certain charges made against me by Mr. Krefft, and I would feel much indebted to you, if it does not interfere with your examination, if you would allow me to clear these off first, because, until that is done, the evidence I may now give may be looked upon with some suspicion. I have written out a statement, as regards the first charge referred to in questions 141, 142, 143, and 144, about the storing of some furniture. There is a deeper meaning \* in the answers to these questions than any of you may probably conceive. The furniture alluded to was a cabinet of shells and some cases that I sent to the Museum for Mr. Krefft to take care of, when I was not a trustee, but during the interval between my secession and my re-election. (*The witness then read the following statement*):—

"Cabinet of Shells.

- "1. Being much embarrassed in pecuniary matters in the earlier part of 1866, and desirous of avoiding the sequestration of my estates, I sought and obtained the advice of the late Mr. T. Icton.
- "2. Acting wholly under such advice, I advertised, in the *Maitland Mercury*, for sale, my piano, books, book-case, &c., but found no purchaser. I then disposed privately of articles of small value, such as a horse, a farming implement, &c., &c., and among these a cabinet of shells.
- "3. The moneys obtained by such sales were at once paid to Mr. Icton, to be equitably distributed among my creditors.
- "4. The larger items, such as hay, &c., were shipped to Sydney, to the care of Mr. Icton.
- "5. The only article amongst my household effects I was desirous of retaining was the cabinet of shells, for many of the specimens were collected by my parents, and consequently had been in the family for very many years.
- "6. By the advice of Mr. Icton I had the shells valued, with which valuation he was satisfied.
- "7. I then asked Mr. Krefft to purchase and store them on my account, and gave him the money, which he paid over to Mr. Icton, as agreed upon.
- "8. The shells being fragile and readily damaged, I sought the protection of the Museum for a very short time, until I had a place of my own—at that time not being a trustee.
- "9. To raise the small amounts required for the necessaries of life, to pay for the passage to Sydney, and to provide the £10 (the value of the shells aforesaid—the only purchase made on my account), I had to look to the small fees I received as Commissioner of Lands Titles, advances made to me by relations and friends, and an allowance of £3 per week, arranged by Mr. Icton.
- "10. Every other item, to the minutest detail, was entered in my schedule of effects.

"11.

\* Revised:—In the questions as now put.

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" 11. The shells were of many species, but all of well-known kinds, and the cabinet, of cedar, was made by Mr. Roberts, in 1831, both of which, if sold even under favourable circumstances, could not have realized more than 50 per cent. over the valuation.

" 12. Neither my daughters or myself have a weakness for conchology, which is clearly exemplified by many of the shells remaining still in the cases as they arrived from Ash Island, in 1866; many are huddled together in the drawers of the cabinet, and but few properly arranged for view—so that their intrinsic value, other than the reminiscence, was not even thought of.

" 13. In all probability, ere long, these shells, together with collections in other branches of natural history, will be presented to some one of our public institutions, possibly the University, where a valuable marble bust of my father, by the late Mr. Behnes, given by my brothers and myself, is already deposited.

" 14. In conclusion, the whole of my furniture, books, pictures, and other personal effects were given me by my creditors, and had I waited but a couple of months I should have had the cabinet of shells included in the gift; but my friends and myself were anxious to avoid the sequestering my property, and which, at the time, I had every hope of accomplishing.

In looking over my papers I find this little memo. [*produced*] which I declare positively was written four or five years ago. I find here how I paid my passage and the freight of these things, amounting altogether to £7 15s. This sum was met by some drawings made by my daughter, Miss Scott, for Mr. Edward Ramsay, amounting to £16, leaving me a small balance. I have also made a note that when my son-in-law died I was anxious to bring my daughter down from the Darling River, and I applied to Mr. Richard Jones, who offered to assist me with a loan of £50 to accomplish that object. That shows that I had saved nothing of my property. The next charge against me is about my daughters being employed to lithograph fossil bones for the Museum, for which my daughters were paid £90. I simply wish to say that it was at Mr. Krefft's own instance my daughters were employed, because he had himself employed them on similar work for his book on Snakes, and I believe everybody will acknowledge that the work was well done. The illustrations for Dr. Cox's Catalogue of Shells were also drawn and coloured by my daughters [*publications produced*]; so that you will see they were at any rate fit for the work they undertook. At a Board meeting—I forget the date—Mr. Krefft, as secretary, proposed to the trustees that the catalogue of fossil organic remains should be illustrated, and that my daughters should have the work, whereupon I rose in my place and said to the trustees, of whom a good number were present, that as the Miss Scott and Mrs. Forde mentioned were my daughters, and I myself being a trustee, I wished they would deliberate in my absence before they gave the order to my daughters, who were earning money to assist me in household expenses. I then retired from the Board, and the trustees after having deliberated, called me back, and told me they saw not the slightest objection to employing my daughters to do this work. This lithographing was carried on by them for upwards of fifteen months, nearly occupying both of them for that time, and they got from the Museum £90, or at the rate of about £40 a year each for very hard work. That is not being overpaid, gentlemen. Mr. Krefft says likewise that he could have got these lithographs as well and more cheaply done. I myself employed Mr. Gill, when he was here, and Mr. Thomas, to lithograph two or three plates of Australian Lepidoptera for me, and their charges ranged from £6 to £7 10s. per plate; and they refused to do more, for it did not pay them. So that I do not see how Mr. Krefft could have got the work done at a cheaper rate, nor anything like so well. I have spoken before as to the allegation that the appointment of trustee was kept open for me; I cannot say whether it was or not; but if it was I certainly consider it a great honor. I may mention that at the same time I resigned my place in the Legislative Council, and also my place as President of the Victoria Club, as well as my position as President of the Entomological Society. The first, of course, was accepted; but the members of the Victoria Club for some time refused to accept my resignation, but being persuaded that I could not keep it up, they met, and, though it was contrary to their rules, elected me an honorary member of their institution. The Entomological Society also would not accept my resignation, and I have been President of that private Society from that day to this. I am also charged with having had done in the Museum some photographs and measurements for a book I wrote on Seals and Whales. That book I wrote at the request of the Council of Education, and it occupied my time for eighteen months or two years, and gave me, of course, a great deal of trouble. The Council of Education took a thousand copies from me at 1s. 6d. each, and when I had paid Mr. Richards, the Government Printer's, charges upon it, it left me a balance of about £18, after nearly two years' labour. As regards the photographs, I paid Mr. Victor Prout £1 5s. each for every one of these. (*Book produced, and plates exhibited.*) Only a few of these were done at the Museum, by Mr. Victor Prout's own assistant, and not by Mr. Krefft's photographer. The great majority of the photographs were taken by Mr. Prout from live animals, the property of Mr. Parkes. The stuffed specimens from which they were taken were in the Museum. With respect to the measurements of whales, some of these Mr. Krefft did have taken for me, but the whole time occupied was perhaps two or three days. It is common for every institution, whether private or public, to give every assistance to anybody publishing a scientific work, particularly when it is for the purpose of public education. As to the photographs of whales and teeth of other mammals in the book produced, a good many of them had been taken by Mr. Krefft for his own use, which he sent Home for distribution or for publication in the proceedings of the Zoological Society. He takes them during the year by hundreds or thousands you may say; you will see them twisted up lying about. Seeing them I asked for some of them, which he gave me. These were all just tossing about in the Museum, copies having been previously sent Home to the British Museum and other Societies. Therefore, the charge that I, as a trustee, have employed the people in the Museum to photograph for my private use breaks down. I can show you the measurements I took. In conclusion, I may say I have over and over again given to the Museum specimens of natural history. Here is a list of things that I have at one donation given, when Mr. Wall was Curator. (*See Appendix B 3.*) I began then, before I was a trustee, and I have given numbers of things since, as Mr. Krefft's own letters will show. Here are some of the measurements I took at the Museum, with the assistance of Henry Barnes. (*Produced.*) I drew out the form before I went to the Museum, and merely filled in the figures.

3039. *Mr. Macleay.*] I suppose you would have expected just the same assistance if you were a stranger and not a trustee? Precisely. I could go to any collection, whether private or public, and get the same assistance; it is never refused, in fact.

3040. *Chairman.*] I think your daughters were for many years in the habit of making presents to the Museum? Yes. For instance, when my son-in-law, Mr. Forde, went to the Darling, he was supplied with a can from the Museum, with spirits which, being damaged, he had to leave behind; so he had to purchase spirits at his own expense and collected specimens on the Darling; and, when he died, Mrs. Forde, in order that these specimens should be brought to Sydney, left some portion of her own luggage behind.

3041. She is rather an enthusiast in collecting specimens of natural history? Yes. Here is the first review of my work from England. It is in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, of last January, and the article is written by Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, a gentleman who from 1850 to the present time has been continuously and persistently writing upon seals and whales, and has published large catalogues of these animals belonging to the British Museum. Independently of that, Dr. Gray is looked upon as an authority all over the world on this very difficult branch on which I have written for the use of schools; and this is Dr. Gray's summing up as regards my book:—"This work is far more than its title and cheap price would lead one to expect. It is a scientific and popular account of all known seals, whales, and dolphins, far more complete than any English or Continental work that I am acquainted with. The catalogues of the British Museum are the basis of the work as far as regards recent species; the observations on the history and habits of these animals are very well compiled; and we look forward to the continuation of the work with great pleasure." I think Dr. Gray could hardly have spoken of the work in better terms, particularly as I differed from him very materially in the whole course of the work.

A. W. Scott,  
Esq.  
31 Mar., 1874.

WEDNESDAY, 1 APRIL, 1874.

Present:—

MR. CUNNEEN,  
MR. LUCAS,

MR. MACLEAY,  
MR. STEWART.

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Walker Scott, Esq., called in and further examined:—

3042. *Chairman.*] I think you have been pretty regular in your attendance at the meetings of the Museum trustees? I have.

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3043. Do you think the system of management by trustees is a good one? I think the system of management by trustees would be an excellent one, provided the numbers were reduced. I think twenty-four trustees, the present number, are far too many. The elected trustees are only bound to attend once in six months, and the attendance is very irregular on that account.

3044. Do you think that if the Board consisted of a small number of scientific men they could be got to attend more regularly? Yes. I think a Board, consisting of the Minister for Education and three or five trustees, would be a good Board of management,—the Curator not to be a trustee.

3045. Do you think it desirable to have a committee to direct the Curator as to the exchange and purchase of curiosities? No question of it. I would not interfere with what may be termed his active management; but the present investigation shows, I think, clearly, that the Curator ought to be under some control. I think also there should be a secretary to keep the books.

3046. Are no books now kept in the Museum? They are kept in a most disgraceful way. There is a minute-book, but all the minutes are unquestionably tricked out according to the Curator's own ideas, and not always in accordance with those of the trustees.

3047. Who takes the minutes? The Curator, who also acts as secretary.

3048. You think there should be some new arrangement under which some person should take proper minutes? No question of it; as in the British and every other Museum.

3049. How are the accounts kept? Merely on sheets of paper, on which the debtor and creditor side are simply entered, and after they are allowed and passed they are put in some pigeon-hole. There is no ledger kept, and if you ask the Curator for back accounts his excuse is that they are not handy—that they are upstairs, or downstairs, or somewhere else.

3050. Do you think the building is a suitable one for a Museum? Decidedly not.

3051. In what respect is it unsuitable? In every respect. I am talking of the new building—the internal portion of it. I do not believe that in its erection a single calculation was ever made as to the requirements for the exhibition of specimens of natural history.

3052. Do you mean that the building was not designed to afford the accommodation wanted? Not the accommodation alone, but the conditions for the proper exhibition of specimens in the various departments.

3053. Do you think the building could be improved? I do not think the present building could possibly be improved. The windows are all wrongly placed, and the rooms not of sufficient width. My idea of a suitable building is that it should be at least 50 feet wide, the roof supported by two central rows of slight pillars, ornamental if you choose to make them so, which would divide the span of the roof into three parts, to strengthen it; and then from the inner side of each row, going to the wall, there ought to be glass cases of at least 6 feet wide, leaving passages of about 6 feet between each of these projecting cases,—each of these passages having a window. These cases ought to be at least 15 feet long, leaving a central open space of about 20 feet. I have not given the exact proportions. By that means you would get an exhibiting surface, if I may so term it, of about three to one as compared with the present wall cases going along the sides of the building; and you would also see the specimens from the back and front, and from the sides. In a room of 120 feet long there would be nine of these projecting cases, two wall cases, and 6 feet spaces between.

3054. *Mr. Macleay.*] I understand you to mean that you would have windows on each side along the whole length of the building? Yes.

3055. And these projecting cases on each side? Yes.

3056. Taking up between them about 30 feet out of a total width of 50 feet? Yes.

3057. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is there any necessity for the pillars you speak of? You must support the roof above.

3058. If it could be supported without the pillars they would not be necessary? No.

3059. What is your opinion of the pillars in the present building? I do not know what they are designed for at all.

3060. Does it not appear as though they were placed there to obstruct the light? I think there is plenty of light.

3061. In the present building? Yes. If there were galleries round it it would be dark—one side in particular; but at present there is light enough, I think.

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3062. *Mr. Macleay.*] On the top of the cases you have recommended, projecting 15 feet, you would have a gallery—would you have windows for the gallery too? Yes; exactly on the same principle—one over the other—only shorter.

3063. The cases from each window running out in the same way, but not so far? Exactly. I have not formed this opinion from Museums in England, or elsewhere, because they are old buildings which have from time to time been added to—not built for the purpose. We have plenty of room; and the kind of building I would recommend would be inexpensive—simple brickwork—so that in comparison with the accommodation afforded, the difference in the price of the cases I have referred to would be saved in the lower cost of the building.

3064. *Chairman.*] What would you do with the present building? It would do better for a public library, but still it would be very incomplete even for that. It is a great deal more suited for a library than for a Museum.

3065. Mr. Krefft must often come under your observation as Curator of the Museum? Yes, very often.

3066. Have you noticed that he is zealous in the performance of his duties? I notice latterly that he is anything but zealous as regards obtaining specimens, and as regards his manner towards donors of gifts. I believe gifts to the Museum have greatly ceased, and are now very trifling compared with what they used to be.

3067. To what do you attribute that? I had a personal friend, for instance, who at great trouble and expense brought down specimens from the north, and Mr. Krefft, in his boisterous, rude manner, sneered at him for bringing down, as he said, common things; so much so that my friend said he would never give anything to the Museum again.

3068. Is it not the practice to bring these matters under the notice of the Board? No, not as to the manner of receiving donations.

3069. Is it not the practice to acknowledge donations? Yes.

3070. Who acknowledges them? Mr. Krefft, the Curator, reads a list of donations to the trustees at the Board meeting.

3071. Does he accept or reject them at his discretion? That is another question; many donations never come before the Board. The chairman for the time being acknowledges the receipt of those that do, and thanks the donor by a printed letter.

3072. Mr. Krefft is brought into contact with the donors in the first instance? Yes.

3073. You think he has been rude to donors? Yes, I am certain of it.

3074. And that has tended to discourage donors from sending specimens? Yes. I heard a gentleman—a comparatively uneducated man—say the other day that he had ceased to give specimens, because it was of no use giving to any establishment where they were “distracted”; he meant abstracted or lost.

3075. Have you noticed any falling off on the part of Mr. Krefft in his desire to get specimens, or to forward the interests of the Museum? I have only noticed that the specimens set up for exhibition from time to time are becoming less in number than they used to be.

3076. Have you met with more than one party who has complained of rude treatment on the part of Mr. Krefft? Yes, half a dozen of them. There is one gentleman who is absent now, but who would otherwise have been here to give evidence.

3077. *Mr. Macleay.*] Who is that? Mr. Edward Ramsay.

3078. *Chairman.*] Is Mr. Krefft a person of steady habits? I have not associated with Mr. Krefft intimately for six or seven years; but during my previous association with him I never knew him to be tipsy.

3079. Do you think he understands his profession? He is a clever man; but what he does know he has nearly all learnt at the Museum.

3080. Could you suggest any improved mode of getting specimens, whether by purchase or by donations? I do not know whether I am right in my supposition as to the meaning of your question; but I think the resources of the institution might be better husbanded, so as to leave a large proportion of them available for securing specimens. I find that the various salaries at present paid amount to £1,283 16s., and that the cash received from the Government, to carry on the establishment, is £1,700, which leaves a balance of £416 4s. for other purposes, such as buying chemicals and sundries required, and that after these things are paid for, about £20 or £30 remain for the purchase of specimens, so I think Mr. Krefft says in his evidence. I used to look over the accounts, and I found much to complain of, as to the great waste and carelessness of Mr. Krefft in purchasing and using various articles. It was so great that I complained over and over again, until in many small items he reduced the expenditure considerably; but now, I understand, he has gone back to his stereotyped edition, if I may so call it, of the accounts, making the debtor and creditor side come within a few pounds, just the same as ever. Now I will mention that with regard to the *Ceratodus forsteri*, which was a particular hobby of Mr. Krefft's, and of which of course he very naturally and justly felt proud, he never applied to the Government for assistance; but the trustees sent Mr. Masters to Queensland in order to collect specimens of this fish. I find by the account current in my hand that the total expenditure for this purpose amounted to £270 3s. 2d. Of this I never could get any detailed account from Mr. Krefft, and I therefore supply the items from information I have picked up at various times. Mr. Masters' salary during his absence, at £200 a year, amounted to £98 12s. 7d.; Mr. Masters' account current for trip of 180 days, £128 14s. 2d.; sundries supplied by Mr. Krefft to Mr. Masters, £3 16s. 5d.; a new gun, £12; other sundries, supplied by the Curator, which I estimate at £15; and two new sieves, for dragging the water—one a large one, and the other a small one—of which I do not know the cost, but I have estimated them at about £12. By this account, deducting Mr. Masters' salary, £98 12s. 6d., paid by the Government from the sum total, I find that the *Ceratodus forsteri* has cost the Museum £172 for collecting, out of the £416, the balance of the money remaining after paying salaries, out of the money supplied to the institution by the Government; and yet this additional expenditure was not missed from the other claims of the institution. This shows clearly that instead of having £20 or £30, with care we ought to have from £150 to £200 annually for the purchase of specimens.

3081. Do you think that a sufficient sum to purchase specimens? No, decidedly not; but still we could make a very respectable show with that amount.

3082. If more judgment was exercised in the purchase of specimens? No. If more judgment was exercised in the expenditure of money on other things, such as chemicals, stationery, postage stamps, &c., we could save at least £150 a year out of our balance of £416, with which to purchase specimens or to carry out other objects of the Museum, instead of the £20 or £30 which Mr. Krefft says is available now.

3083. Do you think the Government endowment should be increased, with a view to enable the trustees better to carry out the objects of the institution? The Government has been very liberal. We have seldom made any application to the Government that has not been granted, particularly of late years. For instance, £500 were given for additional cases, when we first occupied the new building.

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3084. Do you think more hands are employed in the Museum than are required? No; on the contrary, I think they require to be added to. If the establishment undergoes a constitutional change there ought decidedly to be a secretary appointed.

3085. There are not more workmen on the establishment than are required? No, certainly not; but their time is greatly frittered away.

3086. You think we should keep the present staff, and have a secretary in addition? Yes. One of the duties of the secretary should be to keep a stock-book. Our collection is getting very valuable, and without a stock-book we never know what we have, or what goes in or what goes out. No business man can know the state of his affairs without keeping a proper stock-book. We do not know what comes in or what goes out. Hundreds of specimens that I can see no record of now have disappeared since my election as trustee.

3087. Is it not important to keep an account of the exchanges? Yes, that would be part of the stock-book.

3088. The stock-book would show what you have on hand, and the claims you have on others for exchanges? Yes. We wished at one time to see if we could insure the Museum property, and the insurance officers appeared to be quite ready to do it if we could render an account in case of fire; but we found ourselves unable to do so from the absence of a stock-book. I never was in any public institution or private establishment where the books are kept in such a disgraceful manner.

3089. *Mr. Stewart.*] Has no stock-book ever been kept? No.

3090. No exchange-book? There is an exchange-book, but the curator never brings it up.

3091. There is no record except the catalogue? We have no catalogue, except one. Mr. Krefft says he has no time to make catalogues; and yet we know the long discussions he enters into in the newspapers with Mr. Holt, Dr. Morris, and others, about indifferent things. We know he occupies his time as a paid writer for the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

3092. *Mr. Macleay.*] You mean the *Sydney Mail*? I mean that he is paid by the proprietors of the *Herald*; and I also know he has been paid by the Council of Education for writing that little account of the Mammalia.

3093. *Mr. Stewart.*] Has Mr. Krefft ever been desired by the trustees to make a catalogue? Yes.

3094. And he alleges he has no time? Yes. Instead of attending to his duty he is constantly doing other writings; and even to a paper like *Sydney Punch* he is a contributor, and always in a strain running down the trustees, and always perverting the truth. The *Sydney Punch* is here if you want to see it. (*Paper produced.*) In the article I point out to you he begins with a falsehood and he ends with one.

3095. *Mr. Lucas.*] Are you aware that Mr. Krefft is the author of this paragraph? I am perfectly aware that he is either the author or has furnished nearly every word that appears there.

3096. *Chairman.*] Do you refer to one particular issue, or to continuous numbers? I do not take in *Punch*, but this number was handed to me.

3097. What is the date? 6th February, 1874. It commences by referring to this "jolly old Teuton," against whom such a fuss was made by the trustees of the Museum, because he reported the gold robbery to the Police instead of to them, and that the trustees abused him for so doing; whereas the trustees all said in my presence that he acted very properly in first apprising the police, but that after that he surely ought to have let the trustees know, and not allow them to pick up their knowledge of the robbery in the streets.

3098. May not this contribution have been written by some friend of Mr. Krefft's, and not by Mr. Krefft himself? It may have been; but it is the old story over and over again. I will not say it is his own composition word for word, but I think it is.

3099. You think he inspired it? No doubt of it. With reference to the endowment, I should say that an endowment of £2,000 a year would be ample, with the exception of any occasional demand that might be made for any extra requirements, such as additional cases.

3100. *Mr. Stewart.*] If there is such extravagance in disbursing the £1,500 or £1,600 you have now, what guarantee have the Government that you would make any better use of the £2,000? By altering the whole system of government—reducing the number of trustees and appointing a secretary. Allow me to remark that we do not exactly require scientific men for trustees; we require good sound common-sense business men more than scientific men.

3101. *Mr. Lucas.*] How would you appoint the trustees? At first they should be appointed by the Government, but afterwards I should prefer election.

3102. Do you think the Curator should be one of the trustees? No, certainly not, but he should be on the Board.

3103. Would you make him chairman of the Board? No, I would make the Minister of Education chairman.

3104. And when he is absent —? One of the other trustees could act. As I have said before, there should be three or five, and they should meet about once a week to be efficient.

3105. You would have proper minutes taken? Yes, I would have a secretary, who should take full and correct minutes. There are minutes taken now, but I mean to say they are garbled.

3106. *Mr. Macleay.*] Were you present at the last meeting of the trustees at the beginning of last month? Yes.

3107. Do you recollect Captain Onslow bringing an officer of police to the meeting? Yes.

3108. Do you recollect some photographs being given up to him? Yes.

3109. And in the meantime these were examined by the trustees present? Yes.

3110. Have you observed that in Mr. Krefft's evidence he says the majority of the trustees examined these photographs and declared that they were not indecent? Yes.

3111. Is that true? Certainly not. It is like the minutes that are kept in our book—it is a perversion of the truth. No doubt this is the paragraph you refer to:—"Note on revision:—When this question was put I did not know what kind of photographs were referred to. The photos subsequently produced by Barnes were only copies of photographs representing nude and draped women. One was from a picture. The trustees examined them, and the majority came to the conclusion that they were not indecent."

- A. W. Scott, Esq.  
1 April, 1874.
- But Mr. Krefft says "one was from a picture." That was the indecent one, and there was not a single trustee who did not say it was indecent; and the only one who said he had seen worse even at Pompeii was Dr. Bennett. Nothing more grossly indecent could possibly be.
3112. *Mr. Stewart.*] These photographs were not exhibited to the public? No, but the Museum photographer was employed with Museum materials to make these indecent photographs. It is hardly proper for a Curator to employ his men to make these indecent photographs.
3113. *Mr. Macleay.*] I believe you are the only one of the trustees who can give us some account of the circumstances under which Mr. Tost was dismissed from the Museum. Will you state them? At a meeting of the Board Mr. Krefft charged Tost with some offences, and Mr. Tost immediately put in a counter-charge against Mr. Krefft. The trustees then appointed a committee to inquire, which committee consisted of Dr. Bennett, the late Dr. Macfarlane, and myself.
3114. *Mr. Stewart.*] About what time was this? I have a copy of the report here, but the only date upon it is 3rd June—the year is not mentioned.
3115. *Mr. Macleay.*] It is given in evidence that it was about six years ago? I think it is five years ago at least. This is a copy of the report made after investigation by the committee I have named:—

*" Australian Museum.*

Your Committee, appointed at the monthly meeting of the 3rd June, to investigate the charge made by the Curator against Charles Tost, a carpenter employed in the Museum, for having—

- 1st. Obtained various articles of ironmongery without the pass-book, such being against express written orders; and for having appropriated the articles, so obtained and paid for by the trustees, to his own use and benefit. And—
- 2nd. Making certain valuable articles of furniture for sale, and other purposes unconnected with the Museum, with the Museum timber, and in the Museum working hours;—

Also, to inquire into the counter-charge preferred by Charles Tost against the Curator, for having—

- 1st. Permitted for a considerable time the two other carpenters engaged by the trustees to make furniture and picture-frames for their own benefit, out of materials belonging to, and during the working hours of, the Museum. And—
- 2nd. Employed him (Tost) and the other carpenters to make furniture for his own private use during the Museum working hours and with the Museum materials, a list of which is enumerated in the charge,—

have to report,—

That they concur in the propriety of the dismissal of Charles Tost from the service of the trustees, but they cannot recommend the institution of any criminal prosecution, as they are of opinion that no conviction could be arrived at, arising from the laxity displayed in the general management of this establishment, amounting at times to tacit permission of the imputed wrong.

Your Committee, from the high respect they have hitherto entertained, have much pain in reflecting upon the conduct of the Curator, but they now feel it to be their duty to recommend the discharge of the carpenters employed in the Museum, feeling convinced, from the evidence adduced, that the cases, fittings, and other cabinetwork required for the Museum, would be better and more cheaply obtained by public tender; that the building and valuable collections would be less endangered by fire from shavings and other inflammable materials; and that the attention of the Curator and his assistants would thus be more confined to the legitimate objects of this institution."

We discovered during the inquiry that Tost had made furniture, and very excellent furniture too, of the Museum materials and in Museum time, and he acknowledged he had done so. He said at once,—“I have done so; but I have been here at work at all hours, and Mr. Krefft has been in and out and permitted me to do it.” That was the laxity we spoke of in the report. Those were Tost's own words, but he added much more strong language.

3116. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have not the trustees taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the same thing? Yes, we have ordered everything out, but it is of no use, Mr. Krefft gets them back again. There are so many trustees, and each elective one being only required to come once in six months, together with the *ex officio* trustees' irregular attendance, a few never appearing at all, that the consequence is that what has been passed at one Board meeting is often overturned at the next, because a different set of members attend. The minutes are put in such a way that nobody who was not present can understand what took place at the previous meeting, and Mr. Krefft never takes the trouble to explain.

3117. *Chairman.*] Are not the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed and signed by the chairman? Yes, but they are inaccurate. I have had to correct them over and over again.

3118. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have the trustees taken any steps to have better minutes kept? We have tried on several occasions. There has been considerable disagreement over it. I taxed Mr. Krefft with it, and he said, “How can you expect me to manage this large establishment—to go over all these specimens, and to keep these minute accounts that you require;—why it would take half a dozen secretaries.” But nevertheless, when, at a meeting we held before this Committee was appointed, I rose to give notice that I should move that a secretary should be appointed. Mr. Krefft said he did not want one—he had acted for thirteen years without one, and he could do the duties perfectly, and carry on his other duties also.

3119. *Mr. Macleay.*] Have you any recollection of the Curator mentioning at any meeting of the trustees that he had received two cases of specimens from the Mauritius lately from M. Robilliard? Yes, I believe the letter arrived here some eight or nine months ago, but I am only speaking from memory, for there are no records of these things at all—no copies of letters or anything else. As far as my memory serves me, Mr. Krefft, as our secretary, read a letter from a French gentleman at the Mauritius, to the effect that he (the French gentleman) finding himself straightened in circumstances, begged to send us his collection of shells which he had been nearly all his life collecting, and told the trustees the price. I think it was £80 or £90, and requested that they would remit him the money, naming the method by which he wished that remittance to be made. Mr. Krefft then stated that he had either seen the catalogue or examined some specimens, but that he considered the shells were not worth the money or anything like the money—that it was in fact trying to impose upon the trustees in a similar manner to that in which a man named Damon, of Plymouth, had already imposed upon them by some shells he had sent out at the recommendation of Sir William Denison.

3120. Did you see this letter? I did not read it, but I saw it in Mr. Krefft's hands and heard him read it. A. W. Scott, Esq.
3121. To whom was it addressed? I believe it was directed to Dr. Bennett and yourself, or to the trustees—I cannot say.
3122. Did you hear what became of the case? The trustees consulted about the matter, and on Mr. 1 April, 1874. Krefft's recommendation they declined to purchase, the specimens having been sent out without their consent or knowledge, and upon Mr. Krefft's statement that they were not worth the money. Independently of that the trustees had no funds for the purchase. They told Mr. Krefft to write and inform this gentleman of the result, that we could not purchase; but what Mr. Krefft did in the matter I do not know.
3123. Did you hear the result? I have heard that they were sold by public auction at the Queen's warehouse.
3124. When? Last October, I think. I only heard of it to-day from Mr. Hargraves in the street.
3125. Did the trustees tell Mr. Krefft he was to allow these cases to be sold by the Custom House officers? Certainly not. My impression was that they were to be returned through some agent of the French gentleman who had sent them, a merchant here, through whom the money was to have been remitted if they had been purchased.
3126. Did you ever see any correspondence which passed between Mr. Krefft and Professor Agassiz? I have not seen it, but I have heard of it.
3127. What have you heard? When Professor Agassiz sent for specimens of something here —
3128. *Ceratodus* was it? No; we sent him the *Ceratodus*, and he sent back some corals. Mr. Krefft was instructed to reply to that letter, but what Mr. Krefft wrote I cannot say. Of course the trustees were not likely to suggest to Mr. Krefft to write any offensive matter.
3129. Have you reason to believe that he did write any offensive matter? I have heard that Professor Smith, of our University, saw the letter exhibited by Professor Agassiz, for everybody to read, as being the only insulting letter he ever received from any public institution.
3130. *Mr. Lucas.*] Are there no copies of Mr. Krefft's letters? That is one of the things I have been complaining of—that there are no copies of any correspondence. We cannot tell what Mr. Krefft has written. No copies are kept. I suggested that we should have a post office box of our own, for the Curator has no right to open letters addressed to the trustees and reply to them without their instructions. He opened and read a letter from Mr. Parkes, appointing a time for certain of the trustees to meet him, but the meeting lapsed. Mr. Parkes then wrote a letter complaining of the discourtesy shown him by the trustees, which caused inquiry, and it turned out that we (the trustees) never saw this last letter Mr. Parkes wrote and directed to the trustees, nor the reply Mr. Krefft took upon himself to make, which was to the effect that he had himself attended, but the other trustees could not,—one of them, Dr. Cox, being engaged in an important medical case; whereas the fact was that Dr. Cox was waiting in the visitors' room at the Colonial Secretary's Office for Mr. Krefft, who never attended at all.
3131. What did the trustees do then? They could do nothing. I mentioned the matter to the Board, and lately again in the presence of Mr. Lloyd and the Attorney General.
3132. *Mr. Macleay.*] Did you see this letter of Mr. Krefft's to the Colonial Secretary? No.
3133. You have only heard it was to the effect you have stated? I was told that some gentleman had called at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and had seen it.
3134. Professor Agassiz sent out some cases containing coral, you say? I believe so.
3135. I suppose some statement was made about the coral? Mr. Krefft simply said that Professor Agassiz had sent out a paltry box of coral—things the Museum did not require—and that they had all arrived here in a broken state. He told me that himself.
3136. It is just as necessary for the Museum to have a good collection of corals as anything else? Yes.
3137. Is the Museum collection of corals perfect? No, very imperfect.
3138. You say that Professor Smith saw Mr. Krefft's letter to Professor Agassiz? A friend of mine told me that Dr. Smith had told him so, and he was perfectly willing that his (Dr. Smith's) name should be used. Mr. Krefft says in his evidence that he is not aware that there are trustees of the British Museum. Now here is a book published by Mr. Krefft himself, a catalogue of Mammalia, the title-page of which he has exactly adopted from similar catalogues from the British Museum, and he puts here as you will see "Printed by order of the Trustees," the same words appearing on the catalogue of the British Museum. That shows that there are trustees of the natural history department of the British Museum. All Dr. Gray's works have a similar announcement—"Printed by order of the trustees"—all of which Mr. Krefft has in the Museum library, and is continually referring to them.

FRIDAY, 10 APRIL, 1874.

Present:—

MR. COMBES, | MR. LUCAS,  
MR. MACLEAY.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Wallis, Esq., was called in and examined:—

3139. *Chairman.*] What is your name? William Wallis.
3140. What are you? I was formerly in business here as a contractor; but I have retired from business for some years.
3141. Had you anything to do with building the Australian Museum? I had not.
3142. You are acquainted with the building? I am pretty well acquainted with it. I never went through it for the purpose of examining particularly into its arrangements, with the exception only of one occasion recently. I have been through the building, and noticed it.
3143. We are speaking now of the new building? Yes.
3144. Do you consider it a good building? That is for the object for which it was intended?
3145. Yes. Do you consider that it is adapted to answer the purposes of a Museum? It might be more utilized if some matters were associated or connected with it.

W. Wallis,  
Esq.  
10 April, 1874.

- W. Wallis, Esq.  
10 April, 1874.
3146. Do you think it is well adapted for the purposes required? I do not think it is specially well adapted.
3147. What are the defects which you have noticed particularly? I cannot speak specifically on the matter,—that is, in regard to its arrangement, for I did not go into it with that view. I have not been into the Museum more than a few times during the last year or two; and when I visited the Museum it was with reference to utilizing some portion of it by establishing there a School of Design; that was, if we could obtain the consent of the trustees of the Museum to our doing so. It appeared to me that the southern end of the building in College-street was really almost useless as a portion of the Museum? It did not appear to me to be visited by any one, and there was nothing there to attract visitors. I consider that the room where the statuary is would make a very excellent temporary School of Design; and that out at the back, where there is plenty of vacant land, a very good temporary Fine Arts Gallery for the exhibition or hanging of pictures could be put up,—that is, supposing any were purchased by the Government or presented to them. The Fine Arts Gallery would be associated with the School of Design, and the pictures would be available for students to copy. Such a gallery could be built for a very small sum, in the absence of any amount for the building of such a place. But the Government appear to have taken the matter up now, and to have some idea of building a School of Design. A building constructed of iron, lined with wood, the space inside the lining to be filled with sawdust, or some other non-conducting substance, could be put up very cheaply, and would be sufficient to protect all the pictures which might be hung there. Such a building could be well lighted and ventilated, and be made to serve all present purposes, for a very small sum; and at any future time, when better arrangements became necessary, this building could either be removed or be used for something else.
3148. Do you think that would be the best mode of providing for a School of Design? Under present circumstances, I do.
3149. That is, taking the southern portion of the new building on the lower floor, and extending it by an entrance from the new building at the back? Yes. You could increase the length of it at any time, but the ground would be almost too large for one room. The space is amply large enough for a building such as I have described being extended, giving one room for oil paintings, and one for water-colours.
3150. Did you inspect the upper floors of the new building? I did.
3151. Did it ever strike you that that portion where the gallery is might be utilized? It was pointed out to me, but it would not bear a second thought. There would be very great difficulty in boarding it over, and there is not light enough for a first-class room. In a picture-gallery you ought to have the light from above, if you can get it, the lower light being sufficient for statuary. But here there is really no light, and it would be a very expensive thing to cover over that floor. Pillars underneath it would be in the way, and to truss it would be very expensive. Apart from these considerations, people would not like to go up there—it is such a height.
3152. As it is, that gallery is perfectly useless? I do not know how you can utilize it at the present moment, as far as my memory serves me. I regarded it at the time as useless. Unless it can be used for some special matter in connection with the Museum, it would, I consider, be useless for general purposes. The body of the Museum would be most used; but you might, I suppose, put some specimens up there which would be visited occasionally.
3153. *Mr. Combes.*] You are probably aware that all the large picture-galleries are unbroken in their length. I hardly understood what you meant by having different rooms? I am considering what will do for the present. The Louvre, for instance, is an enormous length—in fact it is too long—it is almost tiring to look at, let alone to go through.
3154. That is the long gallery? Yes; and leading to it there are others which are narrow but not so long. In the old Kensington Museum, before they built the new one, they had no long rooms.
3155. But that was never looked upon as a pattern picture-gallery? No; and I spoke of the building I proposed as only a temporary matter, to utilize the unoccupied portion of the Museum ground.
3156. Do you know the extent of the ground belonging to the Museum, measuring from the outside of the present room at the south end to the back? I know that ground specially well. It runs down to the school, and adjoins the premises of the old Sydney College, of the committee of which I was a member some seven or eight years. At the instance of Mr. Wentworth, we arranged to pass that property out of our hands when the University was built.
3157. What is the length of the ground? I could not tell you exactly, but I know it is very considerable.
3158. What should you think is the length? At least 300 feet. I speak from memory or guess, not having measured it.
3159. 300 feet is certainly long enough to make a good gallery on? No doubt it is.
3160. And the position is undeniably good and central? It runs east and west.
3161. The direction is not so very material. The light could be mellowed. Why would you not advise that a gallery be erected there which would serve for a considerable number of years, until the Colony quintuples itself and more than that in population? For this reason:—I think that the Museum should be utilized for some public purpose ultimately. I think that we ought to have here a School of Mines, and that it should be associated with the Museum, so that the mineral specimens in the Museum can be made available for the use of the School of Mines. We ought to have lecture-rooms there in which Professors, associated with the University, might lecture upon the natural sciences, after the system adopted at the School of Mines at Home. And I think that, in the present young state of the Colony, it would not be wise to expend too much money. That Museum will not be half large enough by and by. I believe it would not be wise to spend any large amount of money for a Fine Art Gallery at present. You would want a gallery for sculpture.
3162. The sculpture could be arranged in the middle, and the pictures would be hung upon the wall. But without any reference to that, I should like to have your opinion as to whether, if a room were built and well lighted from the top—no matter whether it was 100 or 300 feet in length, whether built in the most expensive or the most economical manner—would not that room be eminently adapted for the exhibition of objects of natural history, supposing it became necessary to remove the pictures from the gallery when they found that they were short of room in the Museum? It would, but you should have a second floor. As the population increases, you will want more room than can be obtained on the ground floor.
3163. You would not counsel a second floor for a picture-gallery? No; but I am speaking of utilizing it as it is. I look upon it that the Colony in these things is yet in its infancy; and I expect that such astonishing progress will be made in a few years hence that much more room will be required.
3164. Why do you suggest that any additions should wait for years? Because I look upon it that what we could do now would only be temporary, and that it would not be advisable to incur a very large expense at present.

3165. You suggest that a frame-work of iron, lined with wood, and filled in with sawdust, should be used? W. Wallis,  
Esq.  
Yes.
3166. What would be the difference in cost between a wall such as that and one built of brick? Very considerable, because the bricks would have to be cemented outside. You must not have the slightest damp where there are pictures. If there is the least saline in the mortar, the damp will bring it out and destroy the pictures. If you build a substantial building of brick, you must protect it from the weather. 10 April, 1874.
3167. Supposing it were not cemented outside, but lined with thin boards? You could do that, certainly.
3168. That would have all the advantage of a non-conductor? Very nearly; but still the damp might pass through, and it would be a very expensive matter.
3169. What would you imagine that a room such as you have described, say 60 feet long, would cost? I should say £500 or £600.
3170. With the floor? I think so. It would be done in a very rough way, and could only be regarded as a temporary measure.
3171. If it were a temporary measure as regarded the pictures, would it not be advisable to build in such a manner as that the structure could be made use of eventually for the exhibition of objects of natural history? If you thought proper to do that, it could be done. It could be made useful as a Fine Art Gallery first; but it strikes me that you would want a second floor for the Museum, as there are in the other portions of the building; and you would not be able to put a second floor in without taking off the roof.
3172. Would there be any difficulty in getting an entrance to a gallery such as you describe, without interfering with the other part of the Museum? There is a door-way from College-street—the door that was supposed to be open when the gold specimens were stolen. That comes into the southern room where I would propose to have the School of Design, and you would go through that into the picture-gallery.
3173. In your opinion, as a *ci-devant* contractor, you have no hesitation in saying that there would be no difficulty in connecting this building with the other, and that it would not interfere with the present arrangements of the Museum? I have not. It strikes me that it would be almost kept private from the Museum. Even if persons passed through the Museum they would not interfere much with it; but it would be better to have an entrance from College-street into the building at once.
3174. Is there any right-of-way existing between the Grammar School and the Museum? No; but it could easily be provided, because all the land belongs to the Government. The Grammar School property was in the hands of thirty or forty of us as shareholders; but we consented, on the proposal of Mr. Wentworth, to hand it over to the Government, on condition that the Government gave £20,000 and Grose Farm for the erection of the University. The Government property there is bounded by College-street, Stanley-street, and William-street. It runs back almost to Yurong-street. It is a very large piece of ground. I have seen the plans for the alteration of the Museum, and for the building of additional rooms for a picture-gallery, sculpture-gallery, and a School of Design; and it has often occurred to me that a School of Mines between the Museum and the Grammar School would make a splendid pile of buildings, where all the natural sciences could be taught, and which would meet the wants of the Colony for years.\*

John M. Creed, Esq., M.P., called in and examined:—

3175. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes. J. M. Creed,  
Esq., M.P.
3176. Have you been in the habit of visiting the Australian Museum? Yes, frequently, for nearly the last seven years. 10 April, 1874.
3177. Do you know the photographer there? I know a man named Barnes. I know two men named Barnes. I know them by sight, but I do not know one from the other by his christian name.
3178. Have you ever purchased photographs from them? I got some, and I gave them some money.
3179. Which one—do you know from his christian name—Robert or Henry? Is the man who articulates skeletons the photographer?
3180. The shorter of the two? Yes; the shorter of the two, or the ugly one—that is the best way to put it.
3181. Did you purchase photographs from him on more than one occasion? I do not remember more than once.
3182. Can you remember the amount of money that you paid? I did not pay him, except in this way: I asked him to give me some negatives—some were grotesque photographs—I asked him to do it, and I gave him a pound note because I had nothing less in my pocket. If I had had change I should not have given him that, but I might perhaps have given him half a sovereign. My idea was that he would get material with the money; but I dare say a couple of shillings would have paid for all the material he would require.
3183. What was the characters of the photographs? One of them was grotesque, and perhaps not particularly proper, and the others were representations of some Japanese women. Some were nude, and some were clothed. I wanted them as specimens of the race.
3184. Did you obtain these pictures direct from Barnes, or through Mr. Kreffit in any way? I knew Barnes had got some negatives, and I asked him to print them for me. I received them by post—from Barnes, I suppose. He is the only person I had any communication with.
3185. Did you ever speak to Mr. Kreffit on the subject? I may have mentioned it to him in the same way as I would to you or any other person.
3186. Did you ask Mr. Kreffit to procure you those photographs? I went to Barnes direct, and asked Barnes himself.
3187. But had you previously asked Mr. Kreffit? I may have done so. I may have asked Mr. Kreffit, but I went to Barnes to get them. I do not remember asking Mr. Kreffit.
3188. You have no recollection of Mr. Kreffit having refused to procure them, or anything of that sort? No. Certainly I never got them from Mr. Kreffit. If I asked him himself, he referred me to Barnes, or refused to get them.
- 3189.

\* *NOTE (on revision)*:—I intended to convey that, as the land adjoining the Museum, where now the Grammar School stands, is Government property, there could be a School of Mines, with lecture-rooms, laboratories, &c., so as to utilize the Museum. The land being very extensive, a magnificent block of buildings could be erected on it.

- J. M. Creed,  
Esq., M.P.  
10 April, 1874.
3189. Have you any recollection of Mr. Krefft having referred you to Barnes, or of anything of the sort having taken place? No, I have not.
3190. Had you seen any of these photographs previously in the Museum? No. It was through Barnes that I heard of them. I was in the habit of talking with Barnes when I went in—talking with him about various things—and it was in my communication with Barnes that I first knew of them.
3191. Did he show them to you? He showed them to me—he showed me some negatives. I remember that some of the negatives were produced. All the film was off.
3192. Did he say anything to you as to where he had procured them? Not those that I wanted. The others he said he got from Paterson, the herbalist. As to where he got those I wanted I do not know anything at all about.
3193. Were those that he informed you he had got from Paterson indecent? They were nude figures,—nude, or partially clothed.
3194. Did he say anything to you about Mr. Krefft having ordered him to take those photographs? No. So far from that, my idea was that he was doing it in his own time,—at his dinner-hour, or in any odd time he might have to spare, and I gave him the money that he might get his material.
3195. You have never procured any of those things from Mr. Krefft? No.
3196. *Mr. Macleay.*] You say that after you ordered these photographs they were sent to you? After I ordered them they were sent to me.
3197. Sent by post? By post.
3198. Was the address not in Mr. Krefft's handwriting? No.
3199. It was not? I do not remember that it was.
3200. You know Mr. Krefft's handwriting? I know Mr. Krefft's handwriting.
3201. If it had been his, it would have struck you at once? It would have struck me at once.
3202. You think it was not Mr. Krefft's? I think not. There was no communication inside the envelope. I tore it up and threw it away at once—burnt it probably, or I might have thrown it into the waste-paper basket.
3203. It has been stated that you went to Barnes two or three weeks ago, and invited him to take them away? I will tell you how that was. On the night before that, at the supper-table here, Mr. Phelps dropped a remark—and Mr. Cooper, your Chairman, was sitting by at the time—with regard to some pictures, and it struck me about the pictures at the Museum, and that my name was likely to be mixed up in it. I did not care about that. The next morning I happened to be at the Museum—it was an accident that I happened to be there, because I had forgotten all about what had been said. I saw Barnes, and, simply for my own sake, I suggested to Barnes that he should destroy them or take them out of the way. I never had any communication with Mr. Krefft about them before or since, either in writing or verbally. I was handed Barnes' evidence. He says that I called him away. I did that because I did not know what his brother knew on the point, and what I told him I told him verbally. Certain it was that I had no idea of getting him into a row at all; and for the very reason that it would have defeated the end I had in view, which was simply to keep my name out of the transaction.
3204. *Chairman.*] Did you see any photographs in the workshop when you spoke to them? No.
3205. You did not see them? No.
3206. Did he tell you that he had them there? When I asked for them, I wanted them for an old gentleman who has got a taste that way, and I wanted some for myself. I saw that he had got them put away folded in something or other. It may have been that they were under other photographs. I supposed that he had them in the same place. I did not know whether he had them there or not.
3207. Where were they when you spoke to him about destroying them? I did not see them at all then.
3208. Did he tell you that he had them there? No; I took it for granted that he had them there. He had them there before, and I did not see why he should have had them away.

James Barnet, Esq., called in and examined:—

- J. Barnet,  
Esq.  
10 April, 1874.
3209. *Chairman.*] Your name, if you please? James Barnet.
3210. You are the Colonial Architect? Yes.
3211. Who was it that designed the new building at the Australian Museum? The designs for the new building were prepared by me, under the directions of my predecessor, from sketches furnished by Dr. Pittard.
3212. Was it designed to be a museum of natural history only? It was intended to be a sculpture gallery as well, I think; that is, the central portion.
3213. Which portion was intended for a sculpture gallery? The central hall—the portion that is paved with encaustic tiles.
3214. And was the other portion intended for a museum of natural history? Yes, to suit Dr. Pittard's views.
3215. Do you think that it is well adapted for that purpose? Yes, I think so.
3216. Is the building square—are the walls built at right angles? No, the ground is not square—the building is not square.
3217. Do you think that so much interior ornamentation is suitable for a museum? I do not see any objection to the ornamentation.
3218. Do not the angles and corners and pillars prevent the proper placing of the cases and the exhibits? I think not. The whole thing was designed from the original plan, which showed how the cases would come in.
3219. Do you consider that the approaches are sufficiently large? From the present building?
3220. From College-street? Yes, I think they are quite large enough.
3221. Are you aware that it is not possible to get large exhibits into the building? I am not aware of that.
3222. If that central hall were set apart for the purpose for which you state it was intended, would it not very much interfere with the entrance to the Museum—the taking of exhibits into the Museum? No. I may state that the windows, both up-stairs and down, are arranged for the very purpose of taking in exhibits, although I believe they have never been used for that purpose.

J. Barnet,  
Esq.  
10 April, 1874.

3223. The windows? Yes.
3224. What is the condition of the building? The new building, or the whole of it?
3225. The whole of the building? In very fair condition.
3226. Do you know whether the stair-cases are safe? Perfectly safe.
3227. What is the condition of the skylight in the old building? I believe it is very good now. I have had no complaints for a long time.
3228. Is it not a fact that repeated applications have been made to you to repair the skylight? Yes; and is has been repaired repeatedly. I am not aware how it is now, but it used to leak.
3229. Is the drainage good? Very good indeed.
3230. Are you aware that the lower portion of the building is frequently flooded? I am not aware of it.
3231. Have no such representations ever been made to you? No.
3232. Do you consider that the new building is well lighted? Very well indeed, so much so that Mr. Kreffit had blinds put up to keep the light out.
3233. Are there any appliances for regulating the light? There are the window-blinds which Mr. Kreffit had put up.
3234. Is it possible to open the windows? Every one of them can be opened.
3235. Have the windows ever been blown out? One of them was blown in, I believe.
3236. Is that not owing to a defect in their construction? No.
3237. To what was it owing? To the window being left open when it should not have been.
3238. Then it is not safe to open the windows? Not in windy weather.
3239. Does not the configuration of the walls necessitate the making of crooked cases? No; there are no crooked cases. The fact of the ground not being at right angles necessitates them being made, I think, at an acute angle. That is owing to the conformation of the ground.
3240. Do you not think that there is a great deal of space lost in the interior of the building? Every available space is made use of, if the original design is carried out.
3241. As to height—do you consider that it is advisable that a building of the kind should be carried up three stories? It is only two stories.
3242. Two stories and a gallery? There is a gallery in the central portion.
3243. What was the object of the gallery? To put anatomical cases in.
3244. If they were put there, it would not be possible for people to get round it? Yes, it would.
3245. What is the width of the gallery? Four feet at least. The cases would not take up more than one foot.
3246. We have been informed that frequent applications have been made for repairs to the building, and that you have taken no notice of them? I am not aware of an instance.
3247. One case is referred to in which the water supply was insufficient. A letter was written to the trustees by Mr. Kreffit upon the subject, to the following effect:—"During the last two years the Museum has suffered from want of water, and my frequent applications to the Government have not been attended to. Since Monday last the water has ceased running altogether; and being informed by the Colonial Architect that his applications had not been approved of, I beg of you to sign the accompanying requisition, so that the business of the institution may not be delayed any longer." That was written on the 11th of February, 1871; and there is also the following requisition, signed by four of the trustees:—"The Australian Museum premises having been without water during the whole of this week, and the Colonial Architect being without authority to effect the necessary repairs, we herewith authorize the Curator to have a supply laid on." You see it is stated here that the Museum had been insufficiently supplied with water, and that repeated applications had been made to you without effect? I think that was the fault of the city supply, as far as I recollect. It is so long ago that I do not remember the circumstance exactly now.
3248. Are you aware whether these repairs were effected? I believe they were.
3249. And that application was made to you to authorize a refund of the money to the trustees? I do not recollect that.
3250. It has been stated that the windows at the Museum are frequently broken, and that damage is done to the cabinets in consequence; and that although frequent applications are made to you to repair the windows, you take no notice: is that a fact? That is not a fact—it is not true.
3251. Do the doors affording access into the Museum open into the outer air or into the vestibule? The doors of the new portion open into the outer air.
3252. Do you think that a good arrangement? That was meant to be a temporary arrangement. It was intended to include them in a porch.
3253. That arrangement is very likely to allow of dust being taken into the Museum, to the injury of the specimens? It should not do that more than the windows, nor as much if the windows are kept open.
3254. Do you know whether in wet weather the building is damp? I believe the parts exposed to the southern rain are slightly damp.
3255. Do you know what the intention is with regard to additions to the building—is it proposed to build a new wing at the eastern end of the old building? In 1869 I was requested to prepare a sketch plan of the extension of the building, with a view to accommodate the Free Public Library.
3256. Was it intended that the Free Public Library should occupy the site to the eastward of the present building? The site between the present building and the school, but not the whole of that.
3257. *Mr. Macleay.*] You mean the Public School behind? The Public School.
3258. *Chairman.*] In that design was there any provision made for a technological museum and an academy of art? It was intended to take advantage of the fall of the ground to provide for a technological museum on the basement.
3259. Was there any provision for a school of design? Yes; for a school of design and a technological museum.
3260. Do you not think that the new building might not be used to much better advantage as a library and a technological museum than as a museum of natural history? It is not well adapted for a library.
3261. Do you not think that it is better adapted for a library than for a museum of natural history? I think not. According to the ideas of what is required for libraries now, it is not wide enough for a library.
3262. Is it wide enough for a museum? Yes; the cases in a museum stand flat against the wall; in a library they stand at right angles.

- J. Barnett, Esq.  
10 April, 1874.
3263. Does it not appear to any person going into that building that the principal exhibits are the pillars and the decorations? It depends upon what they look for, I should think. The pillars are necessary, to suit the arrangement of the ground.
3264. A suggestion has been made that a portion of the southern end of the building should be devoted to the purposes of a school of design? I think that could be carried out.
3265. It has also been suggested that a small temporary building might be extended at the back of that portion of the new building, for a gallery of art—Do you think that such an alteration would be expensive? It depends upon the nature of the structure. It need not be expensive. A picture gallery does not require decorations at all.
3266. There is a door-way there? There is a built up door-way.
3267. It is intended that the picture gallery should, in the plan suggested, be on the southern side, next to the Grammar School? I think I have a description of it here with me, and also a plan of the land, which will show you that the ground is not at right angles, and that is the cause of the whole difficulty about the building.
3268. Can you suggest any better method for making provision for an academy of art? I do not think I could; but if you put it upon that piece of land, you cannot put up a permanent building there without removing the temporary building.
3269. I understand that the permanent building will extend from the eastern side of the Museum to the Public School? That is portion of it.
3270. *Mr. Macleay.*] It is proposed to make a quadrangle of it? Yes.
3271. *Chairman.*] Will you send us a sketch of the proposed alterations and additions, when you return your evidence? Yes. [*Vide Appendix C 1.*]
3272. *Mr. Lucas.*] When you send in your evidence, will you also state the probable cost of a temporary building for a fine arts gallery, a building (say) 60 by 30, constructed of iron, and lined with wood, filled in between with some non-conducting substance? Yes. I have here a description of the design which I prepared in 1869, a portion of which I may perhaps read: "The design shows the appearance and extent of the complete suite of buildings when the whole shall have been finished. It will then present a principal façade to William-street 370 feet in length, having side lines 200 feet long to College-street, and adjoining the Public School property on the east. From the position and altitude of the site, the mass of the building will be visible and form an imposing object from the harbour, Hyde Park, and the adjacent vacant spaces in the vicinity, and will be seen over the buildings of the neighbourhood. Provision is made for the accommodation of about 1,000 readers at one time—room for 160,000 volumes of books—lavatories, retiring-rooms, and other proper conveniences for the public—with quarters and offices for the librarian and managing officials. A story will be added to the other portion of the Museum, by which the architectural style of this part will be made to harmonize with that of the College-street front, which will be the style of the new additions also. This additional story will give a new room 100 feet long and 60 feet wide for Museum purposes. The central hall, approached by steps from William-street, will form the entrance alike to the free library and reading rooms, the Museum, and the sculpture and picture galleries. A sculpture gallery, 80 feet long and 50 feet wide, will extend from the entrance hall to the back, where it will communicate with the picture gallery 235 feet long and 45 feet wide, which will form the southern enclosure of the quadrangle. The basement of the new portion will serve admirably for what is greatly needed—an economic museum—and will have a space for a school of design. A lecture theatre is placed adjacent to and in connection with the Museum and art galleries."
3273. Perhaps when you send in a sketch, you will also give us an estimate of the probable cost? It depends upon the size.
3274. The size you proposed and the difference between the temporary and the permanent building? Yes.\*
3275. *Chairman.*] The permanent building would have plain brick walls? Brick or stone.
3276. *Mr. Lucas.*] If you erect brick walls, you require an expensive foundation? Yes.
3277. Which will not be necessary in the case of a temporary iron structure? No; but the temporary iron structure would interfere with the erection of a permanent structure.
3278. Do you think that this building is placed in a good situation as regards the convenience of the public—the public generally? Well, seeing that it is in an open situation, and that it is easily accessible by omnibuses and vehicles of all kinds, I think it is convenient.
3279. You know St. James's School buildings? Yes.
3280. If they were obtained, and that block down to Market-street, between Elizabeth-street and Castle-reagh-street, were obtained, would not that be an admirable position for a Free Public Library, Museum, and all these other buildings? It would be very central, but I question whether it would be so convenient and suitable for the purpose as the present situation.
3281. Is there as much traffic in Castlereagh-street or Elizabeth-street as there is in William-street? I dare say not.
3282. Is there not more traffic in College-street than in those two streets? Perhaps so; but an advantage of this site is that it is set back from the road to some extent.
3283. So in the large block of land that I speak of, the buildings could be set off to the greatest advantage? I dare say it is a very good site, if it could be got.
3284. The buildings on the land between St. James's Schoolroom and Market-street are of a very low class, and of little or no value? The school building is the most valuable in the lot.
3285. I am speaking of the block from the school to Market-street? They are not very valuable. The buildings are more valuable a little further on in the street.
3286. There are a good many old weatherboard buildings there, are there not? There is no really good building in the block.
3287. You think that would be more centrally situated, and a better site for the buildings, if the ground could be obtained? I think it would be better suited to the public convenience.
3288. The area there is sufficient for the erection of the buildings? I do not know what the area is. The area at the Museum is, I think, 2 acres and 33 perches.
3289. Are those pillars in the Museum necessary? They are necessary to support the structure.
3290. What do they support? The upper story.

3291.

\* APPENDIX:—Permanent picture gallery, 236 feet by 45 feet, will cost £19,000; a temporary structure will cost £8,000.

3291. Are they not placed in the narrowest part of the hall? What do you mean by the narrowest?
3292. There are four pillars between the entrance from the main hall into the rooms at the west and the north? They are placed there to support the floor above—the whole of the upper structure.
3293. Were they necessary? They were necessary unless you put in very strong girders.
3294. They are not in the widest part of the structure? They are placed there for another purpose. The awkward shape of the ground necessitated something of the sort there to make the building look at all shapely.
3295. Was it necessary to put the pillars in to alter the shape? They do not alter the shape, but they prevent you from seeing the unsightly shape of the land.
3296. They are not necessary to support the second story? Yes, they are.
3297. Could they not be taken away? Not without strong girders are put in.
3298. Would not girders have been cheaper? Not in those times.
3299. They could be taken away now? Yes; by putting in very strong girders to do the work.
3300. What was the cost of that building? £26,010, I think. It is upwards of 200 feet long.
3301. Those columns are placed there merely to support the masonry above them? The masonry and the floor.\*
3302. But a moderate-sized girder would support the floor? They support the floor and the masonry.
3303. First there are four columns on the bottom floor, and four columns immediately above them, and then there is a little masonry? There is a very heavy mass of masonry.
3304. Not more than is supported ordinarily by iron girders? I do not think it is desirable to put iron girders in a place like that.
3305. Are there not iron girders in Lassetter's store which support very heavy weights? Nothing like the weight of the masonry which is supported by these columns. There is more weight on the top of these columns than in all Lassetter's shop front and everything that is in it.
3306. Will you let us know the quantity of masonry, and the length of the columns? Yes.†
3307. One of the windows was blown in? Yes.
3308. The wind could not have the same power upon an open window as upon one that was closed? It depends upon how the wind acted. The windows at the Museum are all hung on pivots, and they are all in one piece, 5 feet by 10.
3309. You say you can take them out when you open them: how do you move them? It is the back windows, the staircase windows, which are hung, for the purpose of getting large masses in.
3310. No matter how they are hung, is it possible for the wind to have the same power over a window which is half open as it is upon one that is closed? It depends upon how the wind acts.
3311. Were they box-frames? No.
3312. Solid frames? All solid frames.
3313. Built in? No. Every window is one sheet of glass. The glass is ground with a view to avoid the necessity of blinds, and hung on pivots to avoid the use of sash lines, which would be frequently broken.
3314. Do not the pillars form an obstruction to the light? No.
3315. Do you not think that the flight of steps leading from the central hall to the upper story could be removed—they take up a great deal of room—could they not be removed, and the staircase be carried from the level of the floor, and the space occupied by those large steps be saved? If you did that, you would likewise lose the rooms underneath the stairs.
3316. What use are they? They are used by the Curator.
3317. For what purpose? For the taxidermist, I think.
3318. That could be done with benefit to the hall—could it not? I do not think it could. The stairs could be turned another way, but you would still take up the room in the hall.
3319. Suppose that, instead of starting from the floor, as you now do, with the flights of stairs to the present story, would it not be much better to start from the level of the hall? The object was to get rooms for the taxidermist underneath.
3320. Is the building well drained? Very well indeed.
3321. Both buildings? Both buildings.
3322. Have you been over them lately? No, I have not been there lately.
3323. There ought to be no difficulty in draining it? No difficulty whatever.
3324. In erecting buildings on the east side of the old Museum would not the foundations be very costly? They would not be so very costly. There is a very fair bottom there. There would be only the deeper basement story, which would be used as a school of design and a technological museum.
3325. Would it be desirable to erect a building of that description with a large bank of earth on the west side of it? There would be no bank of earth—it would be all above ground.
3326. You would have the building all above ground? All above ground.
3327. There would be a very heavy foundation required to raise it up to the level of the present building? There would be a full story. It would be all available.
3328. Would it not be very damp? No, there would be no damp about it; it would be very dry.
3329. I would advise you to look at the present building before you give a positive answer to that question? Which question?
3330. Look to the old building? The old building is damp.
3331. Can it not be drained? All the draining in the world would not take it out.
3332. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that the old building is always flooded in heavy rains? If so, it is through the carelessness of parties there in allowing the drains to get choked up.
3333. What was the estimated cost of the proposed additions? At the time when the plans were made in 1869, the estimated cost was £100,000.
3334. *Mr. Lucas.*] When you send back your evidence, will you state what would be the probable cost of the buildings if they were to be erected at the present time? Do you mean at the present rates?
3335. Yes? I will.‡

J. Barnet,  
Esq.

10 April, 1874.

TUESDAY,

\* NOTE (on revision):—The columns are placed there to support the masonry and floors.

† NOTE (on revision):—The estimated weight on eight columns in the central hall ground floor is 210 tons, including the masonry, roof, and floor, 45 feet span with loading, and moving weight of visitors.

‡ ADDENDUM:—£130,000.

TUESDAY, 14 APRIL, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,

MR. LUCAS,

MR. MACLBAY.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Henry Hargraves called in and further examined:—

Mr. W. H.  
Hargraves.  
14 April, 1874.

3336. *Chairman.*] The Committee understand that you wish to add something to your evidence? I wish to have put into the evidence the agreement I made with Captain McFarland, in which I allowed Mr. Krefft to participate, and the letter I wrote to the trustees of the Museum, in reference to Mr. Krefft's refusal to pay the £10 he had agreed to pay and to take his share of the things collected. I wish to add these to show that I did not sell these specimens to the Museum, but that I had arranged with Mr. Krefft for the purchase and division of them between us—that in fact it was not a bargain, but merely a speculation in which we were both concerned.

3337. Will you be kind enough to read what you desire to appear in your evidence? (*The witness read as follows*):—

CAPTAIN McFarland, of the "Rose and Thistle," agrees with Mr. W. H. Hargraves to collect all the shells, birds, insects, snakes, and fishes he can, during his trip in the Solomon Group, and deliver the whole of the collection to the said W. H. Hargraves on his arrival from the said islands; and the said W. H. Hargraves agrees to pay to Captain McFarland, on delivery of the whole of the said collection, the sum of twenty pounds sterling (£20).

Sydney, 12 April, 1870.

J. MCFARLAND.

W. H. HARGRAVES.

Napoleon Cottage, Waverley,  
Sydney, 14 December, 1870.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.  
Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that three tin cans, the property of your institution, have come into my possession under the following circumstances, and are ready for delivery to you, either with or without their present contents.

I entered into a written agreement (a copy of which is annexed) with the captain of the "Rose and Thistle," respecting objects of natural history to be collected by him in the islands. Mr. Krefft subsequently agreed verbally to take a portion of the specimens, viz., the snakes, birds, insects, and fishes, paying £10, and supplying the tins. Mr. Krefft, at the time of entering into the agreement, was fully aware of the nature and contents of my agreement with the captain (having shown it to him), from which it will be perceived that it makes no allowance for any loss or deterioration of the specimens it was arranged that he should take; but he now declines to take them or pay the £10, alleging that part of the contents had been sold from the vessel, and that he could prove it. I find on inquiry that Mr. Krefft has been mistaken. Under my agreement with the captain, I am bound to take the specimens in whatever condition they may be, and Mr. Krefft arranged with me to proceed on the same basis. I respectfully offer to deliver to the Museum the tins with their contents upon payment to me of the sum of £10. Should this offer not be accepted, I will return the tins furnished by Mr. Krefft, with the exception of one which the captain informs me was burnt in the hut at the Islands.

Regretting that a misunderstanding has arisen which has been attended with some inconvenience to me, and may deprive the Museum of some very valuable acquisitions,—

I remain, &amp;c.,

W. H. HARGRAVES.

3338. Is there anything else you wish to add to your evidence? Nothing.

3339. *Mr. Macleay.*] I believe, since you were last examined, you made a purchase of two cases of specimens which had been sent from the Mauritius? Yes.

3340. Did you purchase the original cases? I did; I purchased them from a person who bought them at the Customs sale; they were in the same cases.

3341. How were the cases directed? The cases were addressed to "Dr. George Bennett, and William Macleay, Esq., Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales." Both cases had the same address.

3342. Did you know anything of these cases before they were sold? Nothing.

3343. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Krefft on the subject? Never.

3344. Did you find it a valuable collection? It was a valuable collection. The invoice was £98 odd.

3345. Do you think that was a fair valuation? There were birds and insects and *crustacea*, and a few other specimens, beyond the shells, which were invoiced at £28, and I do not know that they were worth more; but the shells, invoiced at £70, could not have been bought in London for £120.

3346. You purchased these cases from some person who bought them at the Custom House sale? Yes, at an overtime sale, as unclaimed goods. Mr. Korff gave £15 10s. for them, and I gave him £1 for his bargain.

3347. *Chairman.*] When were they sold—about what date? I think it is about a fortnight ago—a little over a fortnight perhaps.

3348. Do you know for what reason the sale was ordered? I do not. I tried to ascertain; I asked one of the men who had opened one of the cases how it was that these shells were to be sold, and he said he knew nothing about it—and that Mr. Krefft had been there the day before, and had seen the case opened.

TUESDAY, 21 APRIL, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,

MR. MACLEAY,

MR. STEWART.

WALTER HAMPSON COOPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Gerard Krefft, Esq., Curator of the Australian Museum, called in and further examined:—

Gerard Krefft,  
Esq.  
21 April, 1874.

3349. *Chairman.*] As a number of charges have been made against you by various persons, the Committee have thought it right that you should have a copy of the evidence; and as, I presume, you have gone through it, you will probably have some statement to make? I have prepared a statement, which, with your permission, I will read. (*The witness then read as follows*):— "I

"I have been fourteen years nearly in charge of the Museum, and had the confidence of all the trustees till this investigation with Tost took place. I had just got married, and I noticed a great change in Mr. Scott. I told him first about Tost, and he advised me not to make it a police affair, but to report it to the trustees. This I did; an investigation was ordered, and I was censured, though I proved a clear case of theft. Gerard Krefft,  
Esq.  
21 April, 1874.

"The report would never have been adopted, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the Chairman, saying 'What! censure Mr. Krefft for doing his duty! I shall not consent to it.'

"I begged of the Chairman to adopt the report, as I was so utterly worried by the affair. I understood that in such cases people were usually on their oath, and could not make random statements; but finding that I was wrong, and that the man's word was as good, if not better, than mine, I took the course I did.

"Mr. Scott has never been my friend since. I kept things smooth by procuring work for him and his daughters for a while, but from that time our friendship ceased.

"Dr. Cox confesses himself that in consequence of the sun-fish our good understanding was disturbed. It is now three years since these gentlemen formed a clique at the Board, and did everything in their power to find fault with me. My minutes were never questioned before, but lately they have been. My accounts are duly audited and passed, still I have to suffer now these unfounded attacks by these gentlemen.

"All the charges of irregularities in sending specimens in my name can be refuted by the Minute Book. The trustees were aware that I assisted Dr. Gunther in his work on Fishes, and that I sent him occasionally such specimens as he particularly required, but these I purchased with my own money; and for these and the reptiles which I discovered and forwarded, returns have been made also. I caught more than 2,000 venomous snakes, and many lizards and frogs; all these were exchanged for the benefit of this Museum, and never sold for my own profit. I have not had private transactions with any Museum, and only exchanged with them officially. Even the birds sent to Dr. Sclater were reported to the exchange committee, and only a few were sent just to get the names, as they could not be determined here. They were the dirtiest lot of birds I ever saw, and no person had any idea that they could be made up again. Specimens of them were afterwards set up for our own collection. Dr. Cox did not see these birds, as Mr. Buttray brought the cans himself. To prove the correctness of my statement, I refer to the Museum donation list of February, 1866. Specimens of a similar kind may have been purchased of Captain Macgregor, but they had nothing to do with Mr. Buttray's presents, and said that I could have all except some island birds which Dr. Sclater had expressed a desire to examine. I wrote to Dr. Sclater and stated distinctly that Mr. Buttray was the donor, and also that he would oblige me by giving Mr. Buttray some skins when he should see him in London.

"All the remaining specimens were kept and deposited in the Museum.

"I always disliked to exchange with dealers such as Damon or Robillard. The first corresponded with me by desire of the late Sir W. Denison—the latter, I think, through Dr. Cox. There was never any satisfaction; we had to pay cash in the first instance, and then M. Robillard sent a consignment not ordered, and demanded £80 or £90 for it; the trustees refused, and I spoke to M. Joubert asking him to take care of the cases for M. Robillard, but he refused. I desired a gentleman to purchase the case at the sale, so that M. Robillard might not be a loser, but Mr. Korff—for Mr. Hargraves, I believe—bid more for it. The dealers do not like me to interfere in any way or compete with them, and the transaction I had with Mr. Hargraves was enough for me. Still I am always blamed by Messrs. Cox and Scott, who never fail to be present at the Board for this purpose. I have never been under the influence of liquor in the presence of trustees or men. I had desired Mr. Macdermott the Customs Officer at Botany, to be called. That gentleman says, in a letter to me, as follows:—'It has been asserted that you, in the month of December last, were intoxicated when leaving my house, and requesting my opinion on the subject. I reply respectfully that I never saw you inclined to drink ardent spirits either here or elsewhere; never saw you suffer from the effects of drink of any kind, nor the least sign of it upon you in my house or out of it.' Messrs. Ben. James and Spence, who saw me at Botany, can give evidence to the same effect. O'Grady, who said he saw me on my return, left at 5 o'clock, and told a falsehood.

"I never ordered Barnes to take indecent pictures. I once broke a negative which I found in the shop, and destroyed some prints; I cautioned him not to do them any more, and he said he would not. I never took money from him for photographs.

"I never was so wicked as to suggest to H. Barnes to put things into Tost's house; I had no intention to do anything without the order of the committee, and no search was attempted. I have always been very strict since, and whatever the brothers Barnes made here in the shape of repairs was for the benefit of the Museum. Any table or box they may have made is in the place, and can be inspected. I do not consider such things my property. The hobby horse for my little boy was made in Barnes' house, and I did not know of it till it came. I said at the time it would probably be brought as a charge against me, and gave him 10s.

"I did not know Bradley and Robert Barnes were identical. He always signs *his* cheque here, and takes away any bill for Bradley, as he does other bills which I give him for payment.

"The table ordered, for which he alleges he received 13s. too much, was according to agreement, £5 for the table and 13s. to be paid to Chadwick and Smith, I think, for the legs. I thought the legs had been paid for, and finding this not to be the case, I asked him to settle the account. If the legs had been paid for, he should have come at once and returned the money. I paid him in the presence of Mrs. Krefft £1 5s. for Mr. Parkes' cases, and he tells a falsehood if he says I did not.

"I never wrote a line for *Punch* in my life; I requested the Editor, on the contrary, not to make any remarks about the Museum.

"It is very hard upon me to blame me when I try to keep the building in repair. Mr. Barnet takes no notice of my letters, and if I allow things to go to ruin I am likewise blamed. Not very long ago I had to get a new floor put into one of the small rooms on account of the rats. For this I paid extra, as usual, to the men; I had the walls painted, &c. But all this is for the benefit of the place, and saves the Government money.

"I deny that I wilfully smashed a restored jaw sent to Professor Owen. I was in a great hurry to get it to the mail steamer, and had not time to look for a larger box; the plaster was bad, and several people,—Mr. Waterhouse, of Adelaide, and Mr. Steiger, in Brisbane,—who received casts, complained of it. The upper part was only clay, and not meant to be sent away; it fell to pieces when touched.

"I

Gerard Krefft,  
Esq.  
21 April, 1874

"I never sold Mr. Macleay any books; he got the loan of the Zoological Record in the usual way, and I only mentioned to him that *some* of the copies were in duplicate, and that he could probably obtain them by mentioning the matter to the Board, either by way of exchange or payment, as has been done before.

"I never told O'Grady to make any false returns of visitors, but I chocked his numbers once on a public holiday without his knowledge, and found him 1,500 short. It is impossible for 8,000 and more people to sign their names one after another within five hours. Ladies in particular he keeps waiting whilst some person is slowly writing; and in such cases the passage becomes blocked up very soon. A tell-tale gate is the proper thing.

"Hints have been thrown out that I probably stole the gold myself, and it must be clear that every attempt is made to crush me. I have nothing further to say on that subject, and refer you to the statement of the police. It is utterly impossible for me to carry on the business of the institution with men who conspire against me as these men have done, and who are openly encouraged by some members of the Board.

"The workshop which your Committee inspected is the best proof of the carelessness and wastefulness of the people who use it. They should be employed outside the building, since *they* state that they understand their business, and defy *me* when I find fault with them.

"I am glad to acknowledge that I did learn a good deal since I came to this Museum, in 1860, but I did not learn all here, and had already excellent testimonials, which I append.

"I also add a letter just received from Professor C. Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., chief of the scientific staff of H.M.S. 'Challenger.'"

3350. Have you always been on good terms with the Barneses? I always thought I was, but it appears to me lately that they were constantly conspiring against me.

3351. When did you first become aware that there was any feeling on their part against you? It must be about a year ago; I could not say exactly.

3352. Did you understand what the cause of that ill-feeling was? Well, I only thought it was in consequence of the sun-fish. I frequently interfered with them. I asked them to do work at the Museum after hours, and they refused; they said they had to do something for Dr. Cox; and it was in consequence of this chiefly, I think, that the ill-feeling against me arose. They would not do a single thing without I paid them for it.

3353. Did they frequently go to work at Dr. Cox's house? I believe they did.

3354. Did you ever order either of the Barneses to take indecent pictures? I did not.

3355. Did you ever give them permission to do so? I did not.

3356. Were they in the habit of bringing all these indecent pictures to you? They were not.

3357. On the day that the seizure of pictures was made at the Museum, were you in the work-shop early in the day? I was in the work-shop the day before, and I was in the work-shop between 1 and 2 o'clock the same day that the pictures were found.

3358. These pictures were found in the work-shop? Yes. I suspected they would be there, and I looked for them, but could not find them.

3359. Do you think they were in the work-shop at the time? No; I think they were put there by Henry Barnes, who came in with a parcel under his coat at half-past 2 o'clock. He should have been there at 2 o'clock.

3360. You have seen from the evidence in what position these pictures were found? Yes, I heard they were found under the bench.

3361. Did you look under the bench for them? I looked under the bench, and they were not there then.

3362. Do you know whether Dr. Cox has a very large collection of shells? I believe he has an excellent collection.

3363. Have you known any instances in which he has come into competition with the Museum in the purchase of shells or exhibits of any kind? He frequently buys shells when ships come in. I understood from a gentleman to-day that he bought some shells, together with Mr. Hargraves, which had come in by a ship called the "Agnes Edgell." I heard that Mr. Hargraves bought these shells which came from the Mauritius, from M. Robillard, and which were sold at the Custom House; Mr. Fahey told a friend of mine that Dr. Cox had something to do with it.

3364. We have already heard that two cases containing shells and specimens of natural history, directed to Dr. Bennett and Mr. Macleay, trustees of the Australian Museum, were sold by the Custom House authorities—Did you know that such cases were in the Custom House? I did. When I heard they were to be sold, I went to the Collector of Customs, and asked him to let me know the day.

3365. Were you advised by letter that such a case was in the store? Yes, I received a letter from the Custom House to that effect.

3366. Previously to that—were these specimens consigned to you? No, to Mr. Macleay and Dr. Bennett. This is a letter which was received in reference to them; and this is a letter I received from Mr. Shaw in reference to the same cases. [*Letters put in and read. See Appendix D 1 and D 2.*] I believe the first letter must have arrived in October, because it was at the November meeting it was brought forward and read to the Board, and it was resolved that the cases should not be received, because M. Robillard had put too high a price upon them. The following is an extract from the Minute Book:—

Trustees present:—

Rev. W. B. Clarke in the Chair.

Dr. Bennett.	Mr. Hill.
Mr. Scott.	Dr. Fortescue.
Mr. Macleay.	Dr. Cox.
Capt. Onslow.	

November 6th, 1873.

A letter was read from M. V. de Robillard, advising the shipment of a number of specimens of natural history, which he desired the trustees to purchase.

Resolved, that the Curator be directed not to receive the case of specimens.

I saw some of the specimens myself, and I did not think they were of anything like the value stated in that letter.

3367. Was that the reason why you did not secure the case? I did not like to meddle with it, because I was told by the trustees not to take it in. I only wished to secure a fair price for the specimens to M. Robillard; I did not like to see them go for next to nothing.

3368. Was Dr. Cox present at the meeting at which it was decided not to purchase this case? Yes.

3369.

3369. Are you aware that this case was afterwards purchased by Mr. Hargraves? Yes.
3370. Are you aware that the shells were purchased by Mr. Hargraves for Dr. Cox? I understood so from a gentleman who told me that Dr. Cox and Mr. Hargraves were to have it together.
3371. *Mr. Macleay.*] I should like to know how the letter just handed in was addressed, because as it was read to the Board it must have been opened by the secretary? No, it was opened by Dr. Bennett; Dr. Bennett received the letter, I believe.\*
3372. Was it stated at the Board meeting, when the letter was read, that it was addressed to Dr. Bennett and Mr. Macleay, and not to the secretary of the Museum? Yes, it was. Dr. Bennett came with it, as far as I can remember; I may be wrong.
3373. *Chairman.*] However, you acted under the orders of the trustees? Yes.
3374. *Mr. Macleay.*] Was the letter brought to you open? Yes, as far as I can remember, I did not open the letter. The letter did not come to me—it came through Dr. Bennett.
3375. *Chairman.*] I believe that, in the interests of the Museum, you have been in the habit of sending specimens to many of the Museums of Europe? I have.
3376. Are you aware that many persons who possess collections of their own have complained of your doing so? Yes.
3377. Can you give instances in which persons have complained? I believe Mr. Hargraves has complained, and Mr. Brazier, and Mr. Damon, chiefly through them; he wrote to them, and told them that I supplied the whole of the Museums of Europe with reptiles.
3378. They thought that you came into competition too severely with them? Yes, they understood that it was for myself; they did not think it was for the Museum.
3379. Did you ever receive any pecuniary advantage whatever from anything you sent to these Museums? I never did. The only advantage I received was that at the first Exhibition a collection of reptiles which I had made was sold by auction; but for this collection, bottles and everything were bought by myself. I have frequently bought things for the British Museum, which did not run into money,—fishes and things of that kind, of which you can get a good many for a few shillings.
3380. I believe you made some arrangement with Mr. Hargraves for procuring a quantity of specimens of natural history from some of the islands? Yes; the arrangement was, that the Museum should supply the cans and spirits of wine, and that Mr. Hargraves was to return the whole of the cans, whatever might be in them, and that I should have at the very least one pair of each kind of shells that came. When the vessel came back there were two cans short, and some valuable birds—*Didunculus*, I think—had been sold to somebody else. I never got a shell, and I refused on that account to make the payment; upon which Mr. Hargraves addressed a letter to the trustees, and Dr. Cox supported it, and the things were taken and paid for. I dare say they were the value, but we certainly lost a great deal that we ought to have had. Mr. Hargraves said there had been a bush fire somewhere and the things had been destroyed.
3381. Does Dr. Cox attend the meetings of the trustees regularly? Yes.
3382. And Mr. Scott also? Yes, very regularly.
3383. Are these gentlemen friendly to you? No, they are not; they always find fault with me.
3384. With regard to that matter of Tost's—was there not some regulation made, consequent upon Tost's dismissal, with regard to private work being done at the Museum? Yes, there was a resolution passed that the carpenters should no longer be employed in the Museum, but it was not adhered to; in fact I spoke for them.
3385. Previously to Tost's dismissal, I believe private work was occasionally done in the Museum after Museum hours? If any private work was done during the Museum hours it was not done very openly; perhaps I did not see it. Private work was done after hours; I could not get the man away, in fact; he would stop.
3386. Has it been done since Tost's dismissal? No.
3387. The Barneses have stated that they saw in the house of a woman at Woolloomooloo, named Meckel, a washstand stated to have been given to her by you, and they stated that the washstand was the property of the Museum? It was not the property of the Museum. I did give the woman the washstand, but it was a long time ago.
3388. Was it before Tost's dismissal? Yes, it must have been.
3389. Was it your property? It was my own property. I got the timber for it, and paid Barnes for it.
3390. Will you explain how it was you gave it to this woman,—did you ever lodge or board at her house? I used to take my meals there occasionally, and she used to attend to my wants; she was my housekeeper, in fact.
3391. Had you this washstand for your own use? Yes.
3392. And when you quitted this woman's place you left the washstand there? Yes; in fact I forgot all about it.
3393. You stated that some things sent to the Museum from the "Basilisk," through Dr. Cox, had never reached the Museum: have you since received these things? Yes, the things have been delivered since.
3394. Was any explanation made to you as to the cause of the delay? Dr. Cox said, Mr. Mourilyan had asked him to take charge of these things, and I would send for them; but Mr. Mourilyan asked me if Dr. Cox had sent me anything, and I said no. I asked him if I should speak to Dr. Cox about them, and he said he would do so himself. That was the reason why I did not speak to Dr. Cox or send for the things.
3395. Did you ever direct one of the Barneses to sign his name as Bradley for extra work done for the Museum? I never did.
3396. Are you aware that he used to do so? I was not aware of it—I did not know that he was Bradley till I saw it in the evidence. All the bills were written in a different hand from his.
3397. Did you believe that work you ordered to be done outside the Museum was done by a person named Bradley? I really believed it. I thought Barnes might help or assist him with it, but I was not aware that he himself was the principal.
3398. An accusation has been made against you of having broken a specimen given by Dr. Bennett to be sent to England: would it have been to your interest to destroy that specimen? No, certainly not.

3399.

\* NOTE (on revision):—Dr. Bennett informed me since that he brought the letter to the Museum, and that it was opened in my presence. Mr. Macleay was on the Board when the matter was discussed—he must have seen the letter.

Gerard Krefft,  
Esq.

21 April, 1874.

Gerard Krefft, Esq. 3399. Had you not some theory of your own with regard to this specimen—as to its being a specimen of some new animal? I thought it was a new species of *Diprotodon*, and I was anxious that Professor Owen should get it complete, in order to have his opinion upon it. The cast,\* as I have stated before, was made of clay and came to pieces.

21 April, 1874.

3400. The more perfect the state in which the specimen went Home, the more likely it was to afford evidence of the correctness of your theory, and therefore it was to your interest to send it as complete as possible? Yes, decidedly.

3401. Supposing this specimen had been destroyed altogether, were there not duplicates of it in the Museum? Yes, we took casts of each part, besides a cast of the whole jaw; there were very few large parts, all the rest were small pieces, and very badly put together. The men will not obey my orders; they will do things as they choose; they packed in a lot of bones which did not belong to the *Diprotodon* at all.

3402. It has been stated that on one occasion, when coming home from Botany, where you had been to secure a skeleton of a whale, you were so tipsy that you had to be assisted out of the cart? It is a simple falsehood.

3403. Is it true that you were tipsy on that occasion? No, I was not.†

3404. Did you get out of the cart? I did once, to catch a death-adder.

3405. Did you catch the death-adder? I did, and put it in a tin.

3406. Alive? Yes, alive. The death-adder was seen in the road, and the men were about to kill it, but I called out to them to wait till I got down to catch it. I jumped off the cart and stumbled, but nobody assisted me; I got up myself and caught the adder, and got into the cart again. It was a fearfully hot day, and not being so much used to travelling about now as formerly, I was more overcome by the heat than usual.

3407. Is there any truth in this accusation? There is not.

3408. I believe you suspended these Barneses? Yes.

3409. For what reason? They told me they would report me for keeping them waiting, as they said, on purpose, so that they could not attend this Committee in a decent dress; they said they would report my conduct to the Committee.

3410. Have they attempted to annoy you since? They used to come to the Museum every day and ring the bell. O'Grady told them, by my orders, that they should return on Monday, as I was going to speak to some of the trustees about them; but they insisted on seeing myself, and created a perfect disturbance in the Museum. I had been out, but when I came back I spoke to them.

3411. Has O'Grady been very obedient to you? No, he is never very obedient. As long as I can see him he may do what I tell him, but as soon as I turn my back he does what he likes; and he is always very rude to visitors.

3412. Did you not give him some paper to read to the Barneses? I gave him a paper to read to one of the Barneses.

3413. Did you request him to give you that paper afterwards? I did, and he refused point blank.

3414. Did he ever give it to you? No.

3415. Is it still in his possession? Yes.

3416. What was this paper? It was only a paper to tell the Barneses they were suspended, and that they were not to come there—that they would be informed by me whenever the trustees chose to re-employ them.

3417. To what do you attribute the insubordination which has prevailed among the men in the Museum? Because they go to the trustees and speak to them, and seem to be encouraged by them.

3418. What trustees? Chiefly Dr. Cox, I believe.

3419. Do you remember selling a map to Mr. Macleay? I do.

3420. Can you tell me the circumstances? Mr. Macleay saw the map there, and asked me to get him one, and I told him I would send this one out to him.

3421. Was it the property of the Museum? No, it was my property.

3422. Are you aware of the existence of a Society called the Entomological Society? Yes.

3423. Where did the Society hold its meetings? At the Museum latterly. I believe at one time they used to meet at Mr. Macleay's house, then at Dr. Cox's, then at the School of Arts, and then at the Museum.

3424. Do you know whether application was made at the Society to be allowed to meet at the Museum? Yes.

3425. Was it granted? No.

3426. What was done then? I offered to accommodate the Society in my private room.

3427. Did you do so? I did.

3428. Were many meetings held there? Yes, perhaps twenty or twenty-five.

3429. Did you perform any work in connection with that Society? I sometimes kept the minutes.

3430. Did you do any other work? No, except that I have sometimes sent their transactions away—I have done that.

3431. Did the duties you performed in connection with that Society at all interfere with your duties as Curator of the Museum? No, not at all.

3432. *Mr. Macleay.*] I think you mentioned in your statement, that the birds from the Islands, which you sent to Dr. Selater of the Zoological Society, had been submitted to the exchange committee before they were sent away? They were sent away with their knowledge; it was mentioned to Dr. Bennett, or some member who was present, that I was going to send these birds for the purpose of getting them named. The birds were in such a dirty condition that I could not make anything of them. I had not  
the

\*NOTE (on revision):—The upper and hind portion of the jaw, known by the term of ascending ramus, was of clay; so were other parts. A mould was made and then a cast of plaster taken, after which the clay portion is thrown away. I taught H. Barnes what he knows; he came here as sweeper and glass-cleaner, and I took him in hand when I noticed his general intelligence. My reward has been what is seen in his evidence. I have photographs of the jaw which show the restorations; pieces have been patched in which did not belong to it. It was rather an expensive job. Robert Barnes states himself that it took them a fortnight to repair, two-thirds of which time they were smoking pipes, and tried to make believe that they studied comparative anatomy. We possess a very perfect jaw of the same animal, presented by Dr. Creed, M.L.A. The teeth are exactly the same as in this *Diprotodon bennettii*.

†NOTE (on revision):—I referred already to a letter received from Mr. Macdermott, the Customs Officer at Botany, whom I desired to be examined; I also mentioned Messrs. Ben. James and Spence, who could give evidence to the same effect.

the slightest idea they were of any practical value; but I kept duplicates, and the duplicates are in the Museum now.\*

3433. Then the statement that their being sent away was approved by the exchange committee was not correct? It was merely mentioned.

3434. Mentioned to Dr. Bennett? Yes.

3435. Dr. Bennett is not the exchange committee? Sometimes there is only one member present. The exchange committee had nothing to do with it, because the birds belonged to Mr. Buttrey, who himself paid for the spirits of wine in which they were preserved.

3436. Did not Captain Macgregor send word to you by Dr. Cox that they were for the Museum? I do not think he did. I do not think I ever spoke to Captain Macgregor about them.

3437. Did the Museum pay anything for these birds? No, not that I know of.

3438. You never got a cheque for Captain M'Gregor? I may have got a cheque for Captain M'Gregor, but I do not remember that I ever paid anything to Mr. Buttrey for these birds; Captain M'Gregor may have collected things for the Museum at other times, and have been paid for them.

3439. Are you in the habit of sending these things as donations from yourself? I send them occasionally, if they are my own property.

3440. Were these birds your property? No, they belonged to Mr. Buttrey.

3441. Do you state that Captain M'Gregor did not get paid for these birds? Not for these birds; he may have got paid for other birds.

3442. If Mr. Buttrey sent them Home, how does it happen that they appear as donations from you? It is simply a mistake; Mr. Selator should have said they came from Mr. Buttrey.

3443. These birds then were not the property of the Museum? No.

3444. So that the statement you have made—that the exchange committee had assented to your sending them—was not correct? I merely mentioned the matter to Dr. Bennett, who was the only member present.

3445. Do you keep any minutes of the proceedings of the exchange committee? There were no minutes kept then; I merely made rough memoranda in my diary. Minutes were kept afterwards, at the request of one of the members. There was a list kept of what was sent away.

3446. You have seen Dr. Cox's evidence given before this Committee? Yes.

3447. Do you remember his stating something about a fish he had sent to the Museum, and which you told him afterwards you had sent to Dr. Gunther? I do not remember it. If he had sent a fish for the Museum I would not have sent it to Dr. Gunther.†

3448. You have not read the evidence then. That is one of the charges against you—that donations to the Museum have been sent by you to other persons out of the Country without permission of the trustees? Will you be kind enough to state what the fish was?

3449. *Chairman.*] This is Dr. Cox's statement:—"2985. Did you not on one occasion send one or more valuable fishes to the Museum, which were given to you by a Mr. Wood?—Yes; I took to the Museum a beautiful jar of fishes from Queensland, and I asked Mr. Krefft if any of them would be of value for the Museum; he took out one which he said was certainly a new fish, and several—I think four—others of a different kind, of which he said he had only indifferent specimens; and he took out two other fish also. These specimens I handed over to him for the Museum, as a donation from Mr. Wood. Not having received any acknowledgment of them, I asked Mr. Krefft why he had not sent me the usual intimation of thanks from the trustees for Mr. Wood, and he told me he thought they were more valuable at Home than here, and he had therefore sent them Home to his friend—Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum."? I did nothing of the kind; those fishes are all in the Museum now.

3450. *Mr. Macleay.*] About these two cases sent from the Mauritius by M. Robillard—you say the letter you have handed in to-day, stating that the boxes had been sent—that letter being addressed to Dr. Bennett and myself—was delivered to you open? It was delivered to me open; as far as I can remember, Dr. Bennett brought it.

3451. Have you had any further communication with Dr. Bennett on the subject? No; he only told me to bring it before the meeting of the trustees, which I did.

3452. Did it ever occur to you that the persons to whom the boxes were addressed should have been communicated with? I brought it before the Board, as I was told to do. The letter and the cases were addressed to "Dr. George Bennett and William Macleay, Esq., Trustees of the Australian Museum."

3453. When it was determined by the trustees not to receive these specimens, was it also determined that the property of this individual should be allowed to be entirely lost to him? There was nothing said about what was to be done with it. I was only told not to take the cases into the Museum.

3454. Did it ever occur to you that I should have been informed of this matter? I did not think so. I thought that, as it was brought before the Board, and was on the minutes, that was all I had to do with it.

3455. Did you acquaint the Board that the cases and the letter were addressed to Dr. Bennett and myself? Yes, I read the address at the top of the letter.

3456. You have been in the habit of sending specimens to Mr. Selator, Dr. Gunther, and other people in London, without any authority from the exchange committee? I only sent these birds to Dr. Selator; I never sent anything else. At the request of Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum, when he was writing his book on Fishes—which consists of eight volumes, and is a standard work now—I sent, at his special request, whatever fishes he required. I either bought them or obtained them from people up the country, and got some of them myself. I have gone as far as Richmond for them.

3457.

\* ADDED (on revision):—List of donations during January and February, 1866, from the *Herald* published in April:—"A collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, from the South Sea Islands, by Mr. John Buttrey." Of these birds, &c., one canful was put aside for Mr. Buttrey to take to England; his departure was however delayed, and eventually they were sent by mail at my own expense to Dr. Selator, who had promised to give Mr. Buttrey some other birds for them. This is the entry in the diary:—"Thursday, November 5th, 1868:—Selator to receive damaged birds in spirits, collected by Mr. Buttrey. (Names.) To give him some stuffed birds in return if of any value."

† NOTE (on revision):—Dr. Cox is not very particular in his statements. He said (page 77) that he paid me £5 at the Museum gate on account of the sun-fish expenses. I never got one farthing from him, and if he had paid me he would be able to produce a receipt. The tubs bought at Lassetter's were purchased after the putrid fish had been buried, and the tubs with it. I had to replace them. The first heavy rain washed the scraps of flesh into the drain, and the sun-fish was the original cause of the fine. I was fined £2, and requested to pay, but told the constable he could "take it out in snakes"—I would never pay it.

- Gerard Krefft, Esq.  
21 April, 1874.
3457. Did you consider these your property? Yes, certainly; I paid for them.  
 3458. You paid for them? Yes. I often go to the market and buy fish.  
 3459. You sent a bottle containing a large number of small mammals, or some sort of animals, home by Mr. Edward King Cox, did you not? Yes; Dr. Cox did, with the permission of the exchange committee.  
 3460. What did that bottle contain? It contained some of the small *Antechini* and rodents.\*  
 3461. What species was it? The common one,—I forget exactly what species.  
 3462. Where had they been got? I must have bought them at some time or other.  
 3463. Were they not part of a collection made at Western Australia? No.  
 3464. Not one of them? Not that I am aware of.  
 3465. You are sure you purchased the whole of these things with your own money? I have no doubt they must have been mine. I buy lots of things.  
 3466. You say you never were aware that William Bradley and Robert Barnes were the same person? No.  
 3467. William Bradley has made a great many things for the Museum, has he not? Occasionally he made bird-stands, and things of that kind.  
 3468. Had you never any curiosity to see what sort of a man he was? No, I had not.  
 3469. You always paid Robert Barnes for work done in the name of Bradley? Yes.†  
 3470. Have you got a receipt for the 25s. you paid Robert Barnes for the cases made for Mr. Parkes? I believe I have.  
 3471. Have you got it with you? No.  
 3472. Will you send it? Yes, if I can find it amongst my papers.  
 3473. You state that you were quite ignorant of these photographs being taken? Yes. I broke a plate once, and told him not to take any more of them.  
 3474. You never sent any of them away to any one? No.  
 3475. You never made up a parcel for Dr. Creed? Barnes used to come to me to get envelopes, and I have addressed for him an envelope to Dr. Creed.  
 3476. Did you ever send O'Grady up to the Assembly with them? No, not that I remember. I have sent away lots of photographs, but they were photographs of specimens in the Museum—not these indecent ones.  
 3477. Do you recollect shipping off some tins and spirits for Dr. Creed on one occasion? I do not.  
 3478. I merely mention that to call your attention to the circumstances under which, as I understand, these photographs were sent off? I do not remember it.  
 3479. It was on the same occasion when these tins and spirits were put on board a steamer, which were sent, no doubt, for the purpose of collecting for the Museum: did you not on that occasion tell Barnes to take these photographs to the Assembly? I do not remember it.‡  
 3480. You have no recollection of it at all? No.  
 3481. You suspended these men—Barnes? Yes.  
 3482. On a charge of impertinence or disobedience? Yes.  
 3483. The impertinence consisting in saying that if they remained any longer they would be too late to attend this Committee? No; their expression was stronger than that; they insolently charged me with purposely delaying them, so that they might not have the opportunity of dressing themselves decently to attend the Committee.  
 3484. Do you know what has been done in that matter? A meeting of the trustees has been called to receive a report next Friday.  
 3485. Have you not dismissed some more of the people of the Museum? I sent Ellen Gillespie away.  
 3486. What for? She did not obey my orders.  
 3487. Have you the power of dismissing the servants of the Museum? I have the power of dismissing Ellen—she was only the charwoman. I got permission to employ her, and as a matter of course that included permission to dismiss her. I could not keep such people about me. I could not go about the place without being watched, and my things were meddled with. I could not live with people like that who conspire against me.  
 3488. Who are the conspirators now? There is nobody there except O'Grady.§ I have taken on a boy, who gets only 5s. a week; Ellen had £1.  
 3489. You say you paid Barnes 25s. for the two cases made for Mr. Parkes? Yes, in the presence of my wife.  
 3490. Mr. Parkes paid you? Yes.  
 3491. You have promised to send a receipt—you took a receipt from Barnes?|| Yes, I believe he brought

\* ADDED (on revision):—The bottle contained a mixture of small marsupials of the genus *Antechinus* and some mice (or rodents). They were collected for me by Mr. Keper, of Port Stephens; some came from Port Denison. I paid for them, and gave them to Dr. Cox, with letters to Professor Dumeril, of Paris, to Professor Peters, of Berlin, and to Professor Kaup, of Darmstadt. These gentlemen never mentioned anything about them, and no return was made.

† ADDED (on revision):—I paid whatever money was due to "William Bradley" to Robert or Henry Barnes, and the accounts were returned to me, receipted in what I considered Bradley's handwriting. Neither of the Barneses ever signed such an account in my presence. I was not aware that the Barneses did the work, but I thought they probably assisted Bradley. We employed a carpenter named Buckley for many years, but he often kept us waiting; and I said to Robert—"Get the stands done where you like." He replied—"I can do them myself at home"; and I said—"No, I will have nothing to do with you; you must get some other person to do the work. Any person who has the slightest knowledge of the constant care and supervision which a large Museum requires, and who knows the manner in which the Curator is bothered by careless men who want something every hour during the day, can well imagine that I could have no desire to make the acquaintance of this carpenter, as long as the work was done to satisfaction. With regard to the case for Mr. Parkes, I can only say that I paid Robert Barnes 25s. out of a cheque for £8, which he had cashed for me, and in the presence of Mrs. Krefft.

‡ ADDED (on revision):—I can produce letters by the dozen from Dr. Creed, in which he is asking for photographs of landscapes, fossils, &c., or in which he thanks me for having received them. Dr. Creed was a most generous donor of specimens—chiefly fossil remains and ethnographical objects. He was entitled to receive photographs of these things, and if Barnes sent him some of his own photographs he probably got paid for them.

§ ADDED (on revision):—And Thorpe, the taxidermist, whom I left in charge of the Museum on the day the gold was stolen. I told this man that I could not trust O'Grady, and asked him to keep him (O'Grady) at the door, and not lose sight of him. Thorpe promised, like O'Grady, to be on the alert; but as soon as the clock struck 1, these two trustworthy men went away for an hour and a half to get their dinner, and left the place to take care of itself.

|| ADDED (on revision):—He took the money and brought the receipt afterwards. He confessed that he had given me a receipt for the money, in his evidence.

a receipt. If I can find the receipt I will send it. I will look over my papers. I have so many papers that it is difficult to find things sometimes. Gerard Krefft, Esq.

3492. *Chairman.*] Do you know who recommended Mr. Masters for the appointment of Assistant Curator? Mr. Macleay, I believe. 21 April, 1874.

3493. At the time of his appointment was he well qualified for the position? Yes, he is a very excellent collector.

3494. How long was he employed at the Museum? Six or eight years.

3495. I believe there was a vacancy upon the Board for some time, caused by Mr. Scott's retirement? Yes.

3496. Can you supply any minutes showing the period of the vacancy? I can.

3497. Will you attach them to your evidence? I will.

3498. An extract from the Minute Book, I mean? Yes, I understand. (*See Appendix D 3.*)

3499. You have seen all this evidence? Yes, nearly all, I think; up to Mr. Scott's last examination.

3500. Is there anything else you desire to explain? No. I have here the Letter Book, containing a copy of the letter I wrote to Professor Agassiz, in which I was charged with being rude to him.

3501. Is that the letter referred to by Dr. Cox, when he says that Professor Agassiz was hurt about it? Yes. (*Letter, dated August 8, 1871, read. See Appendix D 4.*)

3502. Do you consider the system of management by trustees a good one? No, I do not.

3503. What system would you suggest as superior? What I suggested before,—that the Museum should be put under the Minister for Education, or under some Minister, and managed in the same way as the Gardens are managed.

3504. You think the Museum should be put under a single officer responsible to a Minister? Yes.

3505. Do you know of any Museums in which that system of management is adopted? Yes; nearly all the Museums in Germany are carried out like that.\*

3506. Do you know what is the system of management of the Kensington Museum? Yes.

3507. Do you know any Museum in the world managed on the same system as the Australian Museum? No.

3508. It is perfectly unique? Yes.

3509. Do you think it possible a Museum could be properly managed under such a system? No.

3510. Do you know how it was managed in Dr. Pittard's time? Yes.

3511. Did Dr. Pittard get on well with the trustees? No, he did not.

3512. Have you any other suggestion to make? No.

\* ADDED (*on revision*):—The Museums of France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Holland, Italy, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Austria, South America, &c., are all under one head. They are generally Government establishments, and solely supported by the State. The famous Kensington Museum owes its rapid development to the single-head system, and every effort is being made to throw off the trustee shackles from the British Museum.

## SYDNEY MUSEUM.

## APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of Dr. Cox, 25 March, 1874.]

## A 1.

Mr. B. Skinner to Dr. Cox.

Manly Beach,  
23 December, 1871.

Sir,

If you will call to mind, when you purchased the sun-fish from me, you asked me to deliver it at the Museum between 4 and 5 o'clock the next morning. I sent by Mr. Kreff's own servant to tell him of your desire; he sent me back word that he could not receive it until 9 o'clock, of which I acquainted you. You replied—"Never mind Skinner, I will see him myself, but you have it there no later than 8 o'clock." I and my son went to the Museum with the fish at a little before 8 o'clock. I saw Mr. Kreff, who said—"I cannot take it in until 9 o'clock, as the man will not be here who has the key of the gates." I told him that it was Dr. Cox's orders for me to bring the fish at 8 o'clock. He was very gruff with me, so I walked away, leaving my son and three men to render any assistance when the gates were opened, which was at 9 o'clock.

I never threatened Mr. Kreff to complain to the Directors, never bullied him, and did not force my way into the Museum grounds. I wish to state that the fish purchased by you and the one purchased by Mr. Crawly were both captured within the same hour on the same day. I exhibited the one sold to Mr. Crawly, and now preserved by Mr. Wall, I hear, for two days longer than the one sold to you, and up to the time I brought it to Sydney I used no means for preserving it, but it was, on the contrary, exposed on the beach to the sun and other influences. I shall be happy at any time to meet Mr. Kreff or the Directors in confirmation of my statements, and beg to remain,—

Your obedient servant,  
B. SKINNER.

## A 2.

The Curator, Australian Museum, to Dr. Cox.

Australian Museum, Sydney,  
January 4, 1872.

Dear Dr. Cox,

All the expenses on account of the sun-fish have been paid, and not one item will be charged to the trustees' account. The sum total amounts to £9 15s., as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
10 galls. spirits .....	4	0	0
Extra labour, &c. ....	3	6	0
Bags .....	0	2	0
Calico for fly .....	1	5	0
Knife .....	0	1	6
Tubs and buckets .....	1	0	6
	<hr/>		
	£9	15	0

for which sum I hold the vouchers, and remain, dear Doctor,—

Yours sincerely,  
GERARD KREFFT.

## A 3.

Sydney, 23 December, 1871.

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Mr. G. Kreff (a/c Museum).

Bought of F. LASSETTER & Co., Wholesale, Retail, and Export Ironmongers.  
(Established 1820.)

	£	s.	d.
1. Galvanized tub, ea. 8s. and 9s. ....	0	17	0
2. " buckets .....	0	3	6
	<hr/>		
	£1	0	6

(Duplicate.)

[To Evidence of A. W. Scott, Esq., 31 March, 1874.]

## B 1.

The Curator, Australian Museum, to A. W. Scott, Esq., M.A.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 11th, wherein you resign your position as one of the trustees of this institution. I have read this letter at the last Board meeting, and I have been desired by the trustees to inform you that they accept your resignation with much regret, and that they hope that you will allow yourself to be re-elected at an early period, as they could not well lose the valuable services which you have always rendered to the Australian Museum.

I have, &c.  
GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

[To

[To Evidence of A. W. Scott, Esq., 31 March, 1874.]

## B 2.

The Curator, Australian Museum, to A. W. Scott, Esq., M.A.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 4 July, 1867.

Sir,  
I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Board, that you have been elected unanimously a trustee of the Australian Museum.

I have, &c.,  
GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## B 3.

LIST of Specimens given at one donation, by A. W. Scott, Esq., M.A.

No.	1 to 7	PAPILIONIDÆ.	No. 199	Lycœna ægon. ♀	No. 363 to 364	Noctua pronuba.
"	8	15	"	200	"	365
"	16	20	"	"	"	366
"	21	24	"	"	"	367
"	25	"	No. 201 to 204	Sesia tipuliformis.	"	368
"	26	28	"	205	"	370
"	29	32	"	206	"	371
"	33	36	"	207	"	373
"	37	"	"	208	"	375
"	38	41	"	209	"	376
"	42	43	"	210	"	379
"	44	45	"	211	"	380
"	46	49	"	212	"	381
"	50	51	"	213	"	382
"	52	54	"	214	"	383
"	55	58	"	215	"	384
"	59	62	"	216	"	385
"	63	66	"	217	"	386
"	67	"	"	218	"	387
"	68	"	"	219	"	388
"	69	70	"	220	"	389
"	71	"	"	221	"	390
"	72	75	"	222	"	391
"	76	77	"	223	"	392
"	78	83	"	224	"	393
"	84	89	"	225	"	394
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				419	"	588
				420	"	589

[To Evidence of Gerard Krefft, Esq., 21 April, 1874.]

D 1.

Mauritius Island, 20th September, 1873.

Dr. George Bennett, Esq., and William Macleay, Esq., Trustees to the Australian Museum.

Gentlemen,

In the month of May, 1870, I have sent a collection of shells of our seas, principally from Mauritius, to Mr. Krefft, for the Museum of Sydney, in exchange of which he has sent me various articles of natural history.

At that time I had a splendid collection of shells, which was the work of thirty-five years of researches and great expenses; but two years ago, having been completely ruined in the exploitation of a sugar estate, I was obliged to sell my collection, which was a great sorrow for me. Since that time, I had the idea, being fond of the study of natural history, and specially of conchology, I had the idea, to obtain the means of living, to make collections of shells and various things for the Museum, and collectors of England and some other places of Europe. As I was told you have at Sydney a very fine Museum, I address you a fine collection of fishes, birds, mammifera, crustacea, insects, echinus, corals, marine plants, and a fine collection of shells. I think the all will be a valuable addition to your Museum. Amongst the shells there are new and very rare shells.

The catalogue of shells is in the largest box where they are, and the catalogue of the other articles is in the small box, where you will find two boxes of insects.

Here are the recapitulations:—

	£	s.	d.
Shells .. .. .	70	12	1
Insects .. .. .	7	5	0
Birds .. .. .	3	19	6
Mammifera .. .. .	1	17	6
Fishes .. .. .	1	14	0
Crustacea .. .. .	5	5	6
Various things .. .. .	7	7	10
	£98	1	5

On my catalogue of the different articles there are two blanks which I have forgotten to fulfil.

No. 64 is a *Dromia rumphii*.

No. 68 are two eggs of *Onychoprion fuliginosa*.

The shells I send now were not in the first box I forwarded in May, 1870.

When the collections will have been examined according to the catalogues, I will be much obliged to your kindness to send me the money by a draft of the Oriental Bank, of which you have a branch; and if you have not direct vessels to Mauritius, send by your steamers *via* Point de Galle and Aden. We have a mail coming from Aden, and which takes the mails of Australia.

I have put the two boxes on the schooner "Agnes Edgell," Captain Punch, who has promised me to take great care of them. I sent the receipt of the second mate.

I have, &c.,

V. DE ROBILLARD.

D 2.

362, George-street,  
Sydney, 8 November, 1873.

G. Krefft, Esq., Australian Museum.

Dear Sir,

The cases I noted you about some days ago are still on board the "Agnes Edgell," which vessel has hauled off into Johnson's Bay. You will require to send for them there at once, as she may leave the port.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. SHAW, JUN.

D 3.

Copy from Minute Book regarding Mr. Scott's resignation and re-election.

Monthly Meeting, May 3, 1866.

"A LETTER was read from A. W. Scott, Esq., M.A., resigning his position as a member of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and to inform Mr. Scott that the Board accepted his resignation with much regret, as the Trustees could ill afford to lose his valuable services; that they hoped, however, soon to have an opportunity of re-electing him."

The re-election took place July 4th, 1867, and during the interval the vacancy was not filled up.

GERARD KREFFT.

Monthly Meeting, July 4, 1867.

"ALEXANDER WALKER SCOTT, Esq., M.A., having been recommended at the last meeting to fill the vacant office of elective trustee, a ballot took place, and Alexander Walker Scott, Esq., M.A., was declared duly elected by the Chairman."

Copy from Exchange Committee Minute Book, and Letter addressed to Professor Agassiz.

May 27th, 1871.

Present:—

Dr. Bennett and Dr. J. A. Cox.

It was proposed that the smallest specimen of the *Ceratodus forsteri* be forwarded to Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge, U.S., through Professor Smith, under the conditions that Professor Agassiz would return a collection of American birds, and some of the larger mammals, a bison (skin and skeleton), musk or tapir, &c. Professor Smith to inform Professor Agassiz that only one small collection of shells and a case of broken corals had as yet been received by the trustees, the value of which was not more than £5, whilst the value of the trustees' collection and the freight paid for package amounted to about £25.

D 4.

D 4.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, Aug. 8, 1871.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the trustees of this institution to inform you that, excepting a small case of shells and a box of broken corals, nothing has been received in return for the many valuable specimens sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The consignment to you was made at my special request, and a specimen of the much desired *Ceratodus* was added. A list of our desiderata was also sent to you,—large mammals (skins and skeletons), fresh water fishes, game birds, &c., remains of fossils, mammals, &c.; instead of which, you sent some shells, and a collection of pieces of corals, for which I had to pay more freight than their value. You advised a series of fishes which never came to hand, and to my frequent letters I have received no reply yet whatever. I regret that you have not kept your promise, and hope that you will do so as soon as possible.

You will be good enough to bear in mind that the best way of sending your collections is through the trustees' agents, Messrs. P. W. Flower & Co., 62 Moorgate, London; and that the Californian route must not be adopted, except you prepay all charges—the amiable Californians and the owners of American steamers putting it on rather heavier than the contents of the cases can bear.

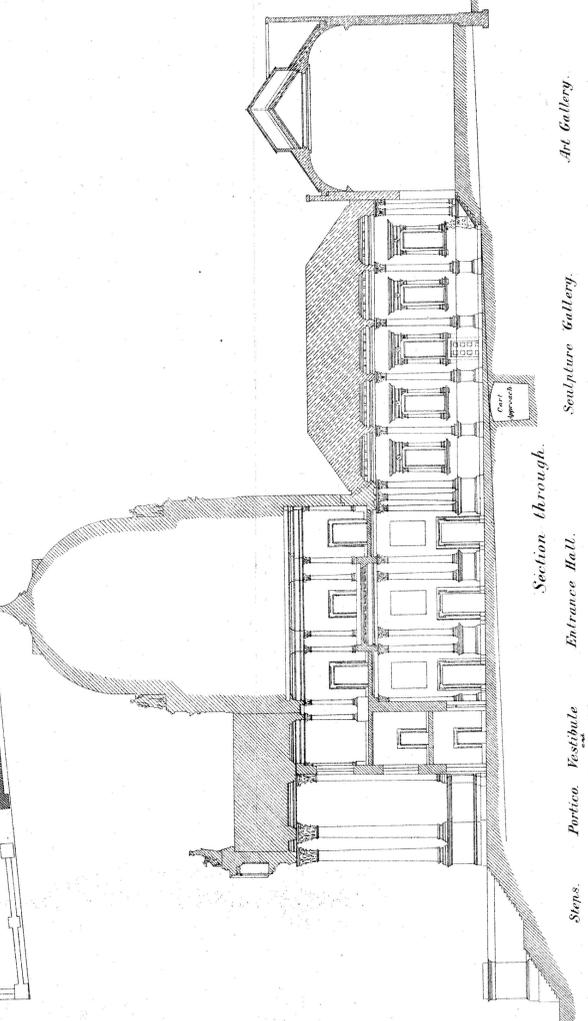
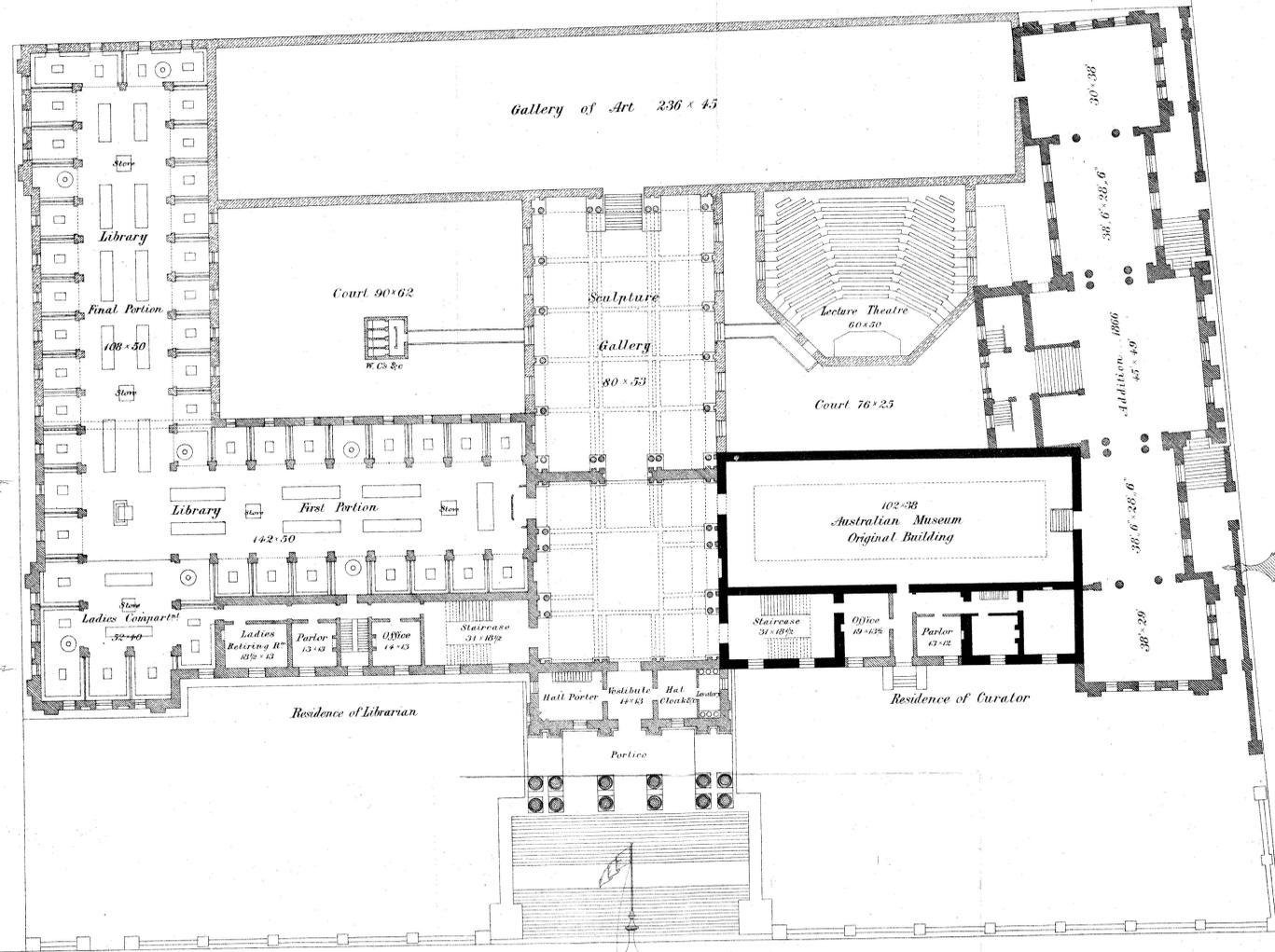
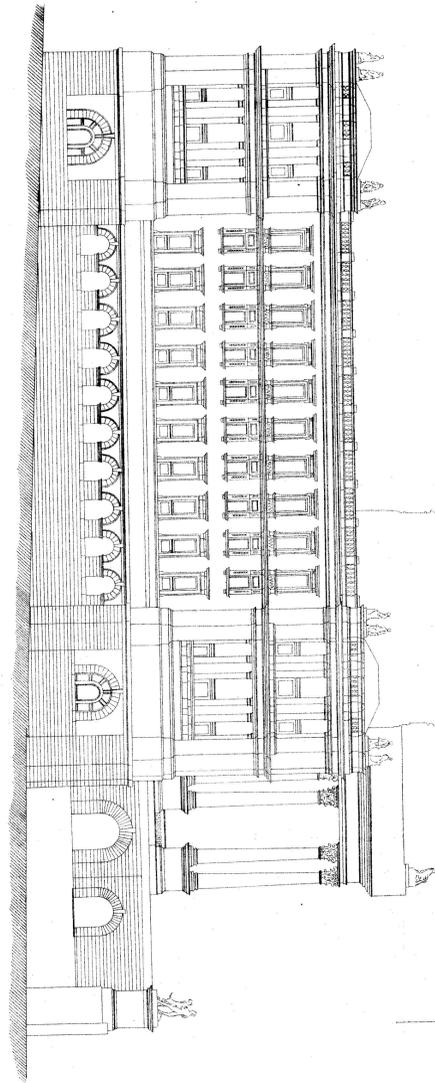
I remain, &c.,  
GERARD KREFFT.Professor Louis Agassiz, F.R.S.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.

Plan.



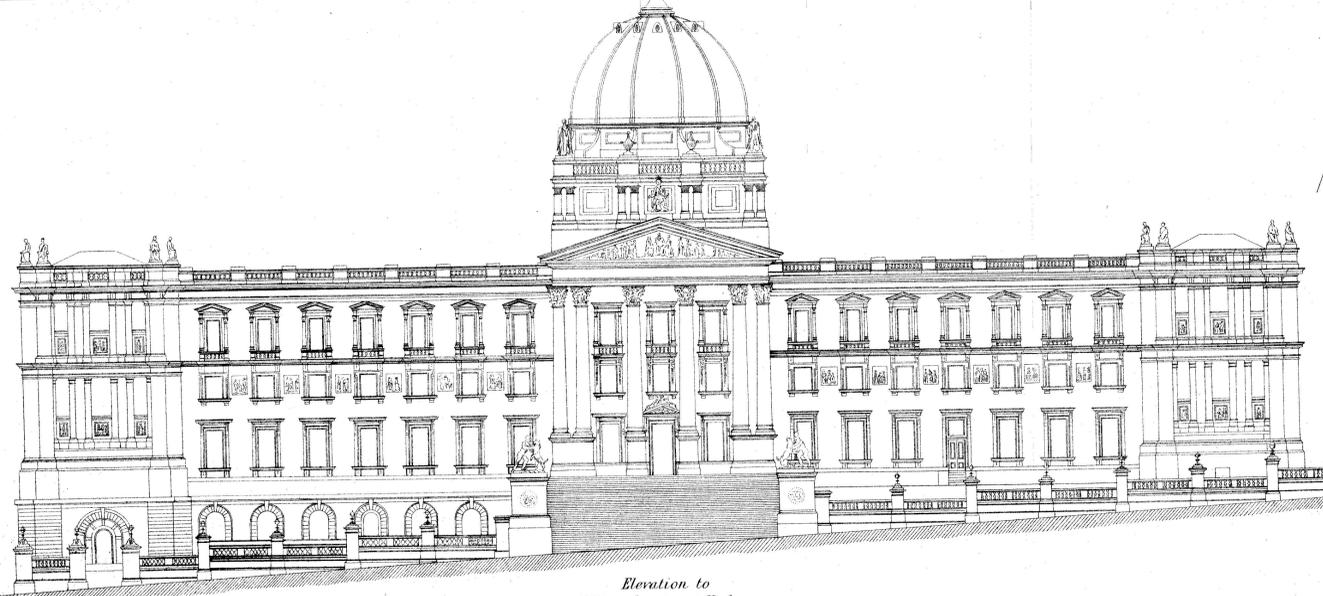
# DESIGN FOR LIBRARY ART & SCULPTURE GALLERIES &c.

East Elevation Seen from Harbor.

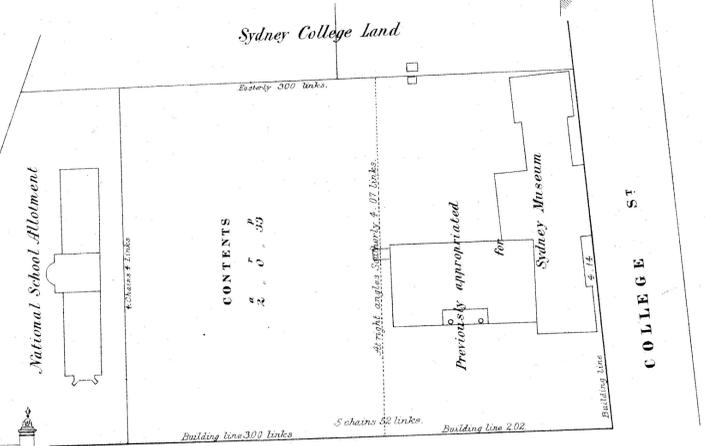


Appendix C 1.

To the Evidence of James Barnet Esq.<sup>r</sup> 10 April 1874.



Elevation to  
William Street and Harbor.



WILLIAM ST

COLLEGE ST

James Barnet  
Public Works  
20 August  
1864  
COL. ARCHITECT

(Sig. 451)



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NEPEAN AND CATARACT RIVERS.

(QUANTITY OF WATER RUNNING IN, FROM 15 SEPTEMBER, 1868, TO 31 OCTOBER, 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1873.*

EXTRACT from the Daily Record of the measured discharges of Water running in rivers Nepean and Cataract, from 15 September, 1868, to 31 October, 1873.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Nepean.	Cataract.	Nepean.	Cataract.	Nepean.	Cataract.	Nepean.	Cataract.	Nepean.	Cataract.	Nepean.	Cataract.
	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.	mill. galls.
January .....	.....	.....	55	9	1,258	395	8,151	2,737	1,498	1,441	7,187	2,004
February .....	.....	.....	3,624	546	648	600	8,700	2,900	1,656	565	45,404	6,265
March .....	.....	.....	245	96	42,882	9,201	6,587	1,819	1,467	1,234	1,191	372
April .....	.....	.....	27,739	9,257	44,394	8,203	17,506	4,650	1,120	421	5,948	3,682
May .....	.....	.....	15,561	10,626	31,452	6,067	30,641	7,190	499	223	1,240	501
June .....	.....	.....	4,267	6,452	8,234	4,467	8,657	4,764	342	141	27,513	7,307
July .....	.....	.....	2,315	2,349	7,814	1,978	2,857	1,624	417	133	6,929	3,957
August .....	.....	.....	839	539	3,408	1,677	991	235	539	85	4,146	2,376
September .....	293	79	760	450	1,517	625	541	137	286	81	1,410	958
October.....	498	100	745	345	10,290	2,831	1,501	565	4,190	1,283	568	492
November.....	983	204	2,275	723	19,021	4,781	865	207	7,737	2,065	.....	.....
December .....	101	30	626	142	8,970	3,070	350	91	8,438	3,012	.....	.....
TOTALS .....	1,875	413	59,051	31,534	179,888	43,895	87,341	26,919	28,188	10,684	101,536	27,914

NOTE.—Quantities given in millions of gallons.

12 November, 1873.

E. O. MORIARTY.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## WATER SUPPLY.

(REPORT FROM PROFESSOR SMITH AS TO PURITY OF, IN BOTANY STREAM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 December, 1873.**REPORT on Five Specimens of Water, collected along the course of the Botany Stream on the 30th October, and submitted by the Town Clerk for analysis.*

ARRANGING the specimens in the order of their apparent purity, judging from colour, taste, and smell, they stand thus:—

No. 1. Clear and bright; no sediment, and no colour, taste, or smell.

No. 4. Nearly as good as last, but there is a faint colour perceptible, and there is a slight sediment; no smell, nor any marked taste.

No. 5. Distinctly, but not highly coloured. A little more sediment than in last; slight smell and taste.

No. 2. Yellow colour, slight smell; distinct taste of organic matter and iron; flocculent sediment. Water not fit for use.

No. 3. The most objectionable specimen; brownish-yellow colour; brown flocculent sediment; unpleasant taste and smell; animalcules abundant in this water, and in No. 2.

The quantity supplied of each water was quite insufficient for a detailed analysis; but the total solid matter in a state of solution (and therefore exclusive of sediment) was determined, and also the amount of organic matter, by the method of ignition. This method usually gives a result slightly in excess of the true organic matter.

Tabular view of the dissolved solid matter in each water, arranged in the above order, expressed in grains per gallon:—

	I.	IV.	V.	II.	III.
Earthy and saline matter .....	4·4	5·0	4·4	4·2	6·5
Organic matter .....	1·3	1·2	1·6	2·	2·3
Total .....	5·7	6·2	6·0	6·2	8·8

The matter classed as "earthy and saline" consists chiefly of common salt, with a small amount of lime and magnesia compounds, and a little silica and iron. Of the last named substance (iron) there is a mere trace in No. 1, more in 4 and 5, still more in 2, and a considerable proportion in No. 3.

The particular localities whence these specimens were taken have not been stated to me, but if either No. 1 or No. 4 represents the water as supplied to Sydney, then it is clear the sources of contamination in the upper parts of the stream have produced no permanent bad effects. No. 1 is an unexceptional water in every respect; and No. 4 falls little short of it. No. 5 is not to be called decidedly a bad water, although not equal to the preceding. The two remaining specimens are unfit for use. Had the sediments in each case been added, these waters would compare still more unfavourably with the others.

J. SMITH, M.D.

University of Sydney,  
14 November, 1873.



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

(SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—1873.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 36, sec. 75.

THE TOWN CLERK to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Town Clerk's Office,  
Sydney, 9 March, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to submit, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, the Seventeenth Annual Report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Sydney, under the Water and Sewerage Acts, during the year 1873.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT,  
Town Clerk.*SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, of their proceedings under the Water and Sewerage Acts.*

THE Municipal Council of the City of Sydney have the honor to submit, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, the following Report of their proceedings in connection with the Water Works and Sewerage Works, together with Statements of their Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1873.

## WATER WORKS.

The engines and pumping machinery at Botany have been in efficient working order throughout the year, and two of the engines have been kept constantly at work, excepting on occasions for three or four hours at a time when the low and high reservoirs have been signalled full.

Advantage has been taken of the efficient working of the Lachlan Swamp Tunnel to effect some necessary repairs to the foundations of the eastern and middle engines. On Wednesday, the 2nd July, at noon, the repairs commenced, which consisted of the replacing by massive blocks of stone the defective foundations under pedestals supporting fly-wheel, replacing broken pedestal with new one, and new cast-iron bed plates for same with cast-iron shields, bolts, &c. The repairs were successfully completed on the 17th July, when the middle engine was started again at 7 o'clock p.m. During this time no inconvenience was felt for want of water, as the western engine was working most effectively, as was also the tunnel.

The whole of the machinery is now fully capable of meeting the requirements of the City and other districts at present supplied.

Two fractures have taken place in the 30-inch main during the year,—one about a mile from Botany engine-house, on the 26th June, and the other on the 12th December, about half a mile distant from the works. Both were quickly repaired by inserting new pipes, &c.

The total quantity of water pumped up from Botany into the service reservoirs during the year 1873 was thirteen hundred and forty-one millions six hundred and nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two (1,341,609,552) gallons, whilst in the year 1872 the quantity was fourteen hundred and ninety millions eight hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety (1,490,841,390) gallons, being a decrease of one hundred and forty-nine millions two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight (149,231,838) gallons, or two millions eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two (2,869,842) gallons weekly.

In the year 1870, eleven hundred and seventy-four millions four hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred (1,174,489,200) gallons were pumped to the low level reservoir in Crown-street, and seven hundred and seventy-one millions forty thousand seven hundred and ninety-two (771,040,792) gallons in 1873, showing a decrease of four hundred and three millions four hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and eight (403,448,408) gallons per annum, or one million one hundred and five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine (1,105,339) gallons per day. This decrease in the quantity delivered from Botany has been caused by the efficient working of the tunnel, fed from the water collected and stored in the several new reservoirs recently constructed on the Lachlan Reserve.

There is, however, a large increase in the water pumped to the high level or Paddington reservoir, arising from the extension of the mains to different localities,—the quantity supplied during the present year being one hundred and forty-four millions six hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and four (144,674,504) gallons in excess of the supply for 1870, or at a rate of thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-eight (39,688) gallons per day.

A marked difference has been observable in the consumption of fuel since the repairs to the foundations of the engine have been effected. In the first six months of 1873, before the repairs were commenced, three thousand two hundred and ninety-three (3,293) tons of coal were consumed, or nearly five tons to the million gallons pumped, whilst during the remaining six months of the year, after the repairs were completed, the consumption was only two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight (2,688) tons, or four tons per million gallons pumped.

In the year 1872 the total number of tons of coal consumed was seven thousand and seventy-six (7,076), and in 1873 there were only five thousand nine hundred and eighty-one (5,981) tons, showing a saving on the year of one thousand and ninety-five (1,095) tons, caused jointly by the effective working of the tunnel and the repairs to the engines.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the year in constructing new reservoirs and embankments at the head of the Lachlan Swamp, and in raising and strengthening the existing embankments for the purpose of backing up and retaining the water for a supply to the tunnel. All these works have proved most effective, and the supply of water to the tunnel has been continuous throughout the year.

The works in connection with the enlargement of the engine-pond have been continued, and in their prosecution great difficulty was encountered in putting in the puddle dike or wall in the centre of the embankment and embedding it in the clay bottom, as the pressure of water through the sand was very great. This work is now nearly completed; only 20 yards remain to be done out of the total length of 700 yards. The stone and bricks are on the ground for the construction of the waste weir and the new flood-gates.

The diversion of the Blackwater Creek is also being proceeded with rapidly, and it is anticipated the entire work will be completed early in June.

The usual annual contracts for stores, coal, castings, &c., have been satisfactorily carried out.

The quantity of pipes laid during the year for the extension of water supply to the city and suburbs (see Appendix A) have been 5½ miles and 257 yards in length.

The 6-inch main in Kensington-street has been taken up, cleared, and relaid for a length of seven hundred and sixty (760) yards.

The total number of houses now receiving and paying for water is nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty-six (19,486).

#### SEWERAGE.

The main sewers throughout the city have been found in good order and repair during the year, with the exception of the 3 feet 6-inch brick sewer in Bridge-street, 60 feet of which were much damaged by the heavy flood in the month of February. It was then repaired, and is now in good order.

The following additions to the main sewers, in the southern section of the city, have been satisfactorily completed, viz.:—Irving-street, from Abercrombie-street to Tooth's Brewery, five hundred and fifty (550) feet lineal of 4 ft. 6 in. oviform brick. Gipps-street, from Mary-street to Macquarie-street South, two hundred and forty (240) feet of 3 ft. 6 in. oviform brick.

Four hundred and thirty-five (435) additional house connections have been made with the sewers, making a total of six thousand nine hundred and two (6,902) houses throughout the city.

During the year, one thousand and ninety-one (1,091) yards of stoneware pipe drains have been laid, of the dimensions and in the localities detailed in Appendix B.

A silt-pit has been constructed on the Market Wharf, at the foot of Market-street. It is of two compartments 25 ft. long each, 10 ft. wide, and 4 ft. 6 in. deep from overflow, built of brick and cement.

Another silt-pit in Lime-street has been arched over in brick and cement, with iron man-hole door. These pits are found fully to answer the purpose for which they have been built, and prevent a large quantity of debris from reaching the harbour.

Two brick junctions and man-holes have been built at the junctions of Liverpool and Palmer streets and Liverpool and Elizabeth streets.

30 feet of the Tank Stream Sewer have been re-covered with timber, in Pitt-street, near Queen's Wharf.

#### FINANCIAL.

The statements of the Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Water and Sewerage Works for the year 1873, duly certified by the City Auditors, are appended hereto.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, this ninth day of March, A.D. 1874.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,  
Town Clerk.

STEPHEN S. GOOLD,  
Mayor.





1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CAMPBELLTOWN RESERVOIR BETTER PRESERVATION BILL.

(PETITION RESPECTING—THOMAS CHIPPINDALL)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 March, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Thomas Chippindall, resident of Campbelltown,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That a Bill for the better protection of the water Reservoir at Campbelltown has been proposed, and said Bill not having passed, Petitioner is desirous of pointing out the very great injury that Petitioner will suffer should certain contemplated provisions contained in said Act be assented to and confirmed by your Honorable House.

That Petitioner has an extended frontage to that portion of Allman-street which it is the object of the said Act to cut off from all communication with the township, and thereby depriving Petitioner of the expected profit from the sale of allotments to said street, and consequently deteriorating the value of said land without in any way contributing to the advantage contemplated by said enactment. That a line of fence, continuous with the present boundary-fence, between Allman-street and the Reservoir, as far as George's-street, would effectually shut out all access of cattle from the watershed, the inclination of Allman-street being from instead of towards the Reservoir, and rendering it quite unnecessary to include any portion of said street in the water reserve.

That Petitioner has also a farm which he has purchased, and known by the name of "Franklin's farm," the only road to and from it being by Allman-street, it being hemmed in on all sides by private property; should said Bill pass in its present unaltered state would render it of little value, and deprive Petitioner of the possibility of disposing of said farm.

That Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take his case into your favorable consideration.

THOMAS CHIPPINDALL.



1873-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

(REPORT OF ASTRONOMER, FOR 1873.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

*MINUTES and Proceedings of the Observatory Board, at the Annual Meeting held at the Observatory, on the 19th March, 1874.*

PRESENT:—

His Excellency the Governor.  
 The Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.  
 The Surveyor General.

THE Board inspected the buildings and instruments, also the preparations for the transit of Venus, and then assembled in the Board-room.

His Excellency took the Chair.  
 The Astronomer read his Report.

Resolved,—

“The Board express their satisfaction at the progress of the Observatory, and the general state of the instruments, buildings, and preparations for observing the transit of Venus.

“That the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction be requested to lay the Astronomer's Report before Parliament.”

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

## ASTRONOMER'S REPORT FOR 1873.

IN an Observatory devoted to astronomical and meteorological work, the weather must ever regulate the balance of results obtained from the separate sets of observations. Certainly the clouds and excessive rainfall of 1873, amounting to 73½ inches, falling on a total of 176 days, rendered astronomical observation extremely difficult and often impossible for many days and nights in succession; nevertheless, by taking advantage of all opportunities much valuable work has been accomplished, and time has been found to receive a number of visitors, who have had their interest in the science increased, and in some cases have been induced to become observers. From a purely scientific point of view, time thus spent would be looked upon as lost, but I think one of the objects of a public Observatory must ever be to encourage the taste for higher branches of science; and in no way can this be so effectively done as by allowing the public to have access to the Observatory, where they can see the instruments and phenomena, and obtain any information they wish on the subject.

In June the large telescope was taken to an altitude of 2,200 feet, for the purpose of testing the supposed advantage of elevation in making observations, with more immediate reference to the transit of Venus. I found the air very much clearer than at Sydney, and during the day it was very steady, so that the sun's edge was better defined than it is here, and there is reason therefore to expect first-rate observations and photographs from the mountain stations.

The air at night, however, though very clear, became so unsteady after dark that nearly all the advantage of additional clearness was lost.

Some Venus practice with the large telescope, as it required a special arrangement, confined the telescope to that use for a time. Of this I have more to say subsequently.

The meteorological work has been steadily carried on, and every opportunity taken of improving its general character; the number of stations, including private observers, has been increased to forty-six. Several gentlemen in the country have volunteered to take observations and have been supplied with instruments; and if those interested would, in greater numbers, join in this work, much good would be done, for the great difficulty is to obtain observers who take an interest in the work. For the purpose of making it as simple as possible, I have during the year drawn up and printed instructions for making the observations; and diagrams, to explain some things which are often found difficult, are printed with the instructions. In December, special observations were taken on the state of the weather with reference to the transit of Venus.

The whole of the meteorological work has been reduced and published daily and in monthly parts, and the general abstract is now just finished, and is more complete than any which have preceded it.

The new stations which have now been provided for by Parliament will be established as quickly as possible, and will largely increase our knowledge of the rainfall. Information about storms, with reference to storm-warning, is steadily accumulating, and every opportunity is taken of placing barometers in good hands in the country; but the great difficulty is to find good observers who will do the work for the love of it only.

At the commencement of the year, provision was made by Parliament for observing the transit of Venus from three stations in this Colony. Immediate steps were taken to secure this, and two telescopes ordered from Europe, one 11½ inches in diameter, the other about 4½, and both fitted up specially to observe the transit. The larger one will be a valuable permanent addition to the Observatory, and the other will be similar to those which are to be used at the English and Russian stations.

The large one should be here next month. So far as I have heard of it in an unfinished state the accounts were highly satisfactory, and I have no doubt it will be the finest refractor which has ever been used in the southern hemisphere.

The preparations here for three stations are in a forward state, and I am glad to say the Colonial Secretary placed a sum on the Estimates for this year for a fourth station. This has been granted by Parliament with a liberality which will be highly appreciated by the scientific world.

The selection of stations has been made with care. Eden, being in the best position geographically, has been chosen for one; Woodford, because it is at a considerable altitude, has a remarkably uniform temperature and fine climate for observation, has been chosen as the next. For the third, the choice lay between Bathurst and Goulburn. For the last three years the average amount of cloud at these stations for the month of December has been exactly equal, but Goulburn has the advantage in position, and has been chosen. The propriety of having a station in Riverina on the Plains was considered, but from accounts received the sky appears to be hazy in the summer. Sydney will be of course the fourth station.

I am making arrangements to place at each of the stations a photographic and a transit observatory. Of the two for Eden the photographic one is finished, and three of the others are in progress and should be finished this month. They are made of thin boards, as light as possible. The form is round, so that they may revolve for observations in all directions, and one at each station will be light-proof for photographic work.

At each station there will be three telescopes for observing ingress and egress, and one of these will be driven by clock-work and provided with all necessary apparatus for taking photos, at the rate of one per minute. A chronograph will also be provided, on which the exact time at which each photo is taken will be automatically recorded.

At ingress and egress, one observer will use the clock and the other two chronometers for recording the times, and in the interval all will help at the photos.

The instruments now ready or in progress are as follows:—

- 12 equatorial telescopes, of which seven will have clock-work.
- 4 transit instruments.
- 4 clocks.
- 9 chronometers.
- 4 chronographs.
- 4 sets photo apparatus.

Of these, four telescopes, one clock, and four chronometers are lent to me for the occasion.

There will probably be fourteen observers. Some have had practice in photographing, and all require practice in observing ingress and egress. For this purpose I have arranged an artificial transit. It consists of a circular opening, 2 feet in diameter, through which sunlight will be reflected to the observers. In front of this opening a sheet of ground-glass is moved in a slide by clock-work. On the ground-glass is a disc of metal of the proper relative size to represent Venus, and projecting from its back is a pin, which, as it moves along, catches the projecting part of a slide in the side of the large opening. The part of this slide which is drawn out is so formed as to make the "drop," and it is provided with an automatic arrangement which disconnects it from the artificial planet the moment the drop is complete, and it instantly flies out of sight with a spring. There is also an arrangement by which the motion of the slide makes an electrical signal at the moment of apparent internal contact, and another at real internal contact, which are the two points to be observed. The times of these artificial phenomena will be automatically recorded on the chronograph, and the observers will practise recording the times by chronometer. A comparison of the register with the observation will indicate each observer's personal equation.

#### CLASSIFIED REPORT.

##### *Grounds.*

These have not been altered since my last report, but provision has now been made in the Estimates for enclosing and planting the hill with trees, and for altering the Observatory fence, as suggested in my last Report. Unfortunately there has been unexpected delay in making these changes, and I have been obliged to erect the temporary observatories near the magnet house, which interferes with magnetic observations.

##### *Personal establishment.*

This has not changed, but provision has been made on the Estimates for 1874 for a second Meteorological Assistant, who will be required, owing to the large increase in the number of stations for rainfall observations made in accordance with the wish of Parliament.

The personal establishment during the past year has been—

The Astronomer, who is responsible to the Government for all the property of the Observatory, superintends all observations, calculations, instruments, daily discipline, and all publications; makes all observations with the large telescope, magnetic instruments, &c.

The Computer has charge of the observations with the transit instrument and their reduction; all the clocks, chronometers, time-ball, and time-signals; the examination of all and reduction of part of the meteorological observations, and other necessary calculations.

The Meteorological Assistant has charge of all the meteorological observations, and the reduction of Sydney and country ones as far as possible.

The messenger also acts as office-keeper and carpenter.

*Library.*

*Library.*

The additions made to the library, both by purchase and gift, will be found in an appended list. It has not been found necessary to make any changes here since my last Report.

*Buildings.*

These are generally in good order, and nothing has been done to them during the year, but some trifling repairs to the roof.

The temporary observatories for the transit of Venus are in course of erection, and will I hope be all up by the end of April.

Provision has been made for a new and larger dome to the equatorial tower; it will be 2 ft. 9 in. higher, and 2 ft. wider than the present one. It is to be made of Muntz-metal, so that the magnets may not be affected by it, and will be without ribs, so that all the space may be available for the large instrument. It will probably be finished early in May.

*Instruments.*

The transit instrument continues in good order, and has been devoted to the same work as in previous years. Unfortunately every year's experience only brings fresh proof of its second-rate quality. The fault being principally in the plan of its construction, can only be remedied by a new one, which I hope may be purchased with the proceeds of the sale of telescopes after the transit of Venus. The meridian mark at North Shore has been cleared of trees. The equatorial is in good order, and has been used for the measurement of double stars, coloured stars, clusters, nebulae, eclipses, &c.; also for practice in photographing the sun for transit of Venus, for which, with the enlarging lens devised for the purpose, the image of the sun may be enlarged about twenty times without distortion.

The old Parramatta equatorial is in good order.

The small altazimuth, theodolite, magnetic and other instruments are in good order.

The 30-inch transit has been fitted on a portable stand, and made ready for the transit of Venus.

The tube and lens of the old Parramatta transit will be used for the same purpose.

The sidereal clock has worked with smaller variations in rate than usual. The old sidereal clock is still in the equatorial room.

The time-ball clock has had a new pendulum fitted to it, and has worked very satisfactorily.

The second mean-time clock is in good order, and has transmitted hourly signals to the barograph.

The third mean-time clock has been returned by the Surveyor General; it has been repaired, and fitted with a new weight and the old pendulum of the time-ball clock, and is now the best of the mean-time clocks.

All the chronometers are in good order; four belonging to the Admiralty are still here.

The Sydney time-ball has worked well throughout the year, but occasional errors in dropping the Newcastle time-ball have occurred, in spite of every precaution to prevent them. These errors seem to be unavoidable in the transmission of time signals for such a distance.

The tide-gauges at Sydney and Newcastle and the electrical barograph have worked steadily. Many important tidal disturbances were recorded by the former, and in some cases the disturbing force has affected the barograph also.

The direction part of the anemometer having become worn out, was replaced with a new and slightly modified one which is more satisfactory than the original.

The magnetograph mentioned in my last Report is now finished, and only wants a special lens, in supplying which there has been great delay in London. This instrument is in great part constructed out of the photo-barograph—such parts as were necessary to adapt it to recording the direction of the magnet have been made in Sydney. The instrument differs but little from the magnetograph as made at Kew, and the results will be exactly in the same form. I am anxiously waiting for the lens, as I expect this instrument to afford valuable information bearing on meteorological changes.

A photographic apparatus specially designed for the transit of Venus has been made in Sydney for the large telescope. It is designed to use when the end of the telescope is in the dark room; an arrangement which gives several important advantages compared with the usual plan. In the first place, the sensitive plates never leave the dark room, and cannot therefore be injured by light. In the next place, the plates can be put into the camera much quicker than slides, they take the proper place with regard to focus more certainly, and all the time necessary to put the plate in the dark slide in the usual way is saved.

For exposing the plates the ordinary flashing shutter slightly modified is used. The alterations are, first, that the width of slit is adjustable by turning one screw against a spring, and this can be done without stopping the work; and, second, in the method of working the shutter; the spring that works it is outside the tube, and spare springs are attached which can be made use of in a few seconds; the shutter is connected by a jointed arm, with one end of a lever, which is also outside the tube, and when the other end of the lever is pressed down, it is held by a spring catch, which has only to be touched, and the shutter flashes past the small opening in the tube instantly, and at the same time brings into operation an electrical contact which records on the chronograph the instant the photograph was taken. The facility with which all these operations can be performed enables the operators to take with ease 60 photos per hour, and I have no doubt 80 could be taken. All the steps from coating to fixing each plate are gone through, and any over-exposure or other fault can be seen and corrected at once.

A new and, it is believed, effective stand for thermometers has been devised, and has been erected near the old shed, where experiments are going on to compare these two with the form known as the Greenwich stand.

A thermograph is in course of construction but not yet complete. A compound bar like a chronometer balance will indicate the changes, and the scale will be made of the requisite dimensions by an arrangement similar in principle to the electrical barograph, viz., an inclined plane brought regularly under a projecting part of the compound bar, and so arranged that, directly it touches it, a current of electricity will pass and cause the record to be made on the paper.

## WORK DONE.

With the transit :—

Transits ... ..	1,393
Observations of collimation ... ..	269
" level ... ..	109
" azimuth... ..	57

The whole of these are reduced and corrected for instrumental errors.

With the equatorial :—

Measures of double stars distance ... ..	529
" position ... ..	540
Observations of two lunar eclipses.	
Observations of planets and clusters of stars, and many sweeps for new double stars.	
Positions observed of 44 yellow stars.	
" 16 red "	
" 6 blue "	

Twenty double stars which are in all probability new.

Regular meteorological observations at Sydney, and 46 country stations, together with their daily and monthly publication, and an annual abstract of the whole as in previous years, which is now just ready for the printer.

Experiments on evaporation testing instruments stations.

Self-recording barometer, anemometer, pluviometer, and tide-gauge results.

Regular 1 o'clock time signals to Sydney and Newcastle time-balls.

Particular observations during December, having reference to stations for transit of Venus.

With some assistance to amateurs astronomical and meteorological.

## 1874.

During the current year, it is intended to carry on the regular work with vigour, to establish as many of the new meteorological stations as possible, together with the regular monthly publication of results. The time-signals and any assistance which can be given to those who are working privately at meteorology and astronomy. The preparation of instruments, observatories, and the practice of the observers for the coming transit of Venus will also occupy a considerable portion of the time.

List of stations :—

*Thargomindah.	West Maitland.	Cordeaux River.
Tenterfield.	Lambton.	Wollongong.
Grafton.	Newcastle.	Moss Vale.
Bourke.	Orange.	Goulburn.
Narrabri.	Bathurst.	Terara.
Armidale.	Forbes.	Wagga Wagga.
*Goonoo Goonoo.	*Kurrajong.	Cape St. George.
Port Macquarie.	Mount Victoria.	Lake George.
Murrurundi.	*Woodford.	Quambeyan.
Casilis.	Parramatta.	Urana.
Scone.	South Reef.	Deniliquin.
Muswellbrook.	*Liverpool.	Kiandra.
Dubbo.	Wentworth.	Albury.
Mudgee.	Wilton.	Cooma.
*Dalwood.	Young.	Eden.

By purchase :—

5 vols., Humboldt's Cosmos.
1 vol., Ganot's Physics.
1 " Parkinson's Optics.
1 " Handy Book—Meteorology. By Buchan.
1 " Book of the Almanacs. By Morgan.
1 " Bailey's Astronomical Tables.
1 " Barlow's Tables.
1 " Mechanical Euclid. Whewell's.
1 " Chalmer's Astronomical Discourses.
1 " Natural Philosophy. Herschel.
1 " Carr's Practical Philosophy.
1 " Elements—Trigonometry.
1 pamphlet—Practical Astronomy. O'Brien.
Proctor's Moon, with Atlas, Photos, &c.
1 vol., Tyndal—Forms of Water.
1 " Connaissance des Temps, 1874.
Quarterly Journal of Science.
Astronomical Register.
Symon's Meteorological Magazine.
Nature.
Philosophical Magazine.
English Mechanic.

By gift :—

Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch, 1875.
Report of Meteorological Conference at Leipzig.

Comparison

- Comparison Mean Daily Range, Declination Auroras, and Solar Spots. By Elias Loomis. (April, 1873.)
- Almanaque Nautico, 1874. (Cadiz.)
- Papers relating to Transit of Venus in 1874. By authority of Hon. Sec. of the Navy, Washington, U.S.A.
- Meteorologiska Jakttagelser (Stockholm.) 1867-68 & 69.
- Bengal Meteorological Reports.
- Report of Meteorological Committee of Royal Society for 1872.
- Quarterly Weather Report, April to September, 1871 and 1872.
- Correspondence—"Great Melbourne Telescope." 1852 to 1870.
- Planet och Komet Observationer. (Alex. Möller, Lund. University.)
- De Temperatuur Aande oppervlakte van het Zeewater Rond Afrikas' Zuidpunt.
- Report of Astronomer, Royal Greenwich Observatory, June 7th, 1873.
- Contributions to our Knowledge of the Meteorology of the Antarctic Regions. By Robert H. Scott, Director.
- Radcliffe Observations, 1870.
- Second Report of the Canadian Meteorological Office.
- Reports 11, 18, 25, and Nov. 1st, 1873. By H. F. Blanford, Esq., Calcutta.
- Oppositions of Mars, 1862, 67, 69, 71, and 73, represented by 224 drawings. By John Joynson, Esq., Liverpool.
- Reports of Committee of B.A. for advancement of Science, lectures and organizations. Washington War Department.
- Notes on the Forms of Cyclones in the Southern Indian Ocean. By B. C. Meldrum, M.A., F.R.A.S.
- Report of Astronomer, Liverpool. 1872.
- Memorie del R. Osservatorio ad Arcetri. Toms 1.
- Meteorological Reports received from
- |   |   |
|---|---|
|   | Scottish Meteorological Society.                            |
| " | English Meteorological Society.                             |
| " | American, German, and Russian Meteorological Observatories. |
| " | Bengal Government Meteorological Reporter. Batavia.         |
| " | Melbourne, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland.           |
- Analcs del Observatorio, de Marina, de San Fernando.
- Melbourne Observatory Astronomical Results, 1869 & 70.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(PETITION OF MR. THOMAS HOGG, RELATIVE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Thomas Hogg, Surgeon, late H.M. Indian Army,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner was for thirty-five years in the Medical Service of the late Honorable East India Company as a Surgeon and general practitioner, and retired to this Colony on a pension.

Your Petitioner is registered as a Surgeon and legally qualified Medical Practitioner under the Medical Act of Great Britain, by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

But under the existing Medical Act of New South Wales your Petitioner has no status as a Surgeon or as a legally qualified Medical Practitioner in the Colony, and is thereby debarred from legally practising his profession, owing to the said Act being defective, imperfect, and unsatisfactory.

Your Petitioner begs to state to your Honorable House that the Imperial Parliament has legislated for the Colonies to adopt the Medical Act of Great Britain with special reference to Registration by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom—"that any person who has been duly registered under the Medical Act shall be entitled to be registered in any Colony." *Vide* Victoria Regina, cap. XXIX, "An Act to amend the law relating to Medical Practitioners in the Colonies," 29th May, 1868, para. 111.

And your Petitioner humbly and earnestly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into your favourable consideration, and pass the Medical Bill prepared by a Committee of the medical profession, that a long delayed act of justice and right may be done to your Petitioner.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS HOGG,

Surgeon,

late H.M. Indian Army.

Newtown Road, Sydney S.,

November 12th, 1873.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(PETITION OF EDWARD ASCHER, RELATIVE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 December, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Edward Ascher, of Ryde, in the said Colony, Doctor of Medicine,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner is a native of Germany, and studied his profession at Berlin and Breslau; and that having gone through the usual courses and passed the necessary examinations, a diploma of the Royal Prussian University of Breslau, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1863, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the same is still in force; and your Petitioner still holds the same, together with various certificates of proficiency and other documents, which are evidence that your Petitioner has passed all the examinations necessary to entitle your Petitioner to practise his said profession in his own Country with the exception of the States examination.

2. That your Petitioner omitted to obtain the said States examination certificate, for the reason that your Petitioner not intending to practise in Germany, and conceiving himself to have, and as his said diploma and certificates certify to his having every necessary qualification for the actual practice of his said profession, did not see the necessity of obtaining the said States examination certificate.

3. That your Petitioner, in the year 1865, came out to the Colony of Queensland as medical officer in charge of the ship or vessel called the "Sophie," and practised his said profession in that Colony till the year 1868, when he came to New South Wales; and since then has resided and practised at Ryde, in the said Colony.

4. That in or about the month of March, 1871, your Petitioner being desirous of being declared a legally qualified medical practitioner within the said Colony of New South Wales, applied to the Medical Board of this Colony for a certificate, under the Act of Council, 19 Victoria, No. 17, of his being so qualified, and submitted to the said Board his said diploma, together with the said various other original documents, evidencing his having pursued the regular course of studies and his general proficiency in his said profession.

5. That the said Medical Board refused your Petitioner's said application solely on the ground, as stated by the Secretary of the said Medical Board, that your Petitioner had not produced the said States examination certificate, the said Board thus tacitly admitting the genuineness and sufficiency of the said diploma, and of the said other original documents submitted to them.

6. That your Petitioner feeling aggrieved at such refusal as aforesaid, and being advised that the said Medical Board had exceeded its power in refusing to register your Petitioner under the said Act, on the 15th day of September, 1871, applied to the Supreme Court of New South Wales for, and obtained an order *Nisi*, calling upon the said Board to show cause why your Petitioner should not be so registered; but the said Court, at the hearing discharged the said rule, and its decision begins as follows:—There is no question as to the professional ability of this gentleman (meaning your Petitioner), who from the examinations he has passed, and the diplomas and certificates he holds, must be assumed to be well qualified in a professional sense."

7. That under Act of Council 1 Victoria, No. 3, intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance of medical witnesses at Coroner's inquests and inquiries held by Justices of the Peace," your Petitioner may be compelled to attend and give evidence at a Coroner's Inquest, and his evidence in common with that of a duly qualified medical practitioner is considered and allowed to be good at law; but that while a duly qualified medical practitioner is under the said last-mentioned Act entitled to a fee for his attendance, commensurate with his trouble and labour expended, a Doctor of Medicine not being registered under 19 Victoria, No. 17, is compelled to give his evidence gratis; and your Petitioner further states that he has been summoned and compelled to give, and has given such evidence; and that his evidence has been received and acted upon, but that he has received no remuneration for his loss of time and trouble.

8. That the law with regard to medical practitioners, as it now stands, makes no difference between the class of medical men to which your Petitioner belongs—that is, men undeniably qualified by their education, ability, and attainments to practise the science of physics—and the mere charlatans or quacks who have no education whatever in the said science.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will consider the peculiar hardship which your Petitioner suffers at present, and that in the event of fresh legislation with regard to medical practitioners taking place, he may receive such relief as your Honorable House shall see fit.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

Dated this second day of December, A.D. 1873.

EDWARD ASCHER, M.D.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**  
(PETITION OF CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF NEWCASTLE, RELATIVE TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

Gentlemen, the Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants and Residents of Newcastle,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have hitherto been deprived of legal protection from injury and maltreatment in sickness, in consequence of there not being any statute to restrain fraud and imposture, which is now extensively carried on throughout New South Wales, by a class of persons professing to be duly qualified practitioners in the art and science of medicine and surgery, but who are in reality impostors, possessing no recognized qualifications whatever.

That in consequence of there being at present no such Act of Parliament in this Colony, we, your Petitioners, would respectfully suggest that a Medical Bill be brought before Parliament, which would assimilate the laws, with regard to the Medical Profession, to those now in force in the United Kingdom.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into your favourable consideration, and grant them such relief as the necessity of the case may require.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 140 Signatures.]

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION AGAINST—THOMAS UNDERWOOD AND OTHERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 April, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are interested in a certain Bill, now before your Honorable House, for the purpose of amending the Underwood's Estate Act of 1873.

2. That your Petitioners feel that the said Bill if passed in its present form will greatly prejudice your Petitioners, inasmuch as the management of the estates of the late James Underwood will thereby be practically taken away from the Trustee in whom your Petitioners place confidence, and will be vested in the Messieurs Mackenzie, two brothers both of very advanced years, and who from their persistent conduct in ignoring the third Trustee, and proceeding in all respects in direct antagonism to his judgment, have shown their unfitness to be entrusted with the management of the estate.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[Here follow 7 Signatures.]

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—W. UNDERWOOD, P. C. UNDERWOOD, AND R. J. KING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 May, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, William Underwood, Powell Cecil Underwood, and Robert John King,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are parties interested in a certain private Bill, now before your Honorable House, by which it is proposed to amend the "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873."

That your Petitioners opposed the said Bill on its original introduction in the Honorable the Legislative Council, and appeared by counsel before the Select Committee of the said Honorable Council in support of their objections thereto, and adduced certain evidence and correspondence in support thereof, which now appear upon the report of the Evidence from the said Select Committee.

That upon the first appearance of your Petitioners by counsel before the said Select Committee, they were informed by the Chairman of the said Committee that the Bill as then introduced could not be passed, and your Petitioners were asked to consent to the Bill in its present form.

That your Petitioners, by their counsel, declined to give such consent; and your Petitioners respectfully submit, that without such consent, and that of all other parties interested, it was not constitutional for the said Select Committee to alter the Bill in the mode proposed.

That your Petitioners would respectfully point out to your Honorable House that the Bill, as now amended, is entirely without precedent, either in the legislation of this Colony or of the Imperial Parliament, and that, if allowed to pass, will be the means of inviting expensive appeals to the Legislature wherever Trustees may happen to differ in opinion in the conduct of their trust.

That your Petitioners feel much aggrieved by the said Bill, inasmuch as it is avowedly introduced for the purpose of compelling your Petitioner, Robert John King, to consent to employ as his solicitors gentlemen whom he objects so to employ, and who being interested for a wealthy mortgagee of part of the Estates, your Petitioners regard as unsuitable.

That your Petitioners submit, that the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council conclusively establishes that the Messieurs Mackenzie, the other Trustees of the said Act, by dictating and insisting on the employment of such gentlemen as solicitors to the trust, and of a gentleman as surveyor, against the will of their co-Trustee, and of a large portion of the parties interested, have shown themselves unfit to be entrusted with the sole management of the trust, as practically proposed by the present Bill.

That the Messieurs Mackenzie do not represent more than one-third of the interests in the said Estate, a considerable number of the signatures to the Petition presented in their favour being by parties having little or no interest in the Estate, whilst your Petitioner, Robert John King, has the confidence of parties owning at least two-thirds of such interests.

That your Petitioners further submit that it is not expedient that Mr. John Piper Mackenzie, who is nearly eighty years of age, an Official Assignee of Insolvent Estates, and is a brother to his co-Trustee, should be continued as one of the Trustees of the said Act.

That your Petitioners look with regret at the expense and delay which has been already occasioned in the sale of the Estates, and are quite willing to concur in the passing of any equitable measure dealing with the matters in dispute, provided the Trustees named in the Bill fairly represent the different parties interested in the Estate.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Bill may not pass.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

7th May, 1874.

[Here follow 3 Signatures.]



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—W. W. SPALDING, AND CLARA E. SPALDING, HIS WIFE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Warner Wright Spalding, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Captain in the New South Wales Artillery Corps, and of Clara Elizabeth Spalding, his wife.

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner, Clara Elizabeth Spalding, is the eldest daughter of the late Edward Underwood, of Sydney, now deceased, and grand-daughter of the late James Underwood, of Sydney, Esquire, deceased, and is entitled to a share in the Estate of the said James Underwood.

That your Petitioners have every confidence in the Messieurs Mackenzie, as Trustees for the management and realization of the Estate of the late James Underwood, under the "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873," and in Messieurs Russell and Holden as Solicitors appointed by them.

That the vacant lands, which are of great value if sold, are still unproductive, through the unreasonable opposition of Mr. Robert John King, one of the Trustees; and much loss is likely to accrue to the beneficiaries unless the Bill now before your Honorable House to amend the said Act be passed.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass the Bill to amend the "Underwood Estate Act of 1873," now before Parliament.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

March, 1874.

[Here follow 2 Signatures.]



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—GEORGE UNDERWOOD GRIMES AND OTHERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of George Underwood Grimes, George Edward Underwood Grimes, and James Chambers Percy Grimes, of Manly, near Sydney,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner, George Grimes, is the grandson of the late Mr. James Underwood, of Sydney, now deceased, and named as a devisee in his will.

That your other Petitioners are the only children of the said George Grimes, and are entitled upon his death to their father's share in the Underwood Estates.

That your Petitioners have confidence in the Messrs. Mackenzie as trustees of the said Estates, and in Messrs. Russell and Holden as the Solicitors thereof, for the realization of the Estates, in pursuance of the "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873."

That it is advisable for the interests of the persons entitled to the Underwood Estates that the Bill now before your Honorable House to amend the said Act by making the acts of a majority of the three trustees valid and binding, should be passed.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass such an amending Act.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow three Signatures.]*

Manly, twenty-third March, 1874.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RICHARD UNDERWOOD AND OTHERS.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner, Richard Underwood, is one of the sons of the late Mr. James Underwood, and your other Petitioners are children of the said Richard Underwood.

That your Petitioners have full confidence in the Messrs. Mackenzie as trustees for carrying out the trusts of the "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873," and in Messrs. Russell and Holden, the Solicitors appointed by them in the estate.

That that Act was passed through the instrumentality of Messrs. Russell and Holden, by which the Underwood Estates were released from their complications and entanglements which other Solicitors declined to perform, and it is due to Messrs. Russell and Holden to be continued as Solicitors of the estate, more particularly as they are still unpaid the costs of obtaining the Act, by which valuable properties have been made available which for many years were neglected and comparatively unproductive.

That your Petitioners verily believe that Mr. Robert John King's obstruction to the transaction of the business of the estate is unwarranted and unreasonable, and it is detrimental to the interests of the beneficiaries of the estates, as the vacant lands are remaining unsold and unproductive, although there is a great demand for them.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass the Bill to amend the said Act now before your Honorable House, for making valid and binding the acts and deeds of a majority of the three trustees.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow 5 Signatures.]*

March, 1874.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—JOSEPHA MARY PROBERTA UNDERWOOD.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Josepha Mary Proberta Underwood, of Kiama, in the Colony of New South Wales, spinster,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner is a daughter of Mr. Richard Underwood, of Alexandria, near Sydney, and is interested in the Underwood Estates.

That your Petitioner is desirous that the Bill to amend the "Underwood Estates Act of 1873," as now before your Honorable House, should be passed.

That your Petitioner has full confidence in the Messrs. Mackenzie as Trustees, and in Messrs. Russell and Holden as Solicitors to the Estate, and your Petitioner believes that the opposition of Mr. Robert John King is unreasonable.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

J. M. P. UNDERWOOD.

March, 1874.

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1873-4.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
 UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
 (PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—E. G. UNDERWOOD.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1874.*  
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Edward Grimes Underwood, of Wallabadah, in the Colony of New South Wales, grazier,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner is interested in the Underwood Estates devised by the late James Underwood.

That your Petitioner has full confidence in the Messrs. Mackenzie for the management and realization of the Estates of the late James Underwood, under the "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873," and in Messrs. Russell and Holden as Solicitors appointed by them.

That the vacant lands, which are of great value if sold, are still unproductive, through the unreasonable opposition of Mr. Robert John King, one of the Trustees, and much loss is likely to accrue to the beneficiaries unless his opposition is removed or provided against.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will pass the Bill to amend the "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873" now before Parliament.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

E. G. UNDERWOOD.

March, 1874,

Quirindi, Wallabadah.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—GEORGE FULLERTON, M.D.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 May, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner has an interest in the Underwood Estate.

That your Petitioner having read carefully the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council is convinced that Parliamentary aid is absolutely necessary to avert the loss of property that must ensue from the discordance of those who should manage that Estate.

That your Petitioner is aware that further continuance of the present opposition will cause irreparable injury to a number of persons.

That your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to pass the Underwood's Estate Act Amendment Bill.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

Dated this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

GEORGE FULLERTON, M.D.

231, Macquarie-street.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—J. P. MACKENZIE AND W. H. MACKENZIE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 May, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, John Piper Mackenzie and William Henry Mackenzie of Sydney, two of the Trustees authorized and appointed by the "Underwood Estate Act of 1873,"—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That with reference to the allegation in the Petition of Mr. Robert John King, and Mr. William Underwood, by his attorney Francis W. King, and Mr. Powel Cecil Underwood, by his attorney the said Robert John King, dated the seventh day of May instant, as to the Chairman of the Select Committee stating that the Underwood Estate Act Amendment Bill could not be passed as introduced, your Petitioners assert as the fact was, that the Chairman did not state that it could not be passed, but that without a right of appeal to the Supreme Court the Committee would not pass the Bill; whereupon the Bill, as introduced, was so amended, by giving a right of appeal, and was passed by the Legislative Council.

That a deadlock has occurred in the performance and execution of the Trusts conferred on your Petitioners by the "Underwood Estate Act of 1873."

That in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, the said Robert John King stated that there was no chance of such deadlock being removed; and he further stated that he would be very glad to work with your Petitioners, and also that he had no personal objection to either of the gentlemen appointed by your Petitioners as solicitors to the Trust Estate.

That the objection urged against the solicitors has no weight whatever in it, nor could Mr. King, when asked, show that it had; and your Petitioners are convinced that the circumstance of Messieurs Russell and Holden acting for a mortgagee in no way conflicts with the interests of the *cestuis que* trust, as it is to the interest of all parties to realize the Estate to the best advantage; and the Trustees are directed by the "Underwood Estate Act of 1873" to pay the sale moneys into Court, after which the Court would have to invest and deal with the moneys without the control of the Trustees.

Your Petitioners further state, that Mr. King afterwards proposed the names of several other gentlemen as solicitors to the Estate, who were (as he was aware) also solicitors for other mortgagees of the Trust Estate.

That the gentlemen appointed as solicitors by your Petitioners represent a very large number of the beneficiaries in the Estate, and had rendered very beneficial service to the Estate in being the means by which lands of the value of one hundred thousand pounds, neglected and unproductive, and some adversely occupied, had been extricated from complication of title and rendered saleable, whereas other solicitors who were concerned in the Estate never attempted to adopt such measures.

Your Petitioners therefore consider that they were justified in continuing them as such solicitors. Your Petitioners have full confidence in the ability and integrity of those gentlemen, and such appointment has been supported by a very large number of the *cestuis que* trust in the Estate, while the opposition to them is chiefly from agents of some of the parties interested.

That Mr. King never would state an objection to those solicitors until he was examined before the Select Committee, although your Petitioners frequently asked him to do so, offering to consider such objection.

That your Petitioners appointed Mr. Brownrigg as surveyor because he had great experience in the survey and subdivision of lands in Sydney and the suburbs, and was well acquainted with the Underwood Estates and various questions of boundaries affecting them.

That no definite objection was urged by Mr. King against the surveyor until the examination before the Select Committee.

That your Petitioners do not specifically represent any particular interests in the Estate, but the common interests of all persons concerned in the Estate.

That your Petitioners are both in full active daily employment in their respective occupations, and believe themselves to be quite competent and able to carry out the Trusts of the aforesaid Act if the present difficulty be removed, as proposed by the Bill to amend that Act; and your Petitioners have the confidence of the greater number of the *cestuis que* Trust.

That the "Underwood Estate Act of 1873" was originally passed by the Legislative Council in December, 1872, with the names of your Petitioners alone as Trustees, without any opposition to your Petitioners, although it was before the Council for many months, and subsequently in the Legislative Assembly Mr. King's name was added as a Trustee with the consent of your Petitioners.

That immediately on passing the Act in April, 1873, your Petitioners commenced their duties, and inspected all the properties, at which inspection Mr. King would not attend, although he had notice; and although auctioneers of his own nomination were appointed no sale has been effected, owing to his opposition.

That the lands are well situated for sale, and would sell readily at good prices, but owing to the obstruction of Mr. King, a serious loss is being continued to the beneficiaries, which your Petitioners submit, far exceeds the probable cost of any application to the Court if such should be made.

That the acts of majorities of Trustees in Public Trusts are binding, and by the Act 17 Victoria No. 4, the Estate of a Trustee refusing to convey lands sold may be vested by the Court in some other person for the purpose of conveyance, but your Petitioners are advised that this case does not come within the provisions of that Act.

That in the month of September last a notice was inserted four times in the *Government Gazette* and the Sydney daily papers, on behalf of the said Robert John King, William Underwood, and Powel Cecil Underwood and others, and signed by their solicitor, Mr. Slade, that application would be made to Parliament in this present Session,—

"For leave to introduce a Bill to amend 'Underwood's Estate Act of 1873,' by appointing two additional Trustees, and by rendering the acts, contracts, and conveyances of any three Trustees valid and effectual, and for other purposes in the said Bill specified."

That your Petitioners submit, that in any case it is advisable that the acts of a majority of the Trustees should be binding rather than that an Act of Parliament should be rendered migatory by a deadlock, which might be occasioned by any simple cause however untenable.

That your Petitioners are desirous of carrying out the Trusts conferred on them by the said Act with integrity and fairness to all parties concerned.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass the Bill, as amended by the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, to amend "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873."

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 2 Signatures.]

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—JOHN FRAZER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 May, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of John Frazer, of Sydney, Esquire,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner is interested in the realization of the Underwood Estates, under "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873," your Petitioner having in 1872 advanced moneys to a large extent to two of the *cestuis que* Trust, at the instance of Messieurs Russell & Holden, who were acting as their solicitors, and being also your Petitioner's solicitors, on the security of the shares of such *cestuis que* Trust.

That such advances were made by your Petitioner on the assurance that they were urgently required, and that the difficulties in the way of realizing the Estate would soon be removed by a Bill then before Parliament, which has since been passed, but has been rendered nugatory, as your Petitioner is informed, and believes, by a difference among the Trustees as to the appointment of solicitors.

That your Petitioner has not received any interest or other payment upon either of his securities.

That your Petitioner is interested in the Estate to the extent of his said securities, and not otherwise.

That your Petitioner has full confidence in Messieurs John Piper Mackenzie and William Henry Mackenzie, as Trustee for carrying out the Trusts of "Underwood's Estate Act of 1873," and in Messieurs Russell & Holden as solicitors for the Trust Estate, and in Mr. Brownrigg as surveyor for the same,—to all of whom your Petitioner is informed Mr. King objects, and, as your Petitioner believes, without any sufficient reason.

That it is desirable that further delay in the realization of the lands of the Estate should be avoided, and that the Bill now before your Honorable House to amend the said Act should become law.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will pass the Bill now before your Honorable House to amend the said Act.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

J. FRAZER.

Sydney, 20th May, 1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## JOHN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

(PETITION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 March, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of John Archibald Campbell, of Waverley, Surgeon, in the County of Cumberland and Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner having been informed by the late Gilbert Wright, solicitor, that the registration of a deed, prepared and registered by him, and duly executed in his office, the property of your Petitioner, had been abstracted from the registration book :

That thereupon your Petitioner, assisted by the late William Bradridge, on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, made careful and diligent search in the Office for the Registration of Deeds, and found that this registration was not in the Index Book.

That this Index Book, however, had been rewritten or copied, and was not the original, as upon a former occasion when I made search I found that the proper book had been mutilated, and had some leaves pasted in and others loose.

That your Petitioner, assisted by Mr. Bradridge, on the above-mentioned date, carefully examined and turned over every page in book twelve (12), and discovered that the numbers five hundred and sixty (560) and five hundred and sixty-two (562) follow each other ; both being registered on the same day, namely, the seventeenth (17) April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847), and that the number five hundred and sixty-one (561) was not in the book twelve (12), but that a blank leaf represents the number (561), and on this leaf at the time of the discovery there was no writing whatever either with pen or pencil.

That the same year and day of the month, namely, April 17th, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, was the date when your Petitioner's deed was registered, number five hundred and sixty-one (561).

That in the book named Fee Book, in which are entered the number and fee as deeds come in, Mr. Jaques, the then Registrar General, showed your Petitioner that the number (561) was written across to say "returned—not signed," and he could not say by whom, the handwriting not being that of any person in his office. Your Petitioner would add, that the Registrar General on that occasion declined to give the name of the person who at that time was Receiving Clerk.

That the highest legal authority tells your Petitioner that this registration copy, having been once received and numbered, should never have been allowed to leave or been taken out of the Registrar General's Office.

That your Petitioner, when last in London, in the year 1871, consulted Mr. Henry Reeve, Registrar to the Privy Council, who replied in the same terms, and added that the Registrar General's Office is accountable for the deed, and that your Petitioner could appeal to the British Parliament, or to Her Majesty in Council.

That in consequence of the abstraction of this registration copy your Petitioner has sustained the most ruinous loss—not less than the sum of £40,000, and has been most grossly defrauded by a person then in the position of Examiner of Deeds taking advantage of such abstraction ; the original deed having been previously stolen from the office of the late Mr. Gilbert Wright, who could only find the abstract of the deed, which is still in your Petitioner's possession.

That your Petitioner has been informed that part of the property thus fraudulently obtained was by this same Examiner of Deeds passed under the Real Property Act, the same having been sold by himself, and that this person to whom your Petitioner refers now holds a high official position, and the object being to obliterate any recovery by your Petitioner.

That your Petitioner is therefore compelled to appeal to the wisdom of your Honorable House for aid under these distressing circumstances.

Your Petitioner now prays that your Honorable House may grant such relief to your Petitioner as to you may seem fit and proper.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Waverley, 13th March, 1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**JOHN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.**  
(PETITION OF—RESPECTING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON POLICE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of John Archibald Campbell, surgeon, of Waverley, in the County of Cumberland and Colony of New South Wales,—

**HUMBLY SHOWETH:—**

That your Petitioner was for a series of years in the successful practice of his profession, and then resided in George-street, Sydney, opposite the police station, where he was constantly by day and night called upon to attend to constables in the Police Force, and confinees in the watch-houses of George-street, Bathurst-street, Erskine-street, and Hyde Park.

That he was requested to do so by the late respected Chief Magistrate, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Superintendent Miles, and also by the Superintendent, Captain Innes.

That your Petitioner rendered medical and surgical services to the Police Force from the time of his taking up his residence in Sydney, in 1836, until his leaving in 1848—never doubting that as he was employed by responsible Government officers that he would also be paid.

That your Petitioner repeatedly applied to Captain Innes for remuneration, whose usual reply was, that the police had no funds at their disposal.

That your Petitioner neglected to apply to the Government for compensation on leaving Sydney.

That on your Petitioner's return in 1856, he was informed that the person appointed surgeon to the police received three hundred pounds a year for the same services as were rendered by your Petitioner for upwards of ten (10) years, for which Petitioner never received one penny.

That your Petitioner always gave medicines, leeches, bandages, trusses, &c., when required.

That on Petitioner's return in 1856, he did apply to the Government for compensation—Mr. Cowper being then Chief Secretary—and was refused on the grounds that your Petitioner had not asked for any Government appointment; nevertheless these services, medical and surgical, were so rendered with medicines, &c., &c., for the period above-mentioned.

That your Petitioner avails himself of the liberty thus to address your Honorable House.

Your Petitioner now therefore prays that your Honorable House will be pleased favorably to consider this Petition, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House shall appear just and equitable.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Waverley, 7th April, 1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**SUNDAY TRADING BY BUTCHERS.**

(PETITION OF CLERGYMEN AND CITIZENS OF SYDNEY AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1874.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergymen and Citizens of the City of Sydney and its  
environs,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are desirous a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to restrain all  
Butchers from selling meat and otherwise trading on Sundays.

That your Petitioners are convinced from experience alone it would highly conduce to the commer-  
cial, social, moral, and religious advantage and benefit, not only to the employers and those employed by  
them, but to the public at large, if the whole trade were by legal enactment prevented from carrying on  
business during the Sabbath-day.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the  
premises into your most favourable consideration, and give your Petitioners the relief as asked; and your  
Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 52 Signatures.] •

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRADING BY BUTCHERS.

(PETITION OF MASTER BUTCHERS AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1874.*

The Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Master Butchers of the City of Sydney and its Environs,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are desirous a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to restrain all Master Butchers from selling meat and otherwise trading on the Sunday.

That your Petitioners are anxious their men shall not be debarred attending a place of Divine Worship on the Sabbath-day.

That your Petitioners are convinced from experience alone it would highly conduce to the commercial, social, moral, and religious advantage and benefit, not only of your Petitioners, but of those employed by us, but to the public at large, if the whole trade were, by legal enactment, prevented from carrying on business during the Sabbath-day, or any part of it.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and give your Petitioners such relief as your Honorable House may deem expedient and proper; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 148 Signatures.]



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRADING BY BUTCHERS.

(PETITION OF JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Journeymen Butchers of Sydney and its environs,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are desirous a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to restrain all Master Butchers from selling meat and otherwise trading on Sundays.

That your Petitioners, through the shops being open for the sale of meat and otherwise trading on the Sundays, are in consequence debarred from attending Divine Service.

That your Petitioners are of an opinion the carrying into law of the above measure is manifestly advantageous to the generality of the public and will receive their approbation.

Your Petitioners therefore most respectfully pray that your Honorable House will pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

*[Here follow 247 Signatures.]*



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## RICHMOND RIVER.

(STATISTICS RESPECTING VESSELS TRADING TO, AND LAND REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 January, 1874.*

## No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number of Vessels which arrived at and departed from the Richmond River, from the 31st March, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873; their Gross Tonnage; and the Value of the Exports from that River for the same period.

Number of Vessels which arrived at and departed from the Richmond River, from the 31st March, 1872, to 30th June, 1873.	Gross Tonnage.	Value of Exports from 31st March, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873.
419 sailing-vessels ... ..	51,660	£
85 steamers ... ..		50,000

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
28th January, 1874.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## No. 2.

RETURN showing the amount of Land Revenue Receipts from the Police District of Casino, from 1st January, 1872, to 30th June, 1873.

Head of Receipt.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land Sales—Auction and Selection ... ..	.....	10,822 0 0
Conditional Purchases—		
Deposits on Conditional Purchases ... ..	3,002 16 3	
Interest on Conditional Purchases ... ..	3,443 3 11	
Instalments of Balance of purchase money ... ..	36 8 0	
Balances in full of purchase money ... ..	1,181 8 9	
Deed Fees ... ..	15 0 0	
		7,678 16 11
Total ... .. £	.....	18,500 16 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
28th January, 1874.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BASE LINE AT LAKE GEORGE.**

(LETTER OF SURVEYOR GENERAL, REPORTING COMPLETION OF)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 February, 1874.*

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Reporting completion of Base Line.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1874.

SIR,

In pursuance of my former report on the measurement of the base line at Lake George, I have the honor to report that, on the 1st of January, 1873, the Honorable the Minister for Lands left the base line camp, returning to Sydney, having concurred in my opinion that, in consequence of the extraordinary rainfall and unprecedented rise in Lake George, no further attempt should be made in the measurement of the base commenced by me in November, 1870, and stopped in March of the ensuing year from the same cause; and, as it also appeared that the seasons had entirely changed of late years, and that any further delay, in anticipation of a subsidence of the waters rendering the completion possible, would probably lead to prolonged disappointment,—it was determined to take advantage of the only remaining chance of securing a base in this otherwise favoured locality by commencing the measurement of a new line, about half a mile east of the present one, beginning at the lowest portion of the swamp north of Deep Creek, which was then only 18 inches above lake level.

The work upon the new line commenced on the 2nd of January, and the time until the 29th was employed clearing the portion of the new line and a cross base at Deep Creek, cutting piles for measuring across the swamp, then full to overflowing, and in the measurement of the cross base, 480 feet. At this time the rain ceased and the lake continued to rise but slowly. Had it been otherwise, the measurement across the swamp would have been impossible. The water of the lake was within a few inches only of its level, and from want of sufficient fall to reduce it, the surface water lay some 12 inches deep on the work. Upon the cessation of the rain this water speedily disappeared, on the 30th January the measurement commenced, and, on the 5th February, 2,494 feet crossing the swamp were completed; by the 11th the remeasurement was made, and the portion so established marked in the usual way upon copper plugs drilled into heavy stones, the terminal dot being upon a spot of silver let into the copper.

During this measurement it was found necessary to compare the measuring-bars with the iron standard every day, involving their removal 8 miles per day. Even with this care and attention, in consequence of the absorption of moisture during the continuous wet season, their operation was not so satisfactory as I could desire; I, therefore, as soon as the measurement across the creek and swamp was effected, removed the apparatus to the other end of the line, for convenience in comparing, the standard bar being deposited in a vault on the bank of Turallo Creek.

Measurement did not commence again till the 27th February, as it was first necessary to clear the whole line in order to get a complete line of sight for the transit instrument used in ranging out the line. The clearing was performed by contract, in twenty-eight days, at a cost of £82 10s. During the interval, piles were prepared, and drains dug to carry off surface water from the swamps, and the apparatus removed and prepared for starting.

On the 28th February measurement commenced from the north bank of Turallo Creek, and the weather being all that could be desired, the work proceeded almost uninterruptedly till the 24th March—the distance made being 10,845 feet, at which it was judged advisable to stop, in consequence of the distance from the standard, comparisons being made every day.

During the first few days of the remeasurement of this section considerable disturbance was observed in the lengthening and shortening of the bars, which was unexpected, as they had from the continued dry weather parted with all the moisture that the ordinary atmosphere would be likely to withdraw. Upon careful observation, it was found to arise from contraction at night by cold, after the temperature had lowered to 60° or thereabouts, and that they did not recover their usual condition until exposed some considerable time to a higher temperature.

To avoid this in future, the bars were at night covered with druggut and the tent heated by stove; and, in addition to this, comparisons with the standard were made both night and morning, and continued during the remainder of the measurement.

The measurement of the last-mentioned section of the work was completed by the 11th April, and from this date to the 18th only 270 feet were completed, the greater part of the time being occupied in excavations and embankments, and piling across Turallo Creek, then at its lowest stage—so low indeed that the length of the piles required in the bed was only 4 feet. This favourable state was, however, almost counter-balanced by the greater depression, nearly 12 feet below the level of the line. However, the greatest care was taken as to accuracy, and, in addition to the most careful collimation, the axis of the dropping telescope was kept in the same direction in the drop as in the lift. The latter precaution was taken throughout the work, both in changing from one level to another and in commencing and ending the day's work.

From 17th to 23rd April measurement was made between Turallo Creek and south end of base, 1,832 feet, and remeasured by the 26th, thereby completing 2 miles and 74 chains of the permanent measurement of the base line.

At this time the difficulty experienced in keeping the bars at a temperature sufficiently high to work correctly became so great, together with the distance from the standard to the work, that it was determined to discontinue it till spring; and the time up to 18th May was occupied in the computation and record of the work done, moving the terminal pillar from the south end of the old base to the new one, &c.

Mr. Betts, the officer in charge of the measurement, then removed to the Murrumbidgee District, and was there engaged during the winter. He returned subsequently to the base line on the 7th October, and, from that date till 22nd November the time was occupied in removing camp and apparatus from Bungendore to Butmaroo or Deep Creek, and erecting tents, kitchen, and workshop, putting together apparatus, visiting Sydney—and, on his return, in verifying the setting out of the line left last season, preparing piles for swamps, &c. A very considerable rainfall during this period also delayed the operations. From 22nd November till 10th December weather was suitable for work, and measurement made, between the cross base at Deep Creek and the point reached the previous season from Turallo Creek, 8,910 feet. The remeasurement of this section commenced the next day, and was completed by 3rd January.

The apparatus was then removed to the point left on 5th February, 1873, on the northern margin of the swamps of Deep Creek, and on January 9th the measurement of the last section (4,287 feet) commenced. This portion was completed on the 23rd—the remeasurement of which began next day and ended on 31st January.

As some weeks must elapse before the measurements can be recomputed and tabulated, I have hastened this report in order that it may be available during the present Session of Parliament. I am therefore unable to give the limit of probable errors to the exact fraction of an inch. However, I do myself the honor to make the following remarks upon the conclusion of the measurement:—Setting aside the previous work done by the late Astronomer and myself, and lost through the rising of the lake, and starting with the advantages derived from the apparatus being in perfect order and experience gained under difficult and trying circumstances, together with a season generally favourable to the operation, the measurement just completed has only occupied 247 days, which is the actual time the party was encamped on the ground. Of this time actual measurement was made on ninety-nine days, four of which were occupied in third measurements of doubtful portions; the remainder of the time being employed in laying out the line, earthworks, piling across swamps, shifting the apparatus from section to section, wet days and Sundays, and about twenty-eight days lost through unfavourable weather, during which the bars were unreliable.

Notwithstanding the fluctuation of the wooden bars, which has been a source of delay and anxiety throughout the work, the measurements and remeasurements have agreed beyond my most sanguine expectations, and I can only attribute the greater accuracy attained to the skill and endurance displayed by Mr. Surveyor Betts throughout the measurement—and to our experience derived from the previous work. I am safe in saying that the total differences on each day's work, measurement and remeasurement, will, if added together and treated as altogether cumulative, not exceed three inches, and that the final result of the balances of the total number of days' work will be found to agree to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in the length of the base ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles) or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch per mile. I believe that the total error or difference in the base from true standard measurement arising from this and all other causes cannot exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch per mile, and is therefore one of the closest approximations on record. In coming to this conclusion, I rely principally upon the fact that under the system adopted, the iron standard alone is depended upon; the measuring apparatus only being trusted for a few hours at a time, and, with a few trifling exceptions, whenever the difference between the morning and evening comparison amounted to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in a series (30 feet) the measurement was rejected and made over again. It will be seen from the book, that the average difference between comparisons of standard and measuring bars amounts to about  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of an inch per 30 feet, and that only three days' work were rejected.

I am aware that amongst scientific men any measurement made with wooden bars will be looked upon with suspicion, but in the method here adopted, they are not trusted; therefore, the objection disappears, and a reference to the tabulated results will, I think, clear up all doubts upon the subject. The reason why the check of frequent comparisons has not, in other measurements, been applied to compensating metal bars is on account of weight, and delicacy of construction, which would entirely preclude their being conveyed every day some three or four miles in a waggon. Now, the wooden bars being only two inches square, by ten feet long, carefully disposed in wooden coffers, and weighing but a few pounds, were conveyed in a spring waggon without the slightest difficulty.

Cumulative error has, throughout the measurement, been avoided as far as possible, and it can only exist in two places common to all measurements in which the connection between the bars is made under microscope, and consists in want of horizontality of the bars, and deviation in the direction of the longitudinal wire of the microscope.

In the first case probable error has been reduced to its lowest by adopting the following adjustments:—Each bar was placed perfectly horizontal by means of a surveyor's level, placed at right angles and at good focal distance. Two pistons, about 6 feet apart, passing through the top of the coffer, rested upon the bar itself immediately over its points of support, and were made exactly horizontal by means of a striding level reaching across their tops, sensitive to about ten seconds. This level kept in perfect adjustment was used above the pistons throughout the measurement. Opportunity was also taken to check horizontality when crossing swamps, and the water level was always found to agree in the most satisfactory manner with the height of the beginning and end of the day's work. In the other case in which cumulative error might arise it could scarcely be appreciated, for the longitudinal wires of the bar microscopes could at all times be aligned to within the breadth of a fine line drawn on paper crossing the whole field of the microscope, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch.

During

During measurement the bars were connected together without contact, by means of microscopes designed for the late Astronomer by Mr. H. C. Russell, and proved by him after a great many series of observations to be perfectly reliable, and having the great merit of being subject to no cumulative error. These instruments, which are fitted up with one longitudinal and two transverse parallel wires at right angles, are secured to one end of the bar to which they appertain, the end of the next bar in the series being brought into the field and the dots made to coincide with the intersection of the parallel wires.

Although microscopes so constructed are subject to an evident optical defect in focusing, no difficulty was found in arriving at a value for the interval. Sixty observations to each microscope were taken at the camp, after trial at the Observatory, from which a mean was deduced, and, excepting an occasional alteration or new wires being required, although frequently tested, no subsequent correction was found necessary.

The mean of several observations (say twenty) never varied in a series more than '00035 of an inch from the last determination.

With the base line measured at Lough Foyle for the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, the measurement of the Lake George base compares favourably.

The approximation to accuracy claimed in the former case is at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles. As already stated, I estimate the limit of error in this measurement to be within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and from the absence of cumulative error and the control which the measuring bars were under through daily comparison, I think that greater confidence may be assumed in assigning a limit of error for the Lake George base than could have been the case with Lough Foyle.

As regards cost, I find no means of arriving at a comparison beyond knowing the time occupied and number of men employed—

Lake George base—3 officers, from 5 to 6 men, 9 months—cost	£832 18 7
Lough Foyle base—6 officers, 31 men, 8 months, at same rate as	
the Lake George—the cost would amount to	2,439 4 5

Notwithstanding this difference, and that the cost of compensation bars and apparatus would have been £1,400 (by the estimate of late Astronomer) in addition, I believe, had it been adopted, and the work finished during the first year, the total cost would not have greatly exceeded the amount spent on the first two trials. Excepting the loss of time, it is scarcely a matter for regret that compensation bars were not adopted at the commencement, as the first cost and expense of making the apparatus would have been very great, and no one could have predicted the extraordinary change that would come over the seasons and climate of the locality and Colony generally.

The total cost incurred from first to last in this work is specified in the Appendix.

A final report, supplementary to the above, will be furnished when the computations are completed.

I have, &c.,  
P. F. ADAMS,  
Surveyor General.

### APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of measurement of a Base Line at Lake George.

Particulars.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Preliminary reports by Messrs. Twynam & Deering, say	12 0 0		
Amount expended on the first line by the late Astronomer	2,500 0 0		
Amount expended on second line by Surveyor General	1,771 18 1		
Expenditure on third line, now completed, viz. :—	4,283 18 1		4,283 18 1
Salaries of three officers		516 4 10	
Men's wages		169 19 11	
Travelling expenses, passage, and freight		36 6 10	
Contingent expenses, including rations of party		299 17 1	
Cost of clearing the line		82 10 0	
Add probable cost subsequent to 31 January, 1874, viz. :—			
Measuring cross base a third time, erecting a terminal tower, and for completion of computations, &c., say		100 0 0	
Total cost of third line, now completed	£	1,204 18 8	1,204 18 8
General total	£		5,489 16 9



1873-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1872.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Medical Adviser's Office,

, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to report upon the cases of vaccination in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1872. The number of cases reported as successful are sixteen thousand and seven (16,007), of which number five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven (5,987) were cases in Sydney and the Suburbs, and ten thousand and twenty cases (10,020) were in the Country Districts.

The number of persons vaccinated during 1872 is, with one exception, the largest recorded in the Colony; and this arose from the fear entertained from the presence of small-pox at New Zealand and Melbourne, and on board the "Hero" steamer in the harbour. The careful measures taken with reference to the "Hero" prevented its spread to the shore, and the energy displayed in Melbourne stamped out the disease in that Colony.

Large as the number of Vaccinators is, it is quite insufficient to protect half those who would be exposed to infection should small-pox be introduced. A reference to the fluctuating numbers of those yearly vaccinated shows that the proximity of the disease is required to stir up the people to have their children vaccinated, although the protection is gratuitously afforded them. There is no remedy for this but a compulsory Vaccination Act.

The same variation of numbers is observed in all Countries where there is no compulsory Act. One very bad effect of this is, that when there has not been any fear excited by the nearness of small-pox, so great is the apathy of the people that the vaccinations are few, and the supply of lymph is very small, and therefore quite inadequate to supply the numerous applications when alarm induces the people to seek at once for vaccination.

On the occurrence of small-pox in New Zealand and Melbourne, I suggested to the Government that at all harbours not having Health Officers, a series of questions, which I enclosed, should be put by the boarding officer to the Captain of every vessel entering the port, and if any doubt arose reference should be made to Sydney.

I also addressed a circular to the Public Vaccinators, pointing out the necessity there was for urging upon the people the propriety of having their children vaccinated, particularly considering the numbers that were unprotected.

I reported to the Government on the special replies from the Government Medical Officers of the Colony, whose reports showed that a good state of health existed throughout the Colony, an entire absence of small-pox, and the diseases which did exist were chiefly fever and infantile diseases, all of a mild character, that most could be traced to bad drainage and preventible causes.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. S. P. BEDFORD,  
Medical Adviser.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

RETURN of Children vaccinated by Government Vaccinators in Country Districts in 1872.

District.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years inclusive.				Total number of cases vaccinated.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Albury	41	52	93	90	65	52	117	113	13	10	23	23	110	114	224	226
Armidale	81	54	145	140	265	249	514	506	112	112	224	223	458	475	933	863
Adelong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairnsdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berrima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandagal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenfell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kempsey, West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macdonald River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moruya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morpeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland, West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patrick's Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penrith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sofala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chadwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolambi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	965	1002	1967	1906	2875	2767	5642	5521	1452	1390	2842	2795	5292	5159	10451	10020

[Enclosure No. 2.]

RETURN of Children vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Sydney and the Suburbs during the year 1872.

Name of Public Vaccinator.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years inclusive.				Total number of cases vaccinated.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Egan, Miles	222	207	429	423	177	205	382	378	43	46	89	86	442	458	900	887
Evans, Owen S.	68	66	134	132	90	88	178	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyffe, Benjamin	130	123	253	253	300	301	601	621	23	175	271	271	546	599	1145	1145
Grey, William	51	51	102	102	134	152	286	281	47	57	104	104	232	250	482	482
Gilhooley, J. C.	54	39	93	91	148	142	290	283	3	...	...	...	205	184	389	380
Hagg, James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moore, John	30	27	57	57	24	14	38	38	...	...	...	...	54	41	95	95
Quinlan, F. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedgwick, W.	38	43	81	81	125	118	243	236	10	16	26	25	173	177	350	342
Ward, R. D.	22	34	56	55	61	54	115	115	29	33	62	62	112	121	233	232
Total	850	841	1691	1649	1743	1688	3431	3369	434	548	982	971	3027	3077	6104	5987

SUMMARY.																
Total in Sydney and Suburbs	850	841	1691	1649	1743	1688	3431	3369	434	548	982	971	3027	3077	6104	5987
Total in Country Districts	965	1002	1967	1906	2875	2767	5642	5521	1452	1390	2842	2795	5292	5159	10451	10020
Total	1815	1843	3658	3555	4618	4455	9073	8890	1886	1938	3824	3766	8319	8236	16555	16007

H. G. ALLEYNE, M.D.,  
Acting Medical Adviser to Government.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

JOSEPH CREER.

(PETITION OF.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 February, 1874.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner was the occupier of certain large premises situate in Hunter-street, in the city of Newcastle, chiefly appropriated to the storage of household furniture and other goods.

That on the night of the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1872, a destructive fire occurred, by which the building known as the School of Arts, together with other premises, including those of Petitioner, were wholly destroyed.

In vaults underneath the said School of Arts vast quantities of ardent spirits were stored in Bond, the said Bond, as your Petitioner is informed and verily believes, being held in connection with Her Majesty's Customs for the Colony of New South Wales, and for the time being under the sole control of one of the subordinate officers of that department.

During the progress of the conflagration, although repeatedly besought, the said officer still refused to unlock the said Bond, or otherwise permit the removal of those inflammable spirits, and, as a consequence of such refusal and neglect on his part, the said spirits caught fire and spread devastation all around.

The estimated loss sustained by your Petitioner being upwards of one thousand pounds, left him entirely destitute of means; and having become aware that the claims of other sufferers by the said fire have been generously and liberally recognized by your Honorable House as entitled to compensation out of the public Treasury for the loss of their uninsured property, and your Petitioner, being likewise uninsured, has been emboldened thereby to approach your Honorable House in the humble hope of receiving like consideration; and therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will graciously be pleased to consider the premises, and deal with the case as in your wisdom and liberality may seem to be most meet.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOSEPH CREER.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER  
LEGALIZING BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—CHAPTER OF RURAL DEANERY OF LIVERPOOL.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergymen and Laymen of the Church of England, forming the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of Liverpool, assembled at Denham Court, on the 4th December, 1873,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

That your Petitioners believe the Bill to be contrary to Holy Scripture, and to the uniform and consistent authority of the Christian Church.

That the tendency of such unions as are contemplated by the Bill would be to impair the holiness of marriage, and disturb the peace and corrupt the purity of social life.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that the aforesaid Bill should not become law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 12 Signatures.]

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES:

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**

(AMOUNT EXPENDED ON, FROM 1868 TO 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1874.*

MR. FORSTER to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—

- (1.) How much public money has been expended in each year, since the departure of Sir John Young, upon outside repairs or decorations at Government House?
- (2.) How much has been expended in each year, during the same period, upon decorations inside the building; and how much upon furnishing the rooms, respectively?
- (3.) In each of the said cases by what authority was the expenditure incurred, and from what fund was it provided?

I beg to lay upon the Table of this House a Return showing the information required, as set forth in the Honorable Member's question.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Year.	1.			2.			3.	Remarks.			
	Expenditure on outside repairs or decorations.			Expenditure on inside decorations.					Expenditure on Furnishing rooms.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1868...	419	8	6	1,233	7	9 <sup>a</sup>	2,177	12	3 <sup>b</sup>	Incurred under authority of Minister for Public Works— Votes—"Reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh," "Repairs, Public Buildings," "Furniture, Public Offices," and "Furniture and Repairs, Government House."	<sup>a</sup> Includes £461 4s. 10d. for reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. <sup>b</sup> Includes £2,012 18s. 9d. for reception of ditto.
1869...	229	15	10	187	19	11	460	14	2	Votes—"Repairs, Public Buildings," "Furniture, Public Offices," and "Furniture and Repairs, Government House."	
1870...	1,359	8	11 <sup>c</sup>	109	15	10	53	5	3	Votes—"Repairs, Public Buildings," and "Furniture, Public Offices."	<sup>c</sup> Includes £1,322 7s. for Drainage.
1871...	240	3	3	139	11	10	100	4	10	Ditto ditto	
1872...	272	12	8	1,402	17	4	327	3	7	Ditto ditto	
1873...	2,360	6	6 <sup>d</sup>	478	17	11	1,513	6	10	Votes—"New Curtains, &c., Government House," "Erection of Porch, Government House," "Repairs, Public Buildings," and "Furniture, Public Offices."	<sup>d</sup> Includes £2,030 for Porch.
1874...	851	13	9	234	11	8	401	16	0	Votes—"New Curtains, &c., Government House," "Repairs, Public Buildings," and "Furniture, Public Offices."	



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF COLONIAL WINES REGULATION ACT REPEAL BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—VIGNERONS OF THE HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 May, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned vine-growers of the district of the Hunter, and adjacent localities in the said Colony,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have observed with regret that a Bill has been introduced in your Honorable House for the repeal of the sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act.

That as the consumption of Colonial Wines is calculated to decrease intemperance and its attendant evils, your Honorable House should not assent to any measure intended to lessen the facilities which now exist for the sale of such wines to all classes of the community.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 37 Signatures.]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SITE FOR TEMPERANCE HALL, MUDGEE.

(PETITION FOR—SONS OF TEMPERANCE, MUDGEE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

This, the humble Petition of Members of the "Hope of Mudgee" Division, No. 105, of the Sons  
of Temperance,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. In compliance with the prayer of a Petition emanating from this Division, a piece of land, containing one rood, was granted by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, notification of which was given in the usual manner by means of the *Government Gazette*, dated 15th August, 1871, page 1779.

2. That a subsequent issue of that *Gazette*, dated 7th November, 1871, contained a notification of the appointment of certain persons as Trustees of the said land (71,715).

3. That the District Surveyor, G. F. Mann, Esq., acting under proper instructions, did accordingly survey the said land and mark out the boundaries of the same.

4. That in consequence of the aforesaid notification of dedication of the said piece of land, and appointment of Trustees, also of the survey having been made, the members of the local bodies of Sons and Daughters of Temperance did, as soon as practicable, take the necessary steps for the erection of such a Temperance Hall as should be a benefit to themselves, a credit and ornament to the town of Mudgee, and a fitting monument of the liberality of the Government; plans of building were prepared, and various means employed to raise the necessary funds; all at considerable individual and general trouble and expense.

5. That a subsequent communication from the Department of Lands, dated 5th December, 1872 (72-397 misc.), informed the Trustees that, as the Crown Lands Alienation Act does not provide for the granting of lands as sites for Temperance Halls, the appointment of the said Trustees had been cancelled.

6. That this Division originally petitioned for the said land as the site for a Temperance Hall, and the granting of the same by the Government for the time being was hailed with delight by the numerous members of this Division, as a token of recognition of the valuable services rendered to humanity and the Country at large by the actions of their Order. With this view a fresh impetus for good was awakened in the minds of its members, who considered the several notifications, &c., before referred to, as a kind of sacred promise on the part of the Government.

7. That the cancellation of the said appointment of Trustees under the circumstances caused considerable disappointment, as the Order of Sons of Temperance is a large and well organized body, whose mission is to rescue their fellow-men from the evils of intemperance, and to encourage habits of temperance amongst all classes, in which public good work they well deserve the consideration of the Government.

Although the erection of Temperance Halls is not specified in the 5th clause of the C. L. Alienation Act, this may surely be included in the purpose therein described.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken to remove the cancellation of appointment of Trustees as aforesaid, and to order that the necessary title-deeds be issued for the said piece of land, in accordance with the original dedication referred to in clause one of this Memorial.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

Signed at the request and on behalf of the Division,—

MICHAEL MEALY, Worthy Patriarch.  
THOMAS WEBSTER, Recording Scribe.

Dated at Mudgee, 10th November, 1873.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TABLES OF PUBLIC STATUTES.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 February, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence which has passed between Mr. T. S. M’Cormack, Solicitor, and the Crown Law Department, between the 1st January, 1868, and the 31st March, 1872, in reference to certain Tables of Public Statutes, compiled by him, together with all indorsements made upon such Correspondence by the late Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen.”

*(Mr. O’ Connor.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. T. S. M’Cormack, solicitor, to Attorney General, stating that he had compiled tables of the Statute law of New South Wales. 21 June, 1870 .....	2
2. Under Secretary Law Department to Mr. M’Cormack, stating his communication had been referred to Secretary, Law Commission. 30 June, 1870.....	2
3. Under Secretary Law Department to Secretary Law Commission, forwarding No. 1. 30 June, 1870 .....	2
4. Secretary Law Commission to Mr. M’Cormack, respecting No. 1. 13 July, 1870 .....	2
5. Mr. M’Cormack to the Attorney General, respecting publication of tables of the Statute law of New South Wales, compiled by him. 24 October, 1871 .....	2
6. Minute of His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, thereon .....	3
7. Under Secretary Law Department to Mr. M’Cormack, in reply to No. 5. 6 November, 1871.....	3
8. Mr. M’Cormack to Under Secretary Law Department, offering to sell copies of the tables to the Government, with the right of publishing. 1 December, 1871 .....	3
9. Under Secretary Law Department to Mr. M’Cormack, declining his offer. 28 February, 1872 .....	3

## TABLES OF PUBLIC STATUTES.

### No. 1.

T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq., to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

199, York-street, Sydney,  
21 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, after much careful study and research, I have succeeded in compiling a number of tables of the Statute law of the Colony of New South Wales, the object of which is to show the state of such law without inconvenience.

Some of the tables show the adoption of several English statutes and the close relation which some of the Colonial statutes bear to English ones; and one table in particular shows the repeals and amendments of the Colonial statutes which have taken place up to the end of the 32nd Victoria.

I have taken the liberty to communicate these facts so that the Government should know them, especially as the tables may be found useful by the Law Reform Commission which is to be appointed.

I have, &c.,  
T. S. M'CORMACK.

### No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, to T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 30 June, 1870.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, respecting tables of the Statute law prepared by you, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to state that the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Law Reform Commission, to be brought under the attention of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

### No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, to THE SECRETARY LAW REFORM COMMISSION.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 30 June, 1870.

SIR,

In transmitting the accompanying letter from T. S. M'Cormack, Esq., Solicitor, &c., respecting tables of the Statute law of this Colony, prepared by him, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to request that you will have the goodness to bring it under the attention of the Law Reform Commissioners, as Mr. M'Cormack's labours may possibly be of service to them.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

### No. 4.

THE SECRETARY LAW REFORM COMMISSION, to T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq.

Crown Law Offices,  
13 July, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to inform you, in reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, that it would be desirable in the first instance that you should submit your MS. for the inspection of one of the Crown Law Officers, and for that purpose it is suggested that you might place such MS., or a printed copy of the tables referred to, in the hands of Mr. Oliver, the Secretary to the Law Reform Commission.

I am, &c.,  
ALEX. OLIVER.

### No. 5.

T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq., to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

129, Elizabeth-street,  
Sydney, 24 October, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, after much careful study and research, I have succeeded in compiling a number of tables of the Statute law of the Colony of New South Wales, the object of which tables is to show the state of such law without inconvenient and troublesome searching.

I have had the honor of bringing the tables under the notice of His Honor the Chief Justice, who has been pleased to assure me that he considers them to be very valuable.

I have taken the liberty of making this communication with a view of coming to terms with the Government in reference to having the tables published.

I have, &c.,  
T. S. M'CORMACK,  
Solicitor.

No. 6.

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## No. 6.

MINUTE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

I TAKE the liberty of very strongly commending this application to the favourable consideration of the Government. The tables are in a very useful form, and likely to be extremely serviceable, not to the profession alone, or the Magistracy, but generally. The *adopted* statutes are included. I cannot guarantee, of course, the accuracy of the tables; but I have reason to believe that they have been most carefully compiled, and may be depended upon.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, to T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq.

Attorney General's Office,  
Sydney, 6 November, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 24th ultimo, as to publishing, &c., at the Government Printing Office, certain tables of the Statute law of the Colony, compiled by you, I am directed by the Hon. the Attorney General to invite you to state what are the terms you propose, and, at the same time, to say that he has no objection to authorize the printing of the tables in question, and allow you a certain number of copies, if you will pay for the paper and stitching or binding.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 8.

T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq., to THE UNDER SECRETARY CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

129, Elizabeth-street,  
1 December, 1871.

SIR,

In answer to your letter, dated 6 November last, inviting me to state what terms I would propose as to the publishing of certain tables of the Statute law of the Colony, compiled by me, I now offer to sell correct copies of the tables, together with the right of publishing the same, to the Government, for the sum of £100. In the event of this offer being accepted, I shall be ready and willing to afford the Government every reasonable assistance in preparing the tables for publication.

In reference to the offer as to having the tables printed upon my paying for the paper, &c., and the Government retaining a number of copies, I consider that such retention would of itself be sufficient remuneration to the Government for any expense attending the publication.

I have taken time to consider what offer I shall finally make, and am content to abide by the offer contained in the first paragraph of this letter.

I hope that the delay which has occurred in answering your letter of 6th November last will not be construed into either disregard or neglect, as I wished to take time to give the matter mature consideration.

I have, &c.,  
T. S. M'CORMACK.

## No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, to T. S. M'CORMACK, Esq.

Attorney General's Office,  
Sydney, 28 February, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your further letter of 1st December last, offering to sell to the Government correct copies of tables of the Statute law of New South Wales, prepared by you, together with the right of publishing same, for the sum of £100, I am directed to state that the Honorable the Attorney General regrets he cannot recommend this expenditure.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SEARCH FOR LEICHHARDT'S PARTY.**  
(PAPERS CONNECTED WITH ANDREW HUME.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1874.*

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Telegram from Andrew Hume to the Chief Secretary, Sydney, stating cause of his detention at Powell's Creek, with minute thereon. 29 July, 1872 .....	2
2. Telegram from the Chief Secretary, Adelaide, to the Chief Secretary, Sydney, giving the substance of a Telegram from Mr. Todd respecting Hume, with minute thereon. 2 August, 1872 .....	2
3. Letter from the Hon. J. B. Wilson to the Under Secretary for Lands, with Enclosure. 28 September, 1872.....	2
4. Letter from A. Hume, without address. 7 October, 1872 .....	2
5. Letter from A. Hume, without address. 9 October, 1872 .....	3
6. Telegram from A. Hume to Under Secretary for Lands, on the subject. 12 October, 1872 .....	3
7. Telegram from A. Hume to Under Secretary for Lands. 5 November, 1872 .....	3
8. Letter from Hon. J. B. Wilson to the Minister for Lands, with Enclosure. 6 November, 1872 .....	3

## SEARCH FOR LEICHHARDT'S PARTY.

## No. 1.

TELEGRAM from MR. A. HUME to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Powell Creek Depôt,  
26 July, 1872.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have not been able to start on my journey, as there is some difficulty to provide me with the necessary horses. The delay is very vexatious. Shall be obliged to hear what can be done.

The Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to former papers.—H.H., B.C., 31 July, /72.

## No. 2.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, ADELAIDE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

I HAVE received the following telegram from Mr. Todd, dated Tenant's Creek, 30th July:—"Have instructed Patterson to let Hume have what was promised, namely,—a horse, saddle and bridle, revolver, 20 rounds of ammunition, and as much rations. He was to be supplied by Government Resident, but as he was lauded at Roper I have to let him have them. I do not believe a word of his tale. He now intends going to Normantown, but I fear for no good purpose. I can in no way be responsible for his safety, or for what he may do."

The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.H., B.C., 5 Aug., /72.

## No. 3.

THE HON. J. B. WILSON to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 28 Sept., 1872.

SIR, I enclose a telegram I have received from Andrew Hume. Might I suggest the propriety of asking him whether he has been successful in the object of his search?

I have, &c.,  
J. BOWIE WILSON.

[Enclosure.]

TELEGRAM from MR. A. HUME to THE HON. J. B. WILSON.

Powell's Creek, 27 Sept., 1872.

INSTRUCT whether Government intend me return? Is Adelaide Government to supply horses? Letters explained and specimens per "Omeo." If you wish information telegraph reply.

## No. 4.

FROM MR. A. HUME (without address.)

Tomheson Creek, N.T.,  
7 October, 1872.

SIR, I am very sorry to have to say that the Government of South Australia has not supplied me with a horse, or anything; in fact I have been grossly deceived by their officers. They stated to me that if I would go to the line and stop with them that they would fit me out with all I wanted. Mr. Todd gave me his promise to do this for me, and I took his word as a gentleman, but I am deceived in him, for when he came on to the line I had to follow him about all day before he would speak to me, but when he did, what was my astonishment to hear him,—“Oh! Hume; I think you had better give it up, and go back to Port Darwin, and you can go to Sydney in the first vessel that goes from there; that is my advice.” Sir, you may think the look of surprise that I gave him; and I asked him if he would give me any sort of a horse, and I would go to Normantown and get a horse there. His answer to this,—I could go without, or if I could, take a horse from the line. Now sir, the horses on the line, if you had seen them you would not believe that a gentleman of Mr. Todd's standing would present such a horse or horses to any human being. I have ridden all the horses on the line, and I have not ridden one horse that could carry me 10 miles, as all the horses are that poor that they could not stir, and I gave them up with disgust; in fact, sir, I was not a man to send out with Adelaide gentlemen as I have been a prisoner. I am sorry to have to say this; the truth is the best. Why should a man like me take the prize from those adventurers that are going out those days; in fact the first day I went to the “Omeo” steamer I found that I was not wanted. Had it not been that I would have disappointed you, I would have stayed at home, and have gone with some other vessel. Now sir, by some means let me know what to do. Now sir, I have one request to make: That you will not believe any stories about the blacks about here, for I have been among them in all directions, and they have never interrupted me; in fact they have shown me through their country, and have taught me their language, and have behaved very kindly to me. You have heard that

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that Mr. Milner was killed by the blacks at Attack Creek; but if he was Mr. Smart killed the black-fellow's brother before. They only retaliated, and if you could have seen what I have seen, believe me that you would not blame the blacks if they killed all the whites that go about. I did not see the whites kill the blacks, but I have seen the dead bodies lying in the water-holes, after they left; and what they killed them for I do not know, for I have not been molested at all, as I have been with them over two months, day and night, and they have shown me all kindness.

I am, &c.,  
ANDREW HUME.

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No. 5.

FROM MR. A. HUME (without address).

Moffet Creek, 9 October, 1872.

SIR,

I am now about 660 miles north-west of the Gulf of Carpentaria; and if I cannot get a horse I must walk into Normantown and see if I cannot get a horse there, for I must get through some way or other, as I cannot walk 40 or 50 miles a day without water, and find my food as well; and go I must. I have gone through a great deal of this country, and I have found gold and copper, iron and coal. The land is very good in some places, but there is some very rough country, but plenty of springs in it and good water; but in the good country there is hardly any of it at all; and you can rely on my word, that the South Australian Government shall not profit by me in anything that I discover for the shameful way they have behaved to me. The blacks are very well disposed towards me, and show me all through their country; and I get on very well with them, as I have only met one tribe that I do not understand very well. I am very sorry that I cannot write to you for some time again, but I may send by telegraph.

I am, &c.,  
ANDREW HUME.

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No. 6.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. A. HUME TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Powell's Creek, 12 October, 1872.

No horses could be supplied for my mission by Government Resident of Palmerston, or by Superintendent of Telegraphs, as was promised. If Government do not intend supplying horses I will cross to Queensland, and buy one on my own account,—after next wet season.

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No. 7.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. A. HUME TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Powell's Creek, South Australia,  
5 November, 1872.

PLEASE reply whether Honble. J. B. Wilson received my parcel and letters per "Omeo"?

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No. 8.

THE HON. J. B. WILSON TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 6 November, 1872.

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose a letter I yesterday received from Andrew Hume. I may also mention that a gentleman of the name of Ford called on me, stating that he had just returned from Port Darwin, knew Hume, and he undoubtedly was acquainted with the blacks in that locality, and that the truth of his story was generally believed in. I advised Mr. Ford to see the Honorable the Secretary for Lands on the subject, which he promised to do as soon as he returned to Sydney, having to leave for Melbourne. I have received the stones mentioned in the letter and telegram.

I have, &c.,  
J. BOWIE WILSON.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. A. Hume to The Hon. J. B. Wilson.

Newcastle Lake, 15 August, 1872.

Sir,

Up to the present time I have not been able to obtain horses or outfit from the South Australian Government; being now late in the dry season I do not think it advisable to make a start from this for about eight months. I think of passing the wet season on the Powell Creek, at which place you can at any time communicate with me by telegraph. Mr. C. Todd does not appear to place much confidence in me; he offered me a horse if I would return to Port Darwin, and give up the search for the much desired papers, which I positively refused to do, for I am determined to fulfil my promise to you, or to perish in the attempt. The Government had only two saddle horses and three buggy horses (five in all) at Port Darwin; the horses on the line were so overworked and poor they were not fit to undertake a long journey. Since landing at the Roper I have been principally with the constructing party; for the last month I have been with the blacks, and exploring the country. I have sent you a few pieces of jasper, and some very prettily-marked stones; if they are of any value, or any of your friends would like a few, I will endeavour to procure them for you. I will also send by the first opportunity specimens of wood, coal, copper, garnet. I have also picked up a nice little nugget of gold. I find the blacks very friendly; they differ from any other native blacks. They have an image manufactured from very fine pipeclay; the legs are inlaid with one kind of polished jasper; the body and arms with other kinds of beautiful polished stone; the eyes are two splendid stones, and the head has a coronet of polished stone, like those I have sent you. This image they worship; the name of their God is Iamnegldã.

Yours, &c.,  
ANDREW HUME.

Please telegraph to me on receipt of the stones and this letter.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CASE OF PATRICK GALLEN.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 28 November, 1873.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th October, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of any Correspondence between the City Coroner and any person  
“or persons, or between the Government and any person or persons, or of  
“any minute or other document having reference to the case of Patrick  
“Gallen, alleged or supposed to have died suddenly at the Turkish Bath  
“Establishment in Bligh-street, in September last.”

(Mr. Forster.)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
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## CASE OF PATRICK GALLEN.

## No. 1.

THE CITY CORONER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

City Coroner's Office,  
Sydney, 1 October, 1873.

SIR,

Observing a long letter in this morning's *Herald*, at page 10, from Dr. Charles Muller, in reference to my refusal to hold an inquest on the man Patrick Gallen, who died at the Turkish Baths on the 18th ultimo, I do myself the honor to forward a memorandum which I prepared for the information of Mr. Butler two days after Gallen's sudden death, in expectation of a complaint from Dr. Muller against my decision.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY SHIELL.

To be filed.—E.B., 13/10/73.

## No. 2.

DR. MULLER TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HERALD."

PATRICK Gallen, aged 32 years, and not 45 as stated, married, public-house keeper, Gulgong; had been ailing for some months back; came to Sydney with the intention to be professionally attended by me. At his request I met him at the private rooms annexed to Mr. Watson's, chemist's, new establishment, on the morning of the 27th August last. In my examination I found him suffering—first, from a considerable enlargement of the liver, of acute character; second, a limited inflammation in the second degree of the right lung and pleura (lining of the lungs), close and under the right shoulder-blade; third, a precipitated movement of the heart of great strength; no abnormal bruit nor increased external sign of the chest corresponding to the region of the heart; and fourthly, general dropsy, especially in the lower extremities. Examination found the urine normal, not containing any albumen. On the above abridged and hurried description of the pathological state of Gallen was based the medical treatment from the abovenamed date till the 15th September following. I saw him at the same place (Mr. Watson's), on the dates, viz.,—28th August, 3rd, 8th, 12th, and 15th September. The treatment was altered and modified, conforming to the alterations which took place in the patient's condition, and I was pleased that a very notable change for the better had taken place. The enlargement of the liver had disappeared, all the chest symptoms had nearly disappeared, the heart's condition greatly improved, and all the signs of general dropsy had also disappeared, except an œdematous swelling between the groin and the knees, the persistence of which appeared to me to call for the use of a Turkish bath, which I accordingly recommended. The patient was of good spirits and very lively. A Turkish bath was ordered on the 15th September (not more than one), recommended with the following special instructions:—1st. Not to allow cold water to be poured on him, and particularly not on the head; not to go to the room where the heat is the highest degree, and not to stay in the bath longer than to obtain a slight perspiration, and to abstain from the sulphur bath. This information I begged the patient to request the people employed at the baths to carry out exactly—my recommendation—and in order to justify the propriety of the advice given by me, 1st. The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Gallen to his wife after the use of the bath. 2nd. Also a statement of a friend of the deceased (Mr. Raftery), who accompanied Gallen to the baths and back. 3rd. Mr. Watson's chemist statement; and 4th, Mr. Forrester's statement:—

"Square and Compass Hotel, 718, George-street,  
"Sydney, 16 September, 1873.

"My dear Mary,

"I have nothing of any great importance to state to-day. I got no letter from you to-day. I have just returned from having one of what they call the Turkish baths. I think nothing of them. The doctor belonging to the baths says my constitution is the strongest that has been there to his notice for some time. I came out of the baths 14-stone, so they tell me. I am coming back to my weight; the baths are a rummy affair, but very simple when you once go through them. There were a priest in with me; there were about twenty of us all in at once; the doctor of the baths says he will cure me in three weeks' time in the baths alone, but I will see what Dr. Muller will say to me on next Friday, or in what state I will be in. So far I feel first rate; my bones are a little sore. I was able to walk pretty strong on my legs when I came out, and I had a good bellyful of sulphur with me. In the sulphur-room I could stand more than all that was in the room. If I go again I will stop all day in the sweating-room. I stopped one hour and twenty minutes in it to-day. They are very nice civil people in it. They carried me about like a baby, and helped to dress me, but I do not intend to try any more of the sulphur-rooms. I hope to be able to walk to-morrow. If so, I will have a trip to Manly Beach or somewhere else.

"No more at present.

"I remain your affectionate husband,  
"PATRICK GALLEN."*Mr. Raftery's statement.*

"Edward Raftery, an acquaintance of the man Gallen, also a resident of Gulgong. I accompanied him to the place where he got a ticket, at the office of the establishment called the Turkish Baths, he (Gallen) telling the man who gave him the ticket that they were not to pour cold water on him. On our return from the baths Mr. Gallen told me he felt as strong as a bullock; but when they poured water on my head I was nearly stunned for a minute. He said he would not take any more of the sulphur-baths, for he felt as if choking.

"EDWARD RAFTERY."

Mr.

*Mr. Watson's (Chemist) statement.*

"Mr. Gallen met with Dr. Muller at my place of business frequently from the 27th August to the 15th September of present month, for the purpose of getting his medical advice; on the latter date, after examination, having prescribed, Dr. Muller ordered him to have one Turkish bath; at same time he advised him to inform those at the bath-rooms that he was under Dr. Muller's care and that he was not to remain long in the sweating-room—that he was on no account to have the cold water applied; and he particularly cautioned him against being advised by them to have a repetition of the baths.

"September 29, 1873."

"JOHN WATSON, Druggist,  
"567, George-street."

*Mr. William Forrester's statement.*

"On Thursday, the 18th instant, close to 1 o'clock, I was taking a Turkish bath. I saw the man Gallen coming out from under the cold shower aspersions apparatus, and saying, 'I am all right;' at the same instant he dropped down, and never moved nor spoke again. From that place I saw him also carried in the cool room.

"One of the men employed at the baths told me that Gallen was a patient of Dr. Muller's, who advised him not to have more than one bath; but the one did him so much good that he thought to have another.

"Randwick, 28th September, 1873."

"Victoria-street, Randwick.  
"WILLIAM FORRESTER, Senr.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, on my return home I was informed of a request to come immediately to the Turkish Baths, where a man, a patient of mine, had expired during the use of a bath. This request was made to obtain the legal certificate for burial. I declined, and I wrote at once to the City Coroner the following:—

"162, Phillip-street,  
"18 September, 1873.

"My dear Sir,

"In the case of the man Gallen, who died at the Turkish Baths, as I am informed, I think that an investigation should take place for the public interest. The man has been under my care since his arrival in Sydney, August 27th last. To arrive at the above intention you ought to order that a *post mortem* examination should take place under my superintendence.

"I am, Sir,  
"Your obedient servant,  
"CHARLES MULLER."

"— Shiell, Esq., City Coroner."

I also called the attention of the Inspector General of Police to the matter.

On the following day, by request, I had an interview with the City Coroner, stating to him my objection to a certificate of death, and the necessity of a *post mortem* examination. That officer after all took upon himself, and seemed to be satisfied about the proceedings at the baths, and without any further investigation, authorized the burial of the man Gallen.

From what precedes, I put the following reflections:—

1. Did the City Coroner conscientiously carry out the important duty devolved on him to watch the safety of the public?
2. Is that officer by the imperfect, partial, and interested information obtained, justified by his decisions? And
3. Do the managers of the place called the Turkish Baths keep equal balance between the material interest of that establishment and the value of the life of those who apply for the use of the baths?

The answer to the above questions I leave to the superior authority and to the impartial reflections of the public.

The postponement of the above publication has been the consequence of inevitable delay.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES MULLER.

## No. 3.

## SENIOR-CONSTABLE TUBMAN TO THE CITY CORONER.

No. 4 Station,  
18 September, 1873.

SENIOR-Constable Tubman reports, for the information of Henry Shiell, Esq., City Coroner, that about 12.40 p.m. this day a man named Patrick Gallen, about 40 years of age, died suddenly in the Baths in Bligh-street. Dr. Atherton was called in immediately, but was too late to render any assistance. The body was conveyed to the dead-house, Circular Quay. Deceased was under the medical treatment of Dr. Muller.

HENRY TUBMAN,  
Senior-Constable.

The Coroner, under the circumstances, considering an inquest unnecessary, gave order to bury.—  
19 September, 1873.

## No. 4.

## THE CITY CORONER'S MINUTE ON No. 3.

HAVING carefully considered Dr. Muller's history of this case, as also statements made to me by the persons from the Turkish Baths, with whom the deceased was in contact on his two visits to that institution, I am of opinion an inquest is not necessary on public grounds. It strikes me forcibly that the deceased contributed to his own death by acting in direct violation of the positive injunctions of his medical attendant, Dr. Muller. No blame in my opinion is attributable to any of the persons connected with the Baths. Order for interment to issue.

H.S., C., 19/9/73.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

THE CITY CORONER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

City Coroner's Office,  
20 September, 1873.*Re* Patrick Gallen, deceased.

MEMO. for information of the Honorable the Attorney General.

See note "A"  
attached.Vide note "B"  
attached.Vide note "C"  
attached.

The death of Patrick Gallen at the Turkish Baths in this City on the 18th instant, was officially reported to me by the Police on the 19th, and by Dr. Charles Muller on the day of its occurrence. Dr. Muller expressed a desire in his note, and at a personal interview, that an inquest should be held, but after making a careful and full inquiry into the circumstances, I came to the conclusion that it was not a case requiring an inquest, and intimated accordingly to Dr. Muller, who has written expressing his dissatisfaction at that determination and his intention of appealing to a higher authority.

Briefly told, the following are the facts on which I grounded my resolution:—

The deceased had been under Dr. Muller's professional care from the 27th August last to the 15th September instant, when he was last seen by the doctor, who recommended him to take a Turkish bath, with instructions that he was not to take the cold shower after the hot bath. I may mention that in addition to his other ailments, viz., disease of lungs, liver, and dropsy, the deceased suffered for some time past from heart affection. The deceased took a Turkish bath on Tuesday last, in accordance with his medical adviser's instructions; that I clearly ascertained by close inquiries of the persons in charge of the bath that day. On Thursday last, without having seen and consulted Dr. Muller, and in contravention of his advice, which was that he should take *one* bath, the deceased returned to the Turkish Baths and had another bath, and on the latter occasion took the cold shower as well, and died immediately after. On his first visit on Tuesday he informed the man in charge that he had been recommended by Dr. Muller to take the baths, and on his return on Thursday he remarked that the first bath had proved so beneficial he had determined on having another. He was waited upon on Thursday by another man attached to the baths, and did not inform him as he had his Tuesday's operator, that he was not to have the cold shower after the hot bath.

HENRY SHIELL.

## No. 6.

(A.)

DR. MULLER TO THE CITY CORONER.

162, Phillip-street,  
18 September, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,

The man Gallen who just now died in the Turkish Bath as I am informed—Do not lose sight of it, as I think for the public benefit a close investigation ought to take place, the man having been under my care since his arrival in Sydney; to arrive at the above intention, you ought to order that a *post mortem* examination ought to be made under my superintendence.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES MULLER.

Memo.—Will Dr. Muller kindly answer the following questions:—

- 1st. How long had the deceased been under your care? My first examination was on the 27th of last month—August, 1873. I saw and examined him on the 15th—last Monday; this was the last time I saw him.
- 2nd. What was his disease? Disease of lungs (right side posteriorly). Heart's motions (in particular) abnormal in strength.
- 3rd. Were you aware that he contemplated taking a Turkish bath? On Monday last I advised him to take a Turkish bath, with special recommendation about its use.
- 4th. Was it with your sanction that he did so? The bath ordered by me was done so by special motives. But one bath only.
- 5th. Have you any reason to think that death has not resulted from natural causes? The man Gallen was suffering from such disease that his recovery was doubtful, as I have stated at my first examination.

CHARLES MULLER,  
Physician, Surgeon.

## No. 7.

(B.)

THE CITY CORONER TO DR. MULLER.

City Coroner's Office,  
Sydney, 19 September, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note of yesterday's date, reporting the death of one Patrick Gallen, a patient of yours at the Turkish Baths, I beg to state that after a patient and full inquiry into the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that it is not one that demands on public grounds an inquest. I have therefore given an order directing the interment of the body.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY SHIELL.

No. 8.

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No. 8.

(C.)

DR. MULLER TO THE CITY CORONER.

162, Phillip-street,  
19 September, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of yours of this date, relative to the death of Patrick Gallen, in which your decision does not seem to me satisfactory for the right of the public, and on this ground and not for personal motives I feel bound to bring this matter to a higher authority.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES MULLER.

No. 9.

DR. MULLER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

162, Phillip-street,  
Sydney, 6 October, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to call your attention to the annexed printed statement in reference to the sudden death of the man Gallen. I do not feel satisfied in the way in which the whole has been conducted. I therefore appeal to you in your official capacity to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES MULLER.

No. 10.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE CITY CORONER.

Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney, 16 October, 1873.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, reporting your reasons for not holding an inquest in the case of Patrick Gallen, deceased, I am to inform you that the Attorney General has ordered the papers on the above subject to be filed.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.



1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS FOR 1872.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

RETURN of the number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &amp;c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.		Value.	Fees.			Total.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January...	16	19	614 0 15	94 2 0	42,160 0 0	87 16 11	18 0 0	204 5 0	310 1 11
February...	16	32	571 2 11	216 1 15	16,432 5 7	34 4 10	15 10 0	217 11 0	267 5 10
March ...	17	22	20 0 1	1,143 1 19	13,016 16 0	27 2 7	23 5 0	224 11 0	274 18 7
April .....	21	28	11 2 12½	1,393 2 32	4,463 5 0	9 6 0	19 15 0	247 1 0	276 2 0
May .....	27	35	30 1 19½	19,037 0 32	21,512 0 0	44 18 1	35 0 0	265 7 0	345 5 1
June .....	21	31	50 0 34½	341 1 23	5,127 0 0	10 15 8	15 15 0	216 0 0	242 10 8
July .....	19	22	55 1 28	258 2 0	2,942 0 0	6 2 9	15 10 0	292 1 4	313 14 1
August ...	22	29	56 3 33½	1,423 2 19	4,652 17 6	9 14 0	21 0 0	255 16 0	286 10 0
September.	15	30	64 1 23	6,455 3 8	8,838 10 0	18 8 2	27 0 0	219 12 0	265 0 2
October ...	31	44	79 0 39	2,474 1 30	20,220 0 0	42 2 7	42 0 0	295 16 0	379 18 7
November.	14	17	7 3 31½	403 3 20	9,218 0 8	19 4 2	16 15 0	218 16 0	254 15 2
December	10	12	34 3 10½	619 2 36	8,793 0 0	18 6 6	18 0 0	208 6 4	244 12 10
TOTALS...	229	321	1,596 2 19	33,862 2 4	157,375 14 9	328 2 3	267 10 0	2,865 2 8	3,460 14 11

The above Return is exclusive of six applications, which have been withdrawn.

E. G. WARD,  
Registrar General.

RETURN of the number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

Months.	No. of Grants.	Area.				Value.	Assurance.
		Town and Suburban.		Country.			
		a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ... ..	304	37	1 17½	15,332	2 37½	16,224 14 11	33 18 9
February ... ..	516	74	1 22½	23,729	3 10½	25,674 0 2	52 15 0
March ... ..	330	39	1 22½	16,854	0 24	17,332 6 10	36 3 9
April ... ..	100	1	2 39½	3,783	1 23	4,559 1 10	9 10 6
May ... ..	416	72	0 21½	14,703	2 16½	15,181 18 6	31 14 8
June ... ..	285	25	3 20½	11,250	2 12½	11,631 5 7	24 7 11
July ... ..	164	22	1 33½	6,101	0 10	7,341 17 8	15 16 3
August ... ..	256	31	3 36½	12,278	1 38½	15,226 15 3	31 15 6
September ... ..	280	9	3 38½	13,811	2 12½	13,716 0 3	28 13 5
October ... ..	510	32	1 27½	29,140	2 12½	31,103 5 10	64 19 11
November ... ..	228	19	1 24	11,361	0 19½	13,731 12 6	28 14 4
December ... ..	248	33	1 14	15,175	1 18	16,060 18 2	33 10 7
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>3,637</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1 37½</b>	<b>173,522</b>	<b>1 13½</b>	<b>187,783 17 6</b>	<b>392 0 7</b>

NOTE.—Amount of consideration money for transfers under the Act, for the year 1872 ... .. £ s. d.  
 Amount secured by mortgage under the Act, for the year 1872 ... .. 249,662 5 9  
 Total area under the Act—1,707,357 acres 2 roods 21 perches. Total value of land under the Act ... .. 4,096,530 16 10

E. G. WARD,  
 Registrar General.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS RENTED BY GOVERNMENT.

(RETURNS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 April, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14 November, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ An Alphabetical Return, to the 1st November, 1873, showing :—

“ (1.) The names and address of all persons from whom the Government  
“ of this Colony rent lands, houses, or other premises.

“ (2.) The area of such land, and the description and extent of the houses  
“ or premises.

“ (3.) The situation thereof, showing the street or road, and the city, town,  
“ or district.

“ (4.) The purpose for which rented or used.

“ (5.) The respective annual rentals.

“ (6.) The date of commencement of the respective leases or agreements  
“ for lease.

“ (7.) The term for which rented, specifying whether there have been any  
“ renewals of lease or agreements for renewals; and, if so, whether at an  
“ increased or decreased rental.”

*(Mr. Bawden.)*

LANDS RENTED BY GOVERNMENT.

RETURN.

1. Names and addresses of persons from whom the Government rent lands, houses, or other premises.	2. The area of such land, and the description and extent of the houses or premises.	3. The situation thereof, showing the street or road, and the city, town, or district.	4. The purpose for which rented or used.	5. The respective annual rentals.	6. The date of commencement of the respective leases or agreements for lease.	7. The term for which rented, specifying whether there have been any renewals of lease or agreements for renewals; and, if so, whether at an increased or decreased rental.
Armstrong W. W., Rylstone	Cottage and stables	Rylstone	Police barracks	£ s. d. 20 0 0	No lease	No special term; 3 months' notice to quit on either side.
Arnett J. S., Murrurundi	House	Murrurundi	Post and telegraph office	20 0 0	15 June, 1871	Allowance to postmaster.
Aron Maurice, Easton	Wooden cottage (4 rooms), stable, and forage room.	Easton	Police barracks	39 0 0	19 Dec., 1867	Quarterly tenancy.
Balgowan W., Dryburgh	Paddock, house with 2 rooms, and stable	Dryburgh, Fish River	Police barrack, stable, and paddock	20 16 0	16 Aug., 1871	Weekly
Bank of New South Wales, Wagga Wagga.	House (6 rooms), 4-stall stable, and 2 acres of land.	Narrandera	Police quarters	30 0 0	1 Mar., 1872	Monthly
"	House (5 rooms) and 4-stall stable	Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga.	Police barrack	50 0 0	9 July, 1872	"
Bassett W. F., Bathurst	4 rooms	George-street, Bathurst	For offices, Western Gold Fields	68 0 0	No lease	Year to year.
Bawden Thomas, Grafton	House of 5 rooms	Victoria-street, Grafton	District Survey Office	50 0 0	"	Quarterly.
Biddulph H. E., Bombala	House	Bombala	Telegraph office	20 0 0	1 May, 1867	Monthly.
Black G. P., Wiseman's Ferry	"	Wiseman's Ferry	"	26 0 0	1 Mar., 1868	Weekly.
Black John, O'Connell Plains	Cottage and stables	O'Connell Plains	Police barracks	10 0 0	No lease	No special term.
Blackman S. A., Mudgee	25-acre paddock	Mudgee	For police horses	20 0 0	"	"
Bow R., Corowa	1,500 square feet of land, wooden building (30 x 15 ft.), containing 2 rooms.	Corowa	Custom house	20 0 0	3 Oct., 1868	Yearly rental.
Bowker R. R. S., Newcastle	House (12 rooms)	Newcastle	Police barracks	109 4 0	1 July, 1872	Quarterly tenancy.
Boydell J. W., Gresford	House, 4 rooms	Gresford	"	12 0 0	1 Jan., 1873	For 12 months; thereafter quarterly, if required.
Boyle A., Howlong	Wooden building	Howlong	Customs office	20 0 0	8 " "	Yearly rental.
Bray J., Campbelltown	House	Campbelltown	Post office	26 0 0	1 April, 1870	Yearly.
Braggett W., Cassilis	"	Cassilis	Telegraph office	25 0 0	1 " 1865	Quarterly.
Breen Mary, Berrima	Brick cottage, 6 rooms, kitchen, and stable	Berrima	Police barracks	20 0 0	"	Monthly tenancy.
Bridle William, Tumut	House, 4 rooms and 4-stall stable, on ½ acre of land.	Tumut	"	30 0 0	1 July, 1870	Fresh agreement, April, 1872; rent reduced from £40 to £30. Monthly tenancy.
Britton J., Casino	House	Casino	Telegraph office	35 0 0	1 Mar., 1871	Quarterly.
Britton Esther, Yass	Brick house and stabling for 7 horses	Yass	Police barrack and stable	70 0 0	14 Dec., 1864	At £80 per annum to 31 Mar., 1872, when it was reduced to £70. Yearly tenancy.
Brown A. M., East Maitland	House	East Maitland	Post office	29 10 0	1 Jan., 1863	Allowance to postmaster.
Brown J., The Table Land	½ an acre	Dumaresq-street, Armidale	Gold Commissioner's quarters	60 0 0	1 Nov., 1872	None.
" Canomba	Cottage, lock-up, and stables	Canomba	Police barracks	12 0 0	No lease	No special term; 3 months' notice to quit on either side.
"	100-acre paddock	"	For police horses	10 0 0	"	"
Brown John, Dapto	Brick cottage, 4 rooms, and stable	Dapto	Police barracks	10 0 0	"	Monthly tenancy.
"	Paddock, 2 acres	"	For police horses	3 0 0	"	"
Brunker & Sparkes, E. Maitland	Paddock	Anambah, near Maitland	"	20 0 0	1 April, 1870	Quarterly tenancy.
Butler J., Port Macquarie	House	Port Macquarie	Telegraph office	28 0 0	1 Aug., 1869	"
Cameron A., Rockymouth	"	Rockymouth	"	31 4 0	1 Mar., 1870	Weekly.
Campbell Hugh, Gosford	House, 6 rooms	Gosford	Police barracks	12 0 0	1 July, 1871	Quarterly tenancy.
Campbell J. & Co., Sydney	House	Eden	Telegraph office	50 0 0	1 June, 1868	"
Campbell R. J., Cooma	Brick house, 2 rooms; area about 2¼ perches; 1 chain by 1¼.	Wingewarra-street, Dubbo	Survey office	20 0 0	No lease or agreement.	Yearly, to be terminated at 3 months' notice.

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Campbell William, Woonona...	Weatherboard cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen, and 1-acre paddock.	Woonona	Police barrack	£ 10 0 0		Monthly.
Carpenter Horatio, Camden	Paddock, ¼-acre	Camden	For police horses	1 6 0		Weekly.
Carter W. L., Mudgee	House	Mudgee	Post office	50 0 0	1 July, 1873	Allowance to postmaster.
Chape A., Balmain	"	Balmain	Post and Telegraph office	60 0 0	11 Aug., 1873	Yearly.
Child W. Knox, Mount Vincent	House, 4 rooms	Mount Vincent	Police barracks	9 2 0	1 June, 1866	Weekly.
Clift Joseph, Lochinvar	House, 8 rooms and outbuildings	East Maitland	Superintendent's office, police quarters, and store.	40 0 0	1 July, 1871	Quarterly.
Cohen D. & Co., Sydney	Brick house, 18 rooms and kitchen, 6-stall stable.	Peel-street, Tamworth	Police barrack	150 0 0	— April, 1862	"
Cohen & Co., Brewarrina	House	Brewarrina	Telegraph office	60 0 0	1 Sept., 1873	Five years.
Cooper D. & Co., Sydney	Cottage, 5 rooms and kitchen, on ¼ acre land	Grafton	Police officer's quarters	25 0 0		Monthly, by agreement.
Corkan Margaret, Sydney	Weatherboard cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen	Pictou	Police barracks	10 0 0		Monthly tenancy.
Cotton J. J., Glen Innes	Paddock, 12 acres	Grey-street, Glen Innes	For police horses	10 0 0	No lease	Half-yearly "
Covington Syme-Panbula	Stone cottage, 9 rooms, and stabling	Panbula	Police barracks	15 0 0	1 Oct., 1868	Quarterly "
Cowdery R., Hill End	House	Hill End	Telegraph office	65 0 0	1 Aug., 1871	Weekly "
Craig R., senior, Goulburn	Paddock, 100 acres; cottage, 6 rooms, and 6-stall stable.	Collector	Police barrack, stable, and paddock	35 0 0	8 May, 1866	Yearly "
Cransie J. & Co., Euston	½ acre; wooden building, 4 rooms	Euston	Customs office	20 0 0	1 May, 1866	Yearly rental.
	A brick building, 28 feet by 12 feet	"	Queen's warehouse	6 0 0	1 Oct., 1873	"
Crisp Amos, Snowy River	Stone cottage, 10 rooms, and stabling	Cooma	Police barracks and Inspector's quarters.	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1864	Quarterly tenancy.
Cropper John, Tarago	Paddock, 15 acres; barrack and stable	Main road, Tarago	Police barrack, stable, and paddock	30 0 0		Originally rented at £26; increased 1 Jan., 1863, to £36; reduced to £30 1 July, 1872. Yearly tenancy.
Crosbie John, Glen Innes	House, 6 rooms, 3-stall stable, 1 acre land	Grey-street, Glen Innes	Police barrack	25 0 0	Refused to sign lease 1 July, 1872.	Quarterly tenancy.
Cunningham Andrew, Lanyon, Queanbeyan.	Brick cottage, 6 rooms and stabling	Queanbeyan	"	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1872	"
Dangar T. G., Pilliga	House	Pilliga	Telegraph office	25 0 0	1 Sept., 1872	"
Darvall John Bayley	Nunnington house	Phillip-street, Sydney	Residence for Commodore commanding on Naval station.	250 0 0	9 Nov., 1868	3 years.
Davis Charlotte, Blayney	3-stall stable	Blayney	For police horses	13 0 0	No lease	No special term.
Davis E. C., Hill End	1 room	Clark-street, Hill End	Mining registrar's office	32 0 0		Weekly.
Dibbs T. A., Sydney	Stone building, 3 storeys and loft, with slated roof, on area of 1,428 square feet.	Scott and Bolton streets, Newcastle.	Custom House and Harbour and Shipping Master's and Local Marine Board offices.	350 0 0	5 Dec., 1864	Yearly rental.
Donaghy Thomas, Morpeth	Wooden building, 16 feet by 10 feet	Morpeth	Customs office	20 0 0	— Jan., 1871	"
Dorrington Francis, Broke	House, 7 rooms	Broke	Police barracks	13 0 0	1 April, 1873	For 12 months; thereafter quarterly, if required.
Doyle M., Gundagai	House	Gundagai	Telegraph office	80 0 0	1 Jan., 1871	Yearly.
Drury William, Lawrence	Cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen	Casino	Police barrack	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1871	Monthly, on agreement. (Govt. pays £15; officer in charge, £5.)
Duchatsel C. F., Albury	Store, 620 superficial feet	Albury	Queen's warehouse	52 0 0	1 April, 1872	Yearly rental—terminable on 3 months' notice.
Dunstone James, Reedy Flat	House, 4 rooms and stable	Reedy Flat	Police barrack	15 0 0	4 June, 1870	Monthly tenancy.
Emanuel S., Tumut	House	Tumut	Telegraph office	60 0 0	1 Nov., 1866	Quarterly.
England John, Sydney	"	Oxford-street, Sydney	Post and Telegraph office	190 0 0	15 July, 1873	Three years.
Farrington H., Adelong	"	Adelong	Telegraph office	30 0 0	1 Nov., 1866	Quarterly.
Fawcett E. S., Glenriding, Singleton.	Brick cottage, 4 rooms, slab stable, and ½ acre of land.	Main road, Marulan	Police barrack and stable	15 0 0	1 Jan., 1865	Yearly.

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Field J., Coonabarabran .....	Cottage and stables .....	Coonabarabran .....	Police barrack and stables .....	£ s. d. 20 0 0	No lease .....	No special term.
Fleming G., Wollombi .....	House .....	Wollombi .....	Telegraph office .....	30 0 0	1 Mar., 1860 .....	Quarterly.
Fowler E., Sydney .....	" .....	Parramatta-street, Sydney .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	78 0 0	1 July, 1873 .....	Yearly.
Frazier & Manson, Sydney .....	" .....	Araruen .....	Telegraph office .....	30 0 0	1 Sept., 1871 .....	Quarterly.
Frederick F., Sydney .....	" .....	Seone .....	" .....	26 0 0	1 Dec., 1871 .....	Weekly.
Fuller George L. ....	Cottage, 5 rooms .....	Market-square, Kiama .....	Offices and stores, Harbours and Rivers. ....	10s. 6d. p. week.	10 June, 1873 .....	One year certain; option of renewal on same terms.
Gardiner John, Wellington .....	6-roomed house .....	George-street, Bathurst .....	Gold Commissioner's quarters .....	80 0 0	.....	Year to year.
Glanville Maria, Terrara .....	Paddock, 2 acres .....	Terrara .....	For police horse .....	5 0 0	.....	Quarterly.
Gordon John, Morpeth .....	House, 4 rooms .....	Morpeth .....	Police barrack .....	8 0 0	1 April, 1872 .....	"
Gordon Hon. S. D., Sydney .....	House, 14 rooms; area 5,754 sq. ft., with office-keeper's lodge attached.	Bridge-street and Macquarie-place, Sydney.	Occupation of Lands and Survey Branch offices.	380 0 0	1 July, 1871 .....	Five years. No renewal.
Graham Anthony, Adelong .....	House, 4 rooms, and 4-stall stable .....	Shepherd's Town, Adelong .....	Police barrack .....	10 0 0	15 July, 1873 .....	Monthly tenancy.
Gregau Thomas (late Executors of.)	2-roomed cottage .....	Bent-street, Sydney .....	Health office .....	£1 2s. 9d. per week.	1 Mar., 1867 .....	Weekly rental, terminable by one week's notice.
Gunn W., Wentworth .....	Area of land, 887 sq. ft.; brick building, 14 x 13 ft.	Wentworth .....	Customs office .....	} 26 0 0	1 Oct., 1872 .....	Yearly rental.
	Brick building, 30 x 73	" .....	Queen's warehouse .....			
Hackett James, St. Mary's .....	Cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen .....	St. Mary's .....	Police quarters .....	10 0 0	5 June, 1871 .....	Weekly tenancy.
Hardy Charles, Wagga Wagga .....	House, 5 rooms, on ½ acre of land .....	Gurwood-st., Wagga Wagga .....	Police officers' quarters .....	40 0 0	1 Mar., 1873 .....	Monthly "
Harrison C., Bega .....	House .....	Bega .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	30 0 0	1 July, 1872 .....	(Allowance to postmaster.)
Hely Thomas, Coorumbung .....	House, 3 rooms .....	Coorumbung .....	Police barracks .....	15 0 0	29 July, 1873 .....	For 12 months; thereafter quarterly if required.
Henderson A., Coolah .....	House .....	Coolah .....	Telegraph office .....	20 6 0	1 Mar., 1872 .....	Weekly.
Hillas George, Mulwalla .....	House, 4 rooms and 4-stall stable, on ½ acre of land.	Mulwalla .....	Police barracks .....	15 0 0	1 July, 1868 .....	Monthly.
Hillson Edward, Tocumwall .....	Cottage, 4 rooms, on ½ acre of land .....	Deniliquin-street, Tocumwall .....	" .....	26 0 0	21 July, 1873 .....	Monthly by agreement.
Horne S. H., Singleton .....	House, 8 rooms .....	Singleton .....	" .....	52 0 0	1 Jan., 1873 .....	Quarterly.
Hyde Mrs., Newcastle .....	House and grounds .....	Watt-street, Newcastle .....	Quarters and offices for Examiner of Coal Fields.	60 0 0	.....	Yearly, at 3 months' notice.
James E., Uralla .....	House .....	Uralla .....	Post and telegraph office .....	10 0 0	1 July, 1870 .....	(Allowance to postmaster.)
Johnson W. C., Yass .....	" .....	Yass .....	Post office .....	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1863 .....	"
Kellett F., Penrith .....	" .....	Penrith .....	" .....	29 10 0	1 Jan., 1863 .....	"
Kenny Denis, Wollombi .....	House, 5 rooms .....	Wollombi .....	Police barrack .....	12 0 0	16 July, 1872 .....	Quarterly tenancy.
King W. S., Wellington .....	4-stall stable .....	Wellington .....	For police horses .....	24 0 0	No lease .....	No special term.
Kirkpatrick Alfred, Wilcannia .....	Cottage, 2 rooms, on ½ acre of land .....	Reid-street, Wilcannia .....	Extra quarters for police at Wilcannia.	15 10 0	1 July, 1873 .....	Half-yearly tenancy.
Kleinham J. F., Bingera .....	Wooden house, 4 rooms, kitchen, 2-stall stable, and 2 acres of land.	Bingera .....	Police barrack .....	22 0 0	— April, 1871 .....	Quarterly.
Laird James, Solferino .....	½ an acre .....	Solferino .....	Mining registrar and mining surveyor's office.	26 0 0	1 Aug., 1872 .....	None.
Lanam Thomas, Stroud .....	House, 5 rooms .....	Stroud .....	Police barracks .....	10 0 0	1 July, 1873 .....	Monthly tenancy.
Lamond Thomas, Sydney .....	Weatherboard cottage, 4 rooms and stable .....	Terrara .....	" .....	10 0 0	.....	"
Layton James (late), Executors of, Albury .....	House, 17 rooms, 7-stall stable, and 1 acre of land.	Willow and David streets, Albury.	Officers' quarters and police barrack.	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1863 .....	"
Ledsam Margaret, W. Maitland .....	Paddock, ½ acre .....	West Maitland .....	For police horses .....	2 12 0	1 April, 1872 .....	Weekly tenancy.
Lewis H. & R. A., Glen Innes .....	House, 5 rooms .....	East-street, Glen Innes .....	Police barrack .....	18 4 0	No lease .....	"
Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Sydney .....	House .....	Parramatta .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	80 0 0	15 Nov., 1860 .....	Yearly.
M'Aulay D., Ulmarra .....	" .....	Ulmarra .....	Telegraph office .....	12 0 0	1 June, 1869 .....	"
M'Crossin J., Uralla .....	" .....	Uralla .....	" .....	30 0 0	1 Dec., 1867 .....	"
M'Intosh John, Sydney .....	" .....	William-street, Sydney .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	156 0 0	1 July, 1873 .....	"

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McDonald M., Gunnedah .....	House .....	Gunnedah .....	Telegraph office .....	£ s. d. 35 0 0	1 June, 1869 .....	Quarterly.
McDonald R. (late), Executors of, Bombala.	Weatherboard cottage, 5 rooms, and stabling .....	Bombala .....	Police barrack .....	26 0 0	1 April, 1872 .....	"
M'Keon J., Moruya .....	House .....	Moruya .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	10 0 0	1 Dec., 1870 .....	Yearly.
M'Keon J., Moruya .....	" .....	" .....	Telegraph office .....	25 0 0	1 Jan., 1871 .....	Quarterly.
Malone James, Braidwood.....	Stone cottage, 8 rooms; wooden kitchen and stabling .....	Braidwood .....	Police superintendent's quarters .....	50 0 0	1 April, 1872 .....	"
Mandelson Nathan (late), Executors of, Goulburn.	Brick house, 4 rooms, store-room, and loft; area, about 4½ perches.	Sloane-street, Goulburn .....	District surveyor's office .....	45 0 0	No lease .....	Yearly. Rent increased from £40 to £45 about two years ago.
Maiter John, Tinonee.....	House, 5 rooms .....	Tinonee .....	Police barrack .....	14 0 0	— Nov., 1873 .....	For 12 months; thereafter quarterly, if required.
Millis William, Guyra, near Armidale.	House, 8 rooms and kitchen, 6-stall stable, sheds, &c., on 1 acre of land.	Marsh and Barney streets, Armidale.	" .....	31 4 0	1 Jan., 1868 .....	Monthly on agreement.
Moore John, Armidale .....	House, 4 rooms and kitchen, on ½ acre of land	Marsh-street, Armidale .....	Police sergeant's quarters, clerk to superintendent.	22 0 0	10 Jan., 1873 .....	Monthly, on agreement; £15 allowed by Government; the sergeant paying £7.
Morris Charles, Inverell.....	Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen and stable .....	Inverell .....	Police officers' quarters .....	40 0 0	13 Sept., 1872 .....	Monthly.
Mossman Archibald (late), widow of.	House, 5 rooms; 5 acres of grass paddock .....	Armidale .....	District survey office .....	50 0 0	No lease .....	No specified term.
Munn A. L., Merimbula.....	House .....	Merimbula .....	Telegraph office .....	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1868 .....	Weekly.
Munro William, Sydney.....	House, 9 rooms, with cellarage, &c., 27 x 81 ft.	Elizabeth-st. North, Sydney.	Branch Survey office and Stock branch.	215 0 0	1 June, 1873 .....	For 2 years.
Myers Jacob, Hay .....	Brick house, 6 rooms and kitchen, 4-stall stable; about 1 rood of land.	Myers-street, Hay .....	Police barrack .....	78 0 0	1 Sept., 1867 .....	Quarterly.
Neale J. T., Potts' Point, Sydney.	House and offices, 16 rooms, with cellars and attics.	No. 136, Cartlereagh-street, Sydney.	Offices for Audit Department.....	400 0 0	1 May, 1873 .....	7 years, with right of renewal for 7 years on same terms.
Nivison Abraham, Walcha.....	Paddock, 17½ acres .....	Walcha .....	For police horses .....	12 0 0	— 1871 .....	Half-yearly, by agreement.
O'Brien Hannah, Eden .....	Weatherboard cottage, 4 rooms .....	Eden .....	Police barrack .....	8 0 0	1 Oct., 1871 .....	Quarterly.
O'Leary C., Boorowa .....	House .....	Boorowa .....	Telegraph office .....	30 0 0	1 Dec., 1866 .....	"
Orrell Henry, Moama .....	Cottage, 4 rooms, stables, &c., on ½ acre of land	Shaw-street, Moama .....	Police barrack .....	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1872 .....	Monthly, by agreement.
Paten T., Tambaroora.....	House .....	Tambaroora .....	Telegraph office .....	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1862 .....	Yearly.
Pearce R., Rouse Hill.....	1 acre of land; house, 4 rooms .....	Albury .....	Custom-house .....	80 0 0	1 April, 1868 .....	"
Perry F. G., Bendemeer.....	Paddock, 5 acres .....	Bendemeer .....	For police horses .....	5 0 0	— 1869 .....	Monthly, on agreement.
Perry W., Sydney .....	House .....	Paddington .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	66 0 0	1 July, 1873 .....	3 years.
Plomley F. Mrs., Sydney .....	House and shop .....	George-street, Sydney.....	Telegraph office .....	650 0 0	1 Sept., 1865 .....	Quarterly.
Plummer Mr., England .....	House, 5 rooms and kitchen .....	Pitt-street, Sydney .....	Quarters for Acting Sub-Inspector Waters (there being no Government quarters in his sub-district)	52 0 0	13 Oct., 1873 .....	Rented by the week.
Pollack James, Nerrigundah .....	Wooden cottage, 5 rooms and stabling .....	Nerrigundah.....	Police barrack and lock-up.....	18 0 0	1 July, 1868 .....	Monthly tenancy.
Powell J., Sydney .....	Stables .....	York-street, Sydney .....	For Telegraph ponies .....	52 0 0	1 Jan., 1872 .....	Weekly.
Quillin George, Armidale .....	House, 13 rooms, 6-stall stable, on 1½ acre of land.	Marsh-street, Armidale .....	Police officers' quarters .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1865 .....	Monthly, on agreement.
Raphael J. G., Sydney .....	Gateway leading to back of Telegraph premises	George-street, Sydney .....	" .....	35 0 0	1 Sept., 1865 .....	Quarterly.
Reid William, Bendemeer .....	House .....	Bendemeer .....	Post and Telegraph office .....	20 0 0	1 Mar., 1870 .....	Yearly.
Reuben H. R., Narrabri .....	" .....	Narrabri .....	Telegraph office .....	40 0 0	1 June, 1869 .....	Quarterly.
Richardson John, Burrangong, Young.	Cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen .....	Darling-street, Wentworth.....	Gaoler's quarters .....	26 0 0	5 June, 1871 .....	Weekly.
Roberts H., Crookwell .....	House, 2 rooms, and stable for 2 horses .....	Crookwell .....	Police barrack and stable .....	13 0 0	8 Mar., 1872 .....	"
Roberts Mary, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.	Private dwelling-house, with yard and out-houses.	No. 132, Phillip-st., Sydney.....	Stamp Duties Office.....	225 0 0	9 April, 1870 .....	Yearly.
" .....	House, 7 rooms and kitchen .....	Phillip-street, Sydney .....	Office of Inspector of Prisons.....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1872 .....	"
" .....	House, 14 rooms and out-offices.....	" .....	Office of Inspector General of Police.	215 0 0	" .....	Quarterly tenancy.

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Robertson Thomas, Pitt-street, Sydney.	Brick house, stable, and 2 acres of land	Deniliquin	Police officer's quarters	£ 30 0 0	10 Mar., 1873	For 3 years; 3 months' notice by either party.
Robinson M., Carcoar	House	Carcoar	Telegraph office	40 0 0	1 Mar., 1871	Quarterly.
Ross A. & Co., Menindee	2 rooms in a store	Menindee	Police quarters	10 0 0	23 Oct., 1872	Monthly, by agreement.
Ross Colin, Inverell	House	Inverell	Telegraph office	50 0 0	1 July, 1868	Quarterly.
Ryan John T., Ema Plains	Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, and stable	Penrith	Police barrack	20 0 0	1 July, 1864	Monthly tenancy.
Samuels J., Dubbo	Paddock, 1½ acre	Dubbo	For police horses	4 0 0		
Sattler Anton., Bega	2 cottages and stables	Bega	Officers' and constable's quarters.	50 0 0	No lease	No special term.
Saunders Oliver, Jerry's Plains	Weatherboard cottage, 7 rooms, stabling, and paddock.	Jerry's Plains	Police barrack	26 0 0	1 April, 1871	Quarterly tenancy.
Scowcroft James, Goulburn	House, 4 rooms	Goulburn	"	10 8 0	2 Aug., 1873	"
Scroggie J., Pitt-st., Sydney	House	Morpeth	Post and Telegraph office	45 0 0	17 " 1872	Allowance to postmaster.
Shannon A., Cooma	1 acre, 3 wooden sheds	Morpeth	Quarantine ground	100 0 0	1 " 1873	Increased to £100 from 1 August, 1873.
Shaw W. E., Raymond Terrace	House	Cooma	Telegraph office	5 0 0		Lease has expired and has not been renewed.
Sheedby M., Lambton	House, 5 rooms	Raymond Terrace	Police barrack	29 0 0	1 Mar., 1865	Quarterly.
Simmons J. M., Ten-mile Creek	House, 4 rooms	Lambton	"	15 0 0	7 Nov., 1873	"
Simpson Ebenezzer, Camden	House	Ten-mile Creek	Telegraph office	10 0 0	1 Jan., "	"
Smith C. E., Wee Waa	Weatherboard cottage, 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, &c.	Camden	Police barrack	13 0 0	1 Nov., 1871	Weekly.
Smith J., Nimmitabel	House	Wee Waa	Telegraph office	20 0 0		Quarterly tenancy.
Smith John, Nimmitabel	"	Nimmitabel	"	15 0 0	1 Sept., 1872	"
Smith J., Bathurst	Weatherboard cottage, 7 rooms and stabling	"	Police barrack	10 0 0	1 Feb., 1871	Weekly.
Stahner J. H., Reiby-lane, Sydney.	Cottage	Molong	"	15 0 0	1 April, 1872	Quarterly.
Stokes C. F. & Co.	Part of dwelling-house	Macquarie-place, Sydney	Shipping Master's office	10 0 0	No lease	No special term.
Stokes H., Newcastle	2 rooms in store, each 71 x 16 feet	Bolton-st., Newcastle	Making and repairing sheets for railway purposes.	90 0 0	1 April, 1873	Agreement for 1 year; no renewal.
Struth John	House, 4 rooms	Newcastle	Water Police quarters	26 0 0	No lease	Monthly tenancy.
Stuart Henry, Hill End	2 houses	Phillip-street, Sydney	Offices, Works Department	15 0 0	1 April, 1873	Quarterly.
Styles James K., Bungonia	House, 6 rooms	Hill End	Police barrack	162 10 0	— Jan., 1873	From year to year.
Sullivan J. W., West Maitland	Slab house, 4 rooms, slab stable, and ¼ acre of land.	Bungonia	" and stable	78 0 0	No lease	No special term.
Taylor J., Parramatta	House, 10 rooms	West Maitland	"	15 0 0	1 Jan., 1863	Yearly tenancy.
Taylor John, Merowie Creek, Hillston	House	Parramatta	Telegraph office	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1871	Quarterly.
Taylor W., Echuca	Cottage, with kitchen	Hillston, Lachlan River	Police barrack	40 0 0		"
Taylor W., Narrabri	Also, paddock, 50 acres	Eplanade, Echuca	For police horses	20 0 0	1 June, 1873	Quarterly tenancy.
Thomas John, Shellharbour	Brick and weatherboard cottage	Gunnedah	Customs office	5 0 0	1 " "	Weekly rental, terminable on 3 months' notice.
Thompson W. C., Singleton	Wooden house, 4 rooms, kitchen, and 2-stall stable.	Shellharbour	Police barrack	7s. 6d. p. week	16 May, 1873	Quarterly tenancy.
Thomson W. G., Bathurst	Stable	Singleton	For police horse	20 0 0	— April, 1873	Quarterly tenancy.
Thornton Johanna, Nimmitabel	House	Bathurst	Post and Telegraph office	5 4 0		Monthly.
Tighe A. A. P., Newcastle	Paddock, 2 acres	Bombala	"	60 0 0	1 Mar., 1870	Renewed at £80 per annum, from 1 Sept., 1873.
Till Richard, Maclean	House, 4 rooms	Waratah	Police quarters	44 10 0	1 Jan., 1863	(Allowance to postmaster.)
Trahan Michael, Moruya	Cottage, 3 rooms and kitchen	Stanley-street, Maclean	Police barrack	2 12 0	22 Nov., 1869	Weekly tenancy.
Turner Mark, Boggabri	Weatherboard cottage, 6 rooms and stabling.	Moruya	"	10 0 0	1 Dec., 1864	Quarterly
	Wooden house, 4 rooms, kitchen, and stable, and 1 acre of land.	Boggabri	"	18 5 0	1 Jan., 1873	Monthly, by agreement.
			"	26 0 0	1 April, 1873	Quarterly.
			"	20 0 0	— Oct., 1872	Half-yearly.





1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESTRUCTION OF BONDED STORE AT NEWCASTLE.

(REPORT, MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING THERETO).

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1873.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 April, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of the Report and Minutes of Evidence, and of all other Papers,  
“ relating to the destruction by fire of the Bonded Store at Newcastle.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

SCHEDULE.

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## DESTRUCTION OF BONDED STORE AT NEWCASTLE.

No. 1.

J. CHAMBERS AND T. B. SLATER, Esqs., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Newcastle, 12 December, 1872.

SIR,

You are no doubt aware that the building known as the School of Arts in this city was consumed on the night of the 10th instant.

Under that building was a Customs bonded store, and in that store were bonded the goods of Messrs. Petherbridge, Downey, and others.

When the fire was in the upper story (the goods being in the vaults), proposals were made to Mr. Nihill, who is an officer of the Customs, and who was then present (the Collector, Mr. Logan, not being there), that the bonded store should be opened and the goods rescued.

There was then ample time for the effort, for the citizens—including, no doubt, many of the Police, Naval Brigade, and Volunteer Force—were on the ground, and there was no appearance of insubordination from the populace, who appeared to act with every desire to save property.

All the goods from the basement story having been safely removed (excepting that locked up under the Bond), application was made to Mr. Nihill to remove that also—and all could have been saved; but Mr. Nihill, acting, it is presumed, under the impression that in the absence of his superior officer he might be doing wrong, declined to allow the Bonded Store to be broken into, and in consequence, all the bonded goods, which might have been rescued, were allowed to be destroyed.

An inquest will be doubtlessly held, and the persons for whom we act would wish to put their claims before the Court, supported by evidence, so that if a question as to their indemnification from the Government may hereafter arise, they may not be considered wanting in anything which might militate against their claims for some compensation.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,  
Solicitor, Newcastle.THOS. B. SLATER,  
Solicitor, Newcastle.

Immediate.—The Colonial Treasurer.—H.P., 16/12/72.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 16/12/72.—H.H.

If the statements in this letter are true, viz., that Mr. Nihill stood by and saw this property destroyed without either sending for his superior officer, or making any effort himself to save it, the sooner he is relieved from any further responsibility the better. Let Mr. Duncan's minute of 17th be immediately attended to, and the report sent to me without delay.—G.A.L., 23/12/72.

The Collector of Customs.—G.E., 27/12/72.

To be noted and returned.

I expect Mr. Logan's report with evidence by every mail. They will be forwarded immediately on arrival.—W.A.D., 27/12/72.

No. 2.

SUB-COLLECTOR LOGAN TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Newcastle,  
14 December, 1872.

(No. 243.)

SIR,

Adverting to my telegram of the 10th instant, reporting the destruction of the goods deposited in Gardner's bonded warehouse by the fire at the hall of the School of Arts in this city, I have now the honor to forward herewith, for your information, a report on the subject, which at my request has been furnished by Mr. Nihill, the Tide Surveyor, together with returns showing the bonded goods in the warehouse at the time of the fire, the quantity thereof recovered, and the articles belonging to this department destroyed.

I am aware that some difference of opinion has been expressed here as to the judiciousness of Mr. Nihill's proceedings on the occasion, but as I was not present at the fire myself, and no inquest has yet been held, I have no information which would enable me to arrive at a decision in the matter. With regard, however, to that officer's explanation of the cause of his not giving me notice of the occurrence, I may mention that, as my residence is situated on the hill near the obelisk, and the wind was from the south, it was not surprising the fire-bells did not awake me, particularly when it is known that numbers of people (including the agent of the Insurance Company, in whose office the School of Arts building was insured), living in the immediate vicinity of the fire, were not aroused. But it appears strange that, although Mr. Nihill arrived at the fire at 1.30 a.m., and remained there until 4.30 a.m., he did not think it necessary to send for me, when a message could have reached my house in ten minutes, and I can only therefore attribute the omission of such an obvious duty on his part to the excitement and perplexities of the occasion.

I

I regret to say that very little of the property in the bond was saved; but I have caused such goods as were recovered (although much damaged) to be removed for security to Messrs. Wood Bros. & Co.'s bond, where they have been carefully repacked, and now await your orders as to their future disposal. The cases containing the spirits in bottle were utterly destroyed, and there will be some difficulty therefore in identifying the goods belonging to any particular party.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN,  
Sub-Collector of Customs.

On complaints from the owners of the bond and goods, I have directed Mr. Logan to hold an inquiry into Mr. Nihill's proceeding, of which they greatly complain.—W.A.D., 17/12/72.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

MEMO.—As I am now given to understand that it is not considered necessary that an inquest should be held in respect to the recent fire at the School of Arts, I should be glad, before forwarding my report on the subject to head quarters, to be furnished, for the information of the Collector of Customs, with a statement from Mr. Nihill of the circumstances attending the loss of the goods deposited in Gardner's bonded warehouse, and particularly as to the reason of my being allowed by him to remain in ignorance of the occurrence until after 7 o'clock on the following morning, when I accidentally received the information from another source. Mr. Nihill will also be good enough to state as nearly as possible the hour at which he arrived at the scene of the fire and the time of his going off duty.

W.R.L., 12/12/72.

For explanation see my report on the fire, handed to you this day.—P.N., 14/12/72.

P. Nihill, Esq., to Sub-Collector Logan.

Custom House, Newcastle,  
13 December, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your memo. of the 12th instant, requesting me to furnish a statement of the circumstances attending the loss of the goods in Gardner's bonded warehouse during the fire that occurred on the morning of the 10th instant, and the reason of your being allowed to remain in ignorance of the occurrence till after 7 o'clock the same morning, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Immediately the fire-bells of the city gave the alarm I proceeded to the scene of the fire, arriving there about half-past 1 a.m. I found all the wooden tenements, including the reading-room in front of the School of Arts, wrapped in flames, and the roof of the latter building burning fiercely.

On visiting the portion of the building occupied by Mr. Gardner as a bonded warehouse, I found that a quantity of free goods, including spirits, had been brought out into the street and were being drank and otherwise destroyed.

A person not connected with the department, the bonded store, fire brigade, or having any authority, brought a sledge-hammer and wanted to break open the door of the bond.

I prohibited the door being broken, for the following reasons:—

1. The fire had taken such hold of the School of Arts, on the wood floor of which the bonded warehouse was, that any attempt to enter and rescue goods would most certainly have been attended with loss of life.
2. Because I had no means of protecting the revenue had I allowed the goods to be brought into the streets, and I saw that the free goods could not be protected from the ravages of dishonest and drunken persons.

The reasons I did not notify you during the progress of the fire were—

1. That I had no person at my command to send to you, and
2. That I could not conceive it possible that, the whole city being in an uproar and illuminated by the conflagration, you would be unaware of the calamity.

I regret you were not present, as probably you would have relieved me of much responsibility and anxiety.

With reference to your final inquiry as to the time I came off duty, I beg to say that it was about half-past 4 a.m. after having posted an officer of the Customs and one of the boatmen over the locality of the bond.

I have, &c.,  
PIERCE NIHILL,  
Tide Surveyor.

RETURN showing Quantity of Bonded Goods in Gardner's Warehouse on 9th December, 1872.

Mark.	Packages.	Quantity.	Owners.
B 1	6 bxs. tobacco .....	126 lbs.	Lane & Chester.
C 1	1 bx. " .....	20 "	"
D 1	6 bxs. " .....	130 "	"
E 1	12 " .....	238½ "	"
F 1	1 bx. " .....	19½ "	"
I 1	1 pkg. brandy .....	17 galls.	Petherbridge.
J 1	3 qr.-cks. wine .....	81 "	"
J 2	2 half-cs. geneva .....	3½ "	"
K 2	6 " .....	9½ "	"
M 2	3 hbds. and 1 pkg. rum .....	213 "	"
N 2	4 bxs. tobacco .....	481 lbs.	Gardner.
P 2	7 cs. geneva .....	28 galls.	Downey.
Q 2	1 cs. brandy .....	1½ "	"
R 2	5 bxs. tobacco .....	110 lbs.	"
S 2	1 bx. and 1 pkg. do .....	196 "	"
T 2	5 cs. brandy .....	7½ galls.	"
U 2	3 qr.-cks. wine .....	75 "	Petherbridge.
W 2	3 " .....	78 "	"
X 2	10 cs. whiskey .....	19½ "	"
Y 2	3 qr.-cks. wine .....	80 "	"
Z 2	3 hbds. brandy .....	169 "	"

RETURN

## RETURN showing Quantity of Bonded Goods in Gardner's Warehouse on 9th December, 1872—continued.

Mark.	Packages.	Quantity.	Owners.
A 3	2 qr.-cks. brandy .....	55 galls.	Petherbridge.
B 3	24 cs. geneva .....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
C 3	69 " .....	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
D 3	5 qr.-cks. wine .....	130 "	"
E 3	6 " .....	174 "	"
G 3	5 " .....	140 "	"
H 3	36 cs. brandy .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
I 3	3 hds. rum .....	171 "	"
J 3	5 qr.-cks. rum .....	142 "	"
K 3	10 cs. whiskey .....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
L 3	3 bxs. cigars .....	12 lbs.	Gardner.
M 3	4 do. tea .....	48 "	"
N 3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ chs. do. .....	123 "	"
O 3	5 bxs. tobacco .....	635 "	Downey.
P 3	10 cs. brandy .....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	"
Q 3	1 hhd. rum .....	61 "	"
R 3	15 cs. old tom .....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Petherbridge.
S 3	7 hds. rum .....	429 "	"
T 3	1 do. brandy .....	56 "	"
U 3	1 bx. tobacco .....	126 lbs.	Gardner.
Y 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ chest tea .....	40 "	"
Z 3	5 cs. brandy .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	Petherbridge.
W 3	1 cs. rum .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Gardner.
A 4	15 cs. geneva .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Petherbridge.

## Summary.

Total quantity of spirits .....	1,878 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.
" " wine .....	758 "
" " tobacco .....	2,082 lbs.
" " tea .....	211 "
" " cigars .....	12 "

Custom House, Newcastle,  
14 December, 1872.

## RETURN of Bonded Goods saved from the fire at Gardner's Warehouse on the 10th December, 1872.

16 cases geneva.	1 case whiskey.
1 " Ullage.	1 " Ullage.
4 " Ullage.	2 cases geneva.
1 " Ullage.	1 " Ullage.
1 " Ullage.	1 case old tom.
4 cases brandy.	1 " Ullage.
1 " Ullage.	5 bottles brandy.
10 bottles brandy.	961 lbs. tobacco.
8 "	

Custom House, Newcastle,  
14 December, 1872.

## LIST of articles, the property of the Government, destroyed by fire in Gardner's Bond.

1 set of measures—large.
1 " —small.
1 dip rod.
1 cross callipers.
1 valinch.
1 set of scales and weights.

Custom House, Newcastle,  
14 December, 1872.

## No. 3.

## SUB-COLLECTOR LOGAN TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

(No. 260.)

Custom House, Newcastle,  
28 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of your instructions, I have held an investigation into the charge preferred by the gentlemen named in the margin, against Mr. P. P. Nihill, the tide-surveyor at this port.

The inquiry was commenced on Saturday the 21st, and having been adjourned, was concluded on Monday the 23rd instant.

Nine witnesses were examined for the complainants and eight for the defendant. The depositions taken on oath before me and in Mr. Nihill's presence are forwarded herewith for your information. Before commencing the proceedings it was arranged, with the concurrence of all parties, that in order to prevent its being unnecessarily prolonged, the inquiry should be confined to the charge contained in Mr. Petherbridge's letter to me of the 13th instant, which was substantially the same as those preferred by Messrs. Gardner and Downey respectively, and that the decision thereon should be accepted as governing the cases of all three complainants.

The charge was as follows, viz. :—

That the whole of the goods deposited in Mr. Gardner's bonded store and destroyed by the fire which took place at the "School of Arts" on the 10th instant, could have been rescued but for the conduct of Mr. Nihill, who prevented its being done.

This

W. Petherbridge,  
F. Gardner,  
J. Downey.

Fide list herewith.

Returned herewith.

This charge was principally supported by the evidence of Messrs. Arnott, Alcock, Hudson, Richardson, and Webb (the Foreman of the Fire Brigade), two of whom stated they were prevented from breaking in the door of the bonded store by Mr. Nihill, and all of whom appeared to agree in opinion that little danger was to be apprehended in entering the bond, and that there would therefore have been plenty of time to save most, if not all, of the goods. The other witnesses for the complainants consisted of Pardey (a person having some indirect interest in certain goods in the bond), and Messrs. Downey, Petherbridge, and Gardner (complainants); but their evidence being that of interested parties, should be received with some degree of caution, excepting in so far as it bears out the testimony of previous witnesses, particularly with regard to the fact of Mr. Nihill's refusal to allow the bonded store to be broken open, and this it does in Messrs. Gardner's and Downey's depositions, wherein Mr. Nihill is alleged to have admitted having refused to permit the bond-door to be opened, and to have given the grounds of such refusal.

Mr. Nihill, in his defence, endeavoured to show that when he refused to allow the door to be broken open the fire was so far advanced as to render it dangerous to life to attempt entering the bonded store, and if any of the goods had been taken out they would most likely have been plundered, from his inability at the time to obtain adequate protection for them. The first ground of defence was supported by the evidence of Addison and Donoghue (of the Water Police), and Messrs. Winchester and Nutter, three of whom heard Mr. Nihill refuse to allow the bond-door to be broken open, and who agree that it would at that time have been dangerous to enter the bond; and the second by Addison and Donoghue, who proved that property taken out of Gardner's free store was stolen, and that the goods from the bonded store might have shared the same fate from want of proper protection. Michael King's evidence does not seem to touch upon either of these points, but Mr. Nihill's own evidence is important, as showing his course of action previously to arrival at Gardner's free store, and the reasons which induced him to act as he did upon reaching there. From this it appears that immediately after his arrival at the scene of the conflagration, he was for some time occupied in assisting Mr. Hobbs, the chemist (whose shop is situated in Hunter-street, opposite the School of Arts), in throwing water on the front of his premises; and being obliged to desist on account of the great heat from the fire, he went round by the back of the market building and did not reach Gardner's store until after the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in, when he considered it would have been dangerous for any one to have attempted to enter the bond, the floor of the hall above being on fire; and consequently, "in the cause of humanity," he desired Hudson, who was preparing to break in the door, not to do so. He states also, that no one applied to him to have the bond open but Hudson.

After a careful comparison of the evidence adduced on either side, I have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That Mr. Nihill reached Mr. Gardner's store after the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in.
2. That he then refused the application of Charles Hudson (a person having apparently no authority from the owners of property therein to make such application) to allow the bond-door to be broken open.
3. That there is no evidence to substantiate Mr. Arnott's statement, that he made a similar application to Mr. Nihill and was refused.
4. That a quarter of an hour, or at the utmost twenty minutes, would appear to have elapsed from the time Hudson was prevented by Mr. Nihill from breaking in the door until the floor over the bond was destroyed.
5. That the evidence being so conflicting, it is difficult to decide whether, if permission had been granted for opening the bond at the time above referred to, any portion of the goods could have been rescued without risk to life.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN,  
Sub-Collector of Customs.

Forwarded for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W.A.D., 30 Dec., /72.

F.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

*For the Complainants.*

William Arnott  
Thomas Gervase Alcock  
Charles Hudson  
Alfred Martin Richardson  
Henry Webb  
Robert Pardey  
James Downey  
William Petherbridge } Complainants  
Francis Gardner

*For the Defendant.*

Harly Addison  
John Donoghue  
James Croft  
George Winchester  
William Kew Lockhead  
Edward Nutter  
Michael King  
Pierce Percy Nihill—defendant.

W. Petherbridge, Esq., to Sub-Collector Logan.

Newcastle, 13 December, 1872.

Dear Sir,

Being a large loser by the fire which took place at the bonded store on the 10th instant, and being informed that the whole or most of the property could have been rescued but for the conduct of your officer, Mr. Nihill, who absolutely prevented its being done, I therefore lay the matter before you, that an investigation might be gone into while the matter is fresh before the public.

I am leaving for Sydney this day; in the meantime, my attorney, Mr. Slater, will represent my interest.

I am, &c.,  
W. PETHERBRIDGE.

MINUTES

*MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS at an investigation held by William Robert Logan, Esq., Sub-Collector of Customs at Newcastle, on the 21st and 23rd December, 1872, respectively, relative to a charge preferred by Messrs. W. Petherbridge, F. Gardner, and J. Downey, against Mr. P. P. Nihill, Tide Surveyor in H.M. Customs at the Port of Newcastle.*

Messrs. W. Petherbridge, F. Gardner, and J. Downey, appear as complainants,—Mr. P. P. Nihill appears to answer the charge.

Before commencing the proceedings it is arranged, at the suggestion of the Sub-Collector of Customs, and with the concurrence of all parties interested in the case, that the inquiry should be confined to the charge contained in Mr. Petherbridge's letter to the Sub-Collector, of the 13th instant, and that the decision thereon should be accepted as governing the cases of all three complainants.

*Charge.*—That the whole of the goods deposited in Mr. Gardner's bonded store, and destroyed by the fire which took place at the School of Arts, on the 10th instant, could have been rescued but for the conduct of Mr. Nihill, who prevented its being done.

*Evidence for Complainants.*

*By Mr. Petherbridge: William Arnott, on oath, states:—*I am a baker and flour merchant, residing at Newcastle; I was at the fire at the School of Arts on Tuesday, the 10th of December; I was there immediately after the fire broke out—about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning; I was amongst the first who went into Mr. Gardner's free store for the purpose of saving property, which I assisted in rescuing; the bonded stores were divided from the free store by a partition; I went to the door of the bonded store; I struck a match to see the fastenings of the door; I proceeded to get an axe, and met a man with one; I said to him—"Come on, let us break open the door of the bond;" I did not break the bond-door open; just as I called the men to come on to break open the door to save the goods, I was prevented by Mr. Nihill; if we had been allowed to break open the door I believe we could have saved all the goods; it was half an hour to three-quarters before the bonded store caught fire, or before I considered there was any danger.

*By Mr. Gardner: I did not consider that my life was in danger in going in at that time.*

*Cross-examined by Mr. Nihill: There were ten or a dozen men employed in removing the free goods.*

*By Mr. Petherbridge: I appealed to Mr. Nihill twice to allow me to go in and save the goods out of the bonded store, but was refused each time.*

*By Mr. Gardner: If Mr. Nihill had not been there, the store would have been broken open and the goods saved.*

WILLIAM ARNOTT.

Taken, and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle,— }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*Thomas Gervase Alcock, on oath, states:—*I am an ironmonger residing in Hunter-street, Newcastle.

*By Mr. Petherbridge: I was at the fire at the School of Arts on the morning of the 10th December last; I arrived there just as Croer's place caught fire; the School of Arts caught fire about fifteen or twenty minutes after my arrival; I went into Mr. Gardner's free store to assist in saving the property, and then went to call Mr. Gardner; I was not present when Mr. Arnott was there; when I returned from Mr. Gardner's residence I saw Mr. Nihill in Wolfe-street; I asked Mr. Nihill if there was any effort to be made to save the bonded goods; Mr. Nihill replied it was dangerous for life; he called my attention to the roof of the School of Arts being then on fire; I said—"There are two floors yet to burn through before the fire can reach the bond;" it was fully a quarter of an hour before the fire reached the spirits after I spoke to Mr. Nihill; I have no doubt I could have saved the spirits with half-a-dozen men; I would have risked the attempt to save the goods, although there would have been some danger in doing so.*

T. G. ALCOCK.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*By Mr. Petherbridge: Charles Hudson, on oath, states:—*I am a boat-builder, residing in Newcomen-street, Newcastle; I was at the fire at the School of Arts on Tuesday, the 10th December last; I assisted in clearing out Mr. Gardner's free store; I attempted to break in the door of the bonded stores with a piece of scantling; I went out and got an axe; as I was coming in with the axe I met Mr. Nihill, who said—"Hudson, don't attempt to break in that door; you will endanger your own life and the lives of other people"; I did not consider there was any danger at the time; an hour elapsed between the time of my arrival and the fire reaching the bonded store.

*By Mr. Downey: I think if Mr. Nihill had the keys of the bond, and opened the door, we could have saved the goods or most of them; I saw Mr. Nihill in the crowd some time before speaking to him in reference to breaking open the bond-door; it was about ten minutes before; I had no idea what time it would have taken to get the goods out of the bond; I would have had plenty of assistance, and would have ventured to save the goods; from the time I was told not to break open the door by Mr. Nihill I believe there was half an hour to have saved the goods in the bond.*

*Cross-examined by Mr. Nihill: I will not be certain whether Mr. Nihill said, "You will 'lose' your life if you attempt to break open the door," or whether, "You will 'endanger' it."*

*By Mr. Petherbridge: It is my opinion if Mr. Nihill had not been there the door would have been broken open, and most of the goods saved, if not all.*

C. HUDSON.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*By Mr. Petherbridge: Alfred Martin Richardson, on oath, states:—*I am a gentleman, residing in Market-square, in Newcastle; I was at the fire at the School of Arts on the 10th December last; I was there a little before 1 o'clock, just as the fire was coming out of the shutter of Mr. Lenthall's; I assisted in clearing the goods out of Gardner's free stores and office; I attempted, with others, to break in the door of the bond with a piece of scantling for the purpose of saving the goods; we did not succeed, the piece of scantling was not heavy enough; a person named Hudson said—"I shall soon open the bond-door"; he then left the free stores, and returned with an axe; Mr. Nihill asked him what he was going to do with it; Hudson said—"I am going to break open the door"; Mr. Nihill said—"Don't attempt anything of the sort, Hudson," and through Mr. Nihill's interference it was not done; it was between half-an-hour and three-quarters after the roof of the School of Arts caught fire until it reached the bond; I did not consider there was any danger in going into the bonded store at the time; I have been in the bonded store several times, and do not think there would have been any difficulty in getting the goods out; if Mr. Nihill had not been there, the goods would have been saved; after the door of the bond was refused to be opened by Mr. Nihill, we then went to work at the pumps to try and save the School of Arts building.

*By Mr. Gardner: We could have cleared all the goods out of the bond in twenty minutes.*

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

ALFRED M. RICHARDSON.

*By Mr. Petherbridge: Henry Webb, on oath, states:—*I am by trade a painter and plumber, and am Superintendent of the Newcastle Fire Brigade; I reside in Hunter-street, Newcastle; I was at the fire at the School of Arts on Tuesday, the 10th December last; I arrived there with the fire-engine at ten or twelve minutes past 1; the fire was at Lenthall's and Cree's when I arrived there; those buildings are situated in front of the School of Arts; to the best of my knowledge it was twenty minutes from the time of my arrival until the School of Arts took fire; I went down into Mr. Gardner's stores, and found some men rolling out casks; I thought all the goods from the stores would be taken out; as soon as I left there, I went to the men with the branch pipe of the fire-engine, and directed them to play upon the embers that were falling down on the floor of the hull above the store, in order to give them time below to save the property; it was more than half an hour from the time the facade-board of the building caught fire until the floor over and above the bond was destroyed; I thought the whole of the goods in the bond were all removed, from the number of hands there; I do not consider there would have been any danger in working underneath the School of Arts for twenty minutes from the time the fire first caught the building; if when I was in Mr. Gardner's store I had known that all the goods were not coming out, I think at that time I could have saved the bonded goods; I believe I could have cleared the place out.

*By Mr. Downey: A few minutes before the School of Arts took fire I saw Mr. Nihill.*

*Cross-examined by Mr. Nihill: I can't say how long it took to clear the goods out of Mr. Gardner's free store; the owners of the goods in bond did not apply to me as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade to save the goods; all the goods saved from Mr. Gardner's stores, with the number of hands who were there, could have been taken out in ten minutes; I cannot say how many hands were employed in the removal of the goods—there were a great many.*

*By Mr. Gardner: It is not usual for owners of property to apply to me to save goods in the event of fire; I consider it my duty as foreman of the Fire Brigade to do that without solicitation.*

HENRY WEBB,  
S., N.F.B.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*By Mr. Petherbridge: Robert Pardey, on oath, states:—*I am a carpenter by trade; I reside in Hunter-street, Newcastle; I was present at the fire at the School of Arts on the morning of the 10th December last; I was at the fire between 12 and 1; I could not be positive about the time; I was there when the first of the flames came through the shutters of Lenthall's; it was about half an hour before the School of Arts took fire; as far as I can judge it was three-quarters of an hour after the roof took fire before it reached the bond; I assisted to save the goods from Mr. Gardner's free store; we got most of the goods from the free store; some goods in the bonded stores were under my charge; I was there for the purpose of saving them; I heard some one say—"We can't get into the bond"; I said, "What a pity it is—we could save everything that is in it"; I considered there was no danger whatever in saving the goods in the bond.

ROBERT PARDEY.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*James Downey, on oath, states:—*I am a grocer and wine and spirit merchant, residing at Hunter-street, Newcastle; I was at the fire on the morning of the 10th December last; Lenthall's and Cree's shops were then burning; about ten minutes afterwards the care of the School of Arts took fire, and almost immediately afterwards I spoke to Mr. Nihill and asked him why he refused to open the bond; he said—"Don't you know that the duty would have to be paid before the goods could be removed from the bond?" I said,—*"What, under such circumstances"*; he then said—"Take care that the Government won't compel you to pay the duty on the goods that may be consumed"; I then said I would hold the Government responsible; I believe from my knowledge of the stores in the bond that they could have been saved in less than half an hour with two men—the access being so easy.

*By Mr. Nihill: I will swear positively that I was not under the influence of drink on the morning of the fire, and perfectly remember everything in connection with the fire; this conversation took place very shortly after the care of the School of Arts took fire; this conversation took place between Farthing's public-house and the School of Arts; I cannot say if any one was within hearing at the time.*

JAS. DOWNEY.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*William Petherbridge, on oath, states:—*I am a wine and spirit merchant, residing in Bolton-street, Newcastle; Mr. Nihill called upon me on Tuesday morning, the 10th December; I was standing just inside the door of my store; he came forward to shake hands, and asked me how I was; I answered—"Nothing the better for you"; he said—"I did give orders for the bond not to be opened, and I would do it again."

*By Mr. Nihill: Mr. Nihill asked me to send my dray for some bottles of spirits saved from the fire; I was not aware of the object of Mr. Nihill's visit to my store.*

W. PETHERBRIDGE.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*Frank Gardner, on oath, states:—*I am an auctioneer, and was formerly lessee of the bonded stores, lately destroyed by fire, under the School of Arts, in which there was a quantity of goods belonging to Mr. Petherbridge, Mr. Downey, and myself; the first intimation I received of the fire was through some person calling underneath my verandah that the bonded stores were on fire, but through severe illness of one of the family I could not go at once to the fire; as soon as practicable I left, and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration; when I arrived there I found that the fire had penetrated to the bond, and at that time all hopes of saving any goods had gone; the things were then burning in the store; I looked round, and found that most of the things were saved out of the free store; in conversation with Mr. Nihill on the same morning, he told me, as an act of humanity he would not allow the bond to be opened, and, independent of that, had Mr. Petherbridge or myself made the application to have the bond opened, he would not have done so, and that he knew his duty; and also remarked, as a precedent, about a fire of a similar nature occurring in Melbourne, when the same thing had been done.

*By Mr. Nihill: I was not present when Hudson made the application to Mr. Nihill to open the bond-door; I did not apply to Mr. Nihill to open the bond, as it was then too late; all the goods in the free store were not saved; I do not remember that, during my conversation with Mr. Nihill, he referred to not having protection for the goods, even when there was a probability of saving them.*

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 21st December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

FRANK GARDNER.

Adjourned, by mutual consent, to Monday, the 23rd December next, at 2 p.m.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

Adjourned

Adjourned from Saturday, the 21st December, 1872.

*Evidence for Defendant.*

*By Mr. Nihill: Harly Addison, on oath, states:—*I am a constable in the Water Police Force, stationed at Newcastle; I was present at the fire on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant; I arrived there at five or six minutes past 1; I assisted in saving some of the goods from Mr. Gardner's free store; we did not succeed in saving all the goods from Mr. Gardner's store; I was at the fire from its commencement; we discontinued saving the goods in Mr. Gardner's free store in consequence of the floor overhead and over the spirit store being on fire, and four or five of the men running out and saying they would be d— if they would risk their lives any longer; and two or three men told us that the walls cracked in two or three places, and were likely to fall; there were a couple of men at this time trying to break open the door of the bond with a heavy piece of wood; I could see a glare as if from fire through the cracks of the door, as it was struck by the men; I came out then and saw Mr. Nihill; he asked me if the bond had been touched; I said they had been trying, but they had not broken it open yet; I saw Charlie Hudson there; he attempted to break the bond-door open; he did not succeed; when he went outside he went to pick up an axe; I heard Mr. Nihill tell him to desist from breaking open the bond; several people asked him if he was mad in attempting to do so, as there was evidently danger attached to it; I heard Mr. Nihill tell Hudson that the floor over the bond was on fire, and that if he burst open that door he would give vent to the flames—there would be an explosion; I heard Mr. Nihill say to Hudson that he would surely lose his life, and all that went with him; I would not have gone into the bond if the door had been broken open; I saw Sergeant Donoghue at the fire; it was about four minutes after Hudson attempted to break in the door of the bond; he told me to come from under the walls, and ordered all other people who were there to do the same, on account of the dangerous state of the building and the fire; the floor over the spirit store had completely fallen in at this time; I did not hear any one ask Mr. Nihill to open the bond while I was there; they did not pay any attention to the bonded store until it was too late to save anything out of it; when the free goods were put in the street they were all plundered; I took tobacco from one person and a bottle from another, and some I found in the drain; a drayman was brought to Court for stealing a bag of sugar saved from the fire.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Petherbridge: I have been in the Water Police Force close upon a year; I never take Mr. Nihill to ships; I have nothing to do with the Customs; I did not see Mr. Arnott at the bonded store at the time of the fire; I have not had any conversation with Mr. Nihill about the fire since Saturday; I was at the fire five minutes after 1 o'clock; I would not like to state the time when the School of Arts took fire; it was a very short time afterwards that the floor of the hall took fire; I would not like to guess at any time; I did not carry a watch; I do not know what time Sergeant Donoghue was there; I did not see him before the floor of the hall took fire; none of the Water Police but myself were there; I was one of the last who left the free store.*

*Cross-examined by Mr. Downey: One evening I met Mr. Nihill since the fire, and he said—"Did you see me at the fire—do you remember me speaking to you?" I said I did; he said—"Do you remember the words I said to you?" I said—"Yes, perfectly well; you asked me if the bond had been broken open"; he told me that would do, and as there was to be an inquiry he would want me; it was only the other day he spoke to me; I cannot say the day; it is not since Friday; I saw Mr. Nihill some time after the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in; I cannot say how long it was afterwards; I was in the reading-room, getting the books out, at the time the fire caught the eaves of the School of Arts; I cannot say that people were not employed taking the goods out of Gardner's free store at the time I was thus engaged; I was never in Gardner's bonded store; I am not aware there are two doors to the bond; I do not think there was time to get the goods out of the bond after the eaves caught fire; I cannot say how long a time elapsed from the time the roof caught fire until it fell in; I know there was a bonded store there; I did not see Mr. Nihill in the free store; it was some time after I rescued the things out of the hall—stools, tables, &c.—that I saw Mr. Nihill; there was a light in Gardner's free store; the floor immediately above was not on fire, but the fire was over the portion used as a bond; there was not much light in the free store; there was no blaze actually coming through the bond door, but I fancied I could see a light through the door when they were trying to burst it open; I went out to look at its progress; Sergeant Donoghue did not give me any instructions at that time.*

*By Mr. Gardner: I was on duty at the fire; it was between 3 and 4 o'clock; I saw some parties taking tobacco and bottles from the goods in the streets saved from Mr. Gardner's free store; I do not know the parties; did not follow them; I tried to stop them; I only saw one policeman, named McCullan, there, who took a bottle from a boy; that was between 3 and 4 o'clock; there were other members of the Police Force round about the fire at that time.*

*By Mr. Nihill: The floor above the bond was on fire before Mr. Nihill arrived.*

H. J. ADDISON.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle,  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*John Donoghue, on oath, states:—*I am Sergeant in the Water Police Force stationed at Newcastle; I was present at the fire at the School of Arts on the morning of Tuesday the 10th instant.

*By Mr. Nihill: I saw Mr. Nihill there; I cannot say what hour it was when I went there; I arrived there just about the time when the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in; there was an immense body of fire then in the hall of the School of Arts; Mr. Nihill was one of the few gentlemen I spoke to there; I saw him between Mr. Farthing's public-house and the School of Arts, in Wolfe-street; Mr. Nihill mentioned to me the danger some of the men were exposed to at Mr. Gardner's store; he also said, "There is a large quantity of spirits stored in the bond; if an explosion takes place it will likely knock the wall down, and kill some of those men"; I then saw at that time Constable Addison and several other people at Mr. Gardner's store, when I intimated to him the danger he was in, and desired him to give the others notice to look out; the School of Arts was burning fiercely at that time, and the walls appeared to be giving way; I don't know of my own knowledge what portion of the store the bond was in; if any one had gone into Mr. Gardner's store at that time, I consider it would have been dangerous; Mr. Nihill suggested the propriety of protecting the property that was saved, and assisted us in doing so; this was when the goods were lying in the street; there was a bag of sugar stolen from the fire, which has since been claimed by Mr. Gardner as his property.*

*Cross-examined by Mr. Petherbridge: I cannot say what time it was when I arrived at the fire; when I arrived the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in, the beams were then burning; at that time I saw Constable Addison at Mr. Gardner's store; I would have done my best to have protected whatever property there might have been to protect; there were other members of the Force there who assisted in protecting property.*

*By Mr. Nihill: If there was a very large quantity of goods deposited in that locality—I mean Wolfe-street, near the School of Arts—it would require great vigilance to protect them.*

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle,  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

JOHN DONOHOE.

*By Mr. Nihill: James Croft, on oath, states:—*I am a labourer, residing at Newcastle, in Tyrrell-street; I was present at the fire at the School of Arts, on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant; I assisted in bringing out the free goods from Mr. Gardner's store; I saw four or five persons trying to break in the bond-door; they did not succeed; I saw Charlie Hudson with a hammer, axe, or adze, or something on his shoulder; he said—"Let us break the bond-door open," and he hit it with the axe; he hit the bond-door or made a hit at it; I am not certain whether he hit it; Mr. Nihill said to him—"The first man who goes in is a dead man," or words to that effect; Mr. Nihill told him that he would either lose his own life or the lives of others; I would not have gone in the bond at that time, on account of a portion of the roof having fallen on the floor above; I don't know if the floor of the School of Arts was on fire then; I believe it was.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle,  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,—  
WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

JAMES CROFT.

By

*By Mr. Nihill: George Winchester, on oath, states:—*I am a labourer, residing in Newcomen-street, Newcastle; I was at the fire on the morning of the 10th instant; I did not assist in taking the goods out of Mr. Gardner's free store; I was at the door of Mr. Gardner's free store; I remember an attempt to break open the door of the bond, but I was not inside; I remember some one attempting to break open the bond, but cannot tell who; I believe it was Hudson; he wanted to break in the door; Mr. Nihill said the man who went in there would not come out alive, or words to that effect; the roof of the School of Arts had fallen, and the fire was on the floor; I believe so; I would not at that time have gone in to save property if any one had asked me to do so; I thought if I had gone in I would not have come out alive.

Taken and sworn before me, at Newcastle, }  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,— }

G. WINCHESTER

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*By Mr. Nihill: William Kerr Lochhead, on oath, states:—*I am a general agent, residing on the Terrace, at Newcastle; I was at the fire on the morning of the 10th instant—during a portion of the time; I was near the Presbyterian Church; I was there as Agent for the Imperial Insurance Company, in whose office the church was insured; I am aware there was a door leading into the bond on that side of the School of Arts; I saw three or four men trying to force that door open; they knocked down a portion of the fencing to get to the door; they had what I imagined to be a small pole, trying to batter the door down; I was about 10 yards off, and close to the church door at the time; they could not force the door open; it was about 2 o'clock.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,— }

W. K. LOCHHEAD.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector.

*By Mr. Nihill: Edward Nutter, on oath, states:—*I am a newspaper proprietor, residing at Bolton-street, Newcastle; I was present at the fire on the morning of Tuesday, the 10th instant; I went to Mr. Nihill during the fire, and asked him for some information; I saw Mr. Nihill ordering people away from the fire, and not allowing them to go near the bonded store; I heard him state there was danger of explosion; I then asked him if he had any objection to my making use of his name in the report I was about to write for that day's issue of the *Chronicle*; I heard him give the order that the bond should not be opened; I have no recollection of speaking to Mr. Nihill under the coal staiths, when he was speaking to Mr. Darley; when I asked Mr. Nihill about putting his name in the paper, he said—"Please yourself; I have done it in the cause of humanity," or words to that effect.

*By Mr. Petherbridge: I was there from the commencement of the fire, shortly after 1 o'clock, I believe about a quarter after; it was about ten minutes from the time of the commencement of the fire until the eaves of the School of Arts took fire; I cannot say for certain.*

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,— }

EDWD. NUTTER.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*By Mr. Nihill: Michael King, on oath, states:—*I am a labourer, residing in Hunter-street, Newcastle; I was present at the fire at the School of Arts on the morning of Tuesday, the 10th instant, during part of the time; I helped to take away some of the goods which were passed out from Mr. Gardner's free store; I did not hear any one say he would break the bond open.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,— }

MICHAEL KING.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

*Pierce Percy Nihill, on oath, states:—*I am Tide Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs at the port of Newcastle, and was present at the fire at the School of Arts, on the morning of the 10th instant; when I arrived at the fire the premises in front of the School of Arts were on fire; I saw the danger that the opposite buildings on the south side of Hunter-street were in; seeing Dr. Hobbs pitching water on the front of his house I went to assist him, and induced others to do so; the heat was so intense I had to retire to the market approach; I then saw the roof of the School of Arts burst out in a flame; I then went round the back of the market, not being able to go by the front on account of the heat; when I got round, the roof of the School of Arts had tumbled in; I proceeded to the locality of the bond, saw a lot of goods outside Mr. Gardner's free store, and overhauled them to see if they were bonded goods; I next went to the store door, and then looked at the people bringing the goods out of the store; I saw Constable Addison on my arrival, and asked him if the bond had been opened; he said "No"; I said "Are you sure?" I then went inside the store and saw that the bond-door was not opened; I saw Mr. Gardner, who seemed to be busy looking after his goods; then Hudson took up a hammer or an adze and said he would break the bond open; I told him not to do so, as he certainly would lose his life in the attempt; at that time the floor of the School of Arts was wrapped in flames; I may state that no person applied to me to have the bond opened, except the man Hudson, and then I prevented him from attempting to break the door open, in the cause of humanity, as I am certain he would have lost his life in the attempt.

*By Mr. Petherbridge (Mr. Nihill not objecting): I had not the keys of the bond with me at the time of the fire, and if I had the keys, upon being applied to I should not have opened the bond; seeing the free goods pillaged, I did not think the dutiable goods would be safe; I did not send a message to my superior officer stating the risk the bond was in at the time of my arrival.*

*Mr. Nihill further states, on oath:—*The first time I saw Mr. Downey that morning the goods in the bond were in flames; I asked Mr. Downey if he was insured; he replied, "Not one of us"; I said I was glad I was present, as I believed Mr. Logan would hold them responsible for the duty on the goods, except he could be satisfied on the statement of a Custom House officer that the goods were destroyed.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Custom House, Newcastle, }  
this 23rd day of December, 1872,— }

PIERCE PERCY NIHILL,  
Tide Surveyor.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Sub-Collector of Customs.

## No. 4.

## MINUTE PAPER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 8 January, 1873.

*Subject:—*Conduct of Mr. Nihill in relation to the fire at Newcastle, and destruction of bonded goods.

HAVING carefully read all these papers, and the evidence in particular, I see reason to dissent entirely from the conclusions arrived at by Sub-Collector Logan, in his report of the 28th ultimo.

With reference, especially, to the first of these conclusions, namely, "that Mr. Nihill reached Mr. Gardner's store after the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in," implying thereby that he had not been on the ground before, Mr. Nihill himself states in his evidence,—“When I arrived at the fire, the premises in front of the School of Arts were on fire; I saw the danger that the opposite buildings on the south side of Hunter-street were in; seeing Dr. Hobbs pitching water on the front of his house

I went to assist him, and induced others to do so; the heat was so intense I had to retire to the market approach; I then saw the roof of the School of Arts burst out in a flame; I then went round the back of the market, not being able to go by the front, on account of the heat; when I got round, the roof of the School of Arts had tumbled in."

It is thus perfectly clear, on Mr. Nihill's own evidence, that so far from his reaching Mr. Gardner's store *after* the roof of the School of Arts had fallen in, he was at the fire when it was confined to the premises in front; and instead of sending at once for his superior officer, and then making preparations to save the property in his charge (if the necessity arose), he, by some strange infatuation, went to assist Dr. Hobbs, on the other side of the street. There is abundant evidence to show that some time elapsed between Mr. Nihill's arrival and the School of Arts catching fire, and when the fire reached the building it commenced at the roof, and had to burn through two floors before it got to the bond. It is therefore manifest, on Mr. Nihill's own showing, that he could have saved all the goods in the bond, if, in the first instance, instead of helping Dr. Hobbs, he had secured the necessary hands, and set them to work when the roof caught fire. He remained there till 4 o'clock, and when all the property was destroyed he placed two men in charge, and even then made no attempt to inform the Sub-Collector. Let Mr. Nihill therefore be suspended, and called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

G.A.L., 8/1/73.

The Collector of Customs, for notice of suspension to Mr. Nihill. Papers to be returned for Executive action.—G.E., 8/1/73, B.C.

Mr. Logan informed accordingly, 9/1/73.—W. A. DUNCAN.

### No. 5.

W. PETHERBRIDGE, ESQ., AND OTHERS, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Newcastle, 7 January, 1873.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, had a large quantity of goods and merchandise at Newcastle, which were bonded in the Government bonded store that was consumed by fire on the night of the 10th ultimo, and our losses amount together to about £1,000, namely,—Mr. Petherbridge, £700; Mr. Gardner, £140; and Mr. Downey, £112 0s. 7d.

We desire to bring before the notice of the Government the fact that at such fire there was present an officer of the Customs, and that he was repeatedly required, but refused, to permit of the bond being opened and the goods rescued, although there was ample time and opportunity for both, and that he made no effort whatever to save the property, but very considerably impeded all efforts made in that direction.

It may also be stated that the Customs Department have had the conduct of such officer, whilst at the fire, subjected to an investigation, and evidence therein taken on oath.

In bringing these facts before the Government, we would respectfully suggest that compensation for our losses should be made to us.

We are, &c.,

W. PETHERBRIDGE.  
FRANK GARDNER.  
JAS. DOWNEY.

Seen.—G.A.L., 8/1/73.

### No. 6.

SUB-COLLECTOR LOGAN TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

(No. 8.)

Custom House, Newcastle,  
15 January, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant (No. 2), and, in reply, to acquaint you that the instructions contained therein were duly communicated to Mr. Nihill, who, this morning, informs me it is his intention to visit Sydney, and submit to you a written statement for transmission to the Government. In forwarding this communication, however, I think it right to explain that, in arriving at the conclusions I did in respect to the evidence adduced at the recent investigation, I did not feel at liberty to go outside the specific charge forming the subject of inquiry, which was to the effect that *the whole of the goods destroyed by fire in Gardner's bonded store could have been rescued but for the conduct of Mr. Nihill, who prevented its being done*; and I therefore strictly confined my remarks to a review of Mr. Nihill's proceedings at and after the time when it was alleged that by his interference he prevented the goods in the bond from being saved. He would no doubt appear to have *first* arrived at the fire when the premises in front of the School of Arts building were burning, or *some ten or fifteen minutes before* he went round to Mr. Gardner's store, but no reference to this was made in the formal charge, nor was any evidence produced by the complainants in regard to it; and as I had already, in my letter to you of the 14th ultimo, given my opinion of Mr. Nihill's failure to report the occurrence to me, although he was present at the fire from 1:30 to 4:30 a.m., I did not think it necessary to make further allusion to the subject.

I may add, for your information, there was only *one* floor existing in the School of Arts building, which constituted the roof of the bond; the other floor alluded to in the evidence being the *ceiling* or *lining* of the main building *immediately* under the roof, formed of light tongued and grooved timber.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM R. LOGAN,  
Sub-Collector of Customs.

For the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W.A.D., 17/1/73.

No. 7.

11

No. 7.

MR. P. P. NIHILL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 17 January, 1873.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose letters which I have received from Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs, and Mr. Budge, the Clerk of the Executive Council, dated the 9th and 16th instant respectively.

I have, &c.,  
P. P. NIHILL.

[Enclosure.]

The Collector of Customs to Sub-Collector Logan.

(No. 2.)

Custom House, Sydney,  
9 January, 1873.

Sir,

The Treasurer having read the evidence taken by you in Mr. Nihill's case, and your report thereon, sees reason to differ from your conclusions, particularly as regards the time at which Mr. Nihill reached the fire. It seems clear from Mr. Nihill's own evidence that he arrived at the place some time before the roof of the School of Arts fell in; but instead of sending for you, or attempting to save the bonded goods, he, by some strange infatuation, contented himself with assisting Dr. Hobbs to throw water on his house.

There is moreover other evidence to show that some time elapsed between Mr. Nihill's arrival and the School of Arts catching fire; and as the fire commenced on the roof and had to burn through two floors before it got to the bond, it appears manifest to Mr. Lloyd that Mr. Nihill could have saved all the goods in the bond if, in the first instance, instead of helping Dr. Hobbs, he had secured the necessary hands and set them to work when the roof caught fire. He remained there till 4 o'clock, and when all the property was destroyed he placed two men in charge, and not even then did he inform you, as he ought to have done, at the earliest moment.

On these grounds the Treasurer requires me to suspend Mr. Nihill, and call upon him to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

You will inform Mr. Nihill accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

Referred to Mr. Nihill accordingly.—W.R.L., 10/1/73.

No. 8.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Subject—Case of Mr. Pierce Nihill, in connection with the late fire at Newcastle.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11 January, 1873.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the papers relating to the conduct of Mr. Pierce Nihill, an officer of Customs at Newcastle, on the occasion of the destruction of certain bonded goods at a recent fire in that city. It appears that a portion of the ground floor of a building known as the School of Arts was used as a bonded warehouse, there being deposited therein, under the Crown lock, at the time of the fire, a quantity of dutiable goods, the property of residents in Newcastle, and that the other portion of the ground floor was used by a Mr. Gardner as a free store. It further appears that on the morning of the 10th ultimo, about half-past 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in certain premises adjacent to the School of Arts, that it subsequently extended to that building, which was burned to the ground, and that the whole of the dutiable goods in the bonded store were destroyed without an effort on the part of Mr. Nihill, the Customs officer in charge, and present at the time, to save them, while most of the goods in the adjoining free store were rescued by the exertions of a policeman and several of the bystanders, and removed to a place of safety. On this state of facts, the Treasurer directed an inquiry, which was conducted by Mr. W. R. Logan, Sub-Collector of Customs at Newcastle, and his report, together with the evidence taken upon oath, will be found among the accompanying papers. From the conclusions arrived at in this report, the Treasurer dissents entirely, upon the grounds stated in his separate Minute of the 8th instant, and considers that Mr. Nihill, on his own showing, and apart from corroborative evidence, is open to the serious charges—

- 1st. Of grave neglect of duty in having failed to send for his superior officer when he first arrived at the scene of the fire, and
- 2nd. Of reprehensible misconduct in two instances,—first, in having failed to take the necessary steps to remove the bonded goods to a place of safety, at a time when it was possible to do so; and next, in having refused to open the bonded store when so requested by persons who were willing to undertake the risk of saving the goods referred to.

After a careful consideration of the facts of the case, the Treasurer, on the 8th instant, directed the suspension of Mr. Nihill from the duties of his office, which he now reports to the Council, and recommends that this officer be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

The value of the bonded goods destroyed at the fire is stated to be £952 Os. 7d., and the owners, by letter of 7th instant, herewith, have applied to the Government for compensation.

H.R., 11/1/73.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Executive Council, after careful consideration of the evidence and correspondence herewith submitted, concur in the opinion expressed by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and accordingly advise that the suspension of Mr. Nihill, Tide Surveyor at Newcastle, be confirmed, and further, that he be called on to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Mr. Nihill called on to show cause, one week, 13/1/73.

Min. 73/3, 11/1/73. Confirmed, 20/1/73.

Approved.—H.R., 21/1/73.

No. 9.

12

## No. 9.

MR. P. P. NIHILL to THE CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sydney, 18 January, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting me to furnish you with a statement to show cause why I should not be dismissed the Public Service within seven days.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to extend the time fourteen days further, to enable me to do so.

I have, &amp;c.,

PIERCE PERCY NIHILL.

To be granted.—H.R., 21/1/73.

Mr. Nihill informed.—21/1/73.

## No. 10.

MR. P. P. NIHILL to THE CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sydney, 30 January, 1873.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 13th and 20th instant, in which I am informed that my suspension had been confirmed by the Executive Council, and requesting me to furnish such explanation as I might desire to offer respecting my conduct on the occasion of the fire at Newcastle, and to show cause why I should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

In reply, I beg respectfully to submit the following plain and unvarnished statement, which I think will show you that if I am in any sense to blame, it is only for an error in judgment, for which I ought not to be punished.

On the morning of the 10th December I was aroused while in bed by an alarm of fire, and I immediately got up and hastened towards Hunter-street, where the fire was raging—this was at about 1:30, distant a quarter of a mile from my lodgings.

On arriving in Hunter-street I found a large crowd assembled at the eastern side of the School of Arts, where some wooden tenements were burning, and efforts were being made to prevent the fire spreading to Dr. Hobbs and the buildings on the opposite side of the School of Arts, which were very likely to catch fire, owing to the intense heat.

The School of Arts being of brick, and newly erected, did not at that time seem to me to be in any danger.

Prompted by motives of humanity, I joined some of the people in preventing a spread of the fire to the frail tenements on Dr. Hobbs's side.

Some time after I could see that the roof of the School of Arts was on fire. I went round to the bond, which was underneath that building, as soon as I possibly could, being detained for some time by the crowd. I saw that a lot of free goods were brought out from the free store adjoining the bond with little or no protection, and that some of the spirits were being opened and consumed by sailors and others.

Mr. Hudson, who had no interest in the goods in the bond, took up a sledge-hammer, and proposed breaking open the door, when, as it appeared to me that the goods could not be got out even if the door had been opened, owing to the floor being on fire, in addition to there being no protection to the goods which might possibly be rescued, I told him he had better desist, as he was sure to lose his life if he entered the bond, as he could do no good, the floor at this time being in flames.

I had no application made to me to open the bond: this I can solemnly affirm.

The key was not in my possession, and, as a matter of fact, the bond was not in my charge.

The Sub-Collector resided about half a mile from the bond, and out of my route on the way going to or returning from the fire. I knew that Mr. Logan was suffering from a severe illness, therefore I did not think it necessary to communicate with him till office work was resumed, especially as Mr. Whyte, the Locker, who had charge of the bond, was on the ground, nor yet could I see that he could do anything then.

I saw only one policeman about when the bond first took fire.

Although it was easy to suggest after the danger was passed that the bonded goods would have been protected by the populace if they had been taken out, it did not occur to me that the goods would be safe, even if they could be removed.

I would respectfully submit that I have done nothing in this matter to call even for censure. The bond was not in my charge; my presence at the fire was accidental. In all I did I was influenced entirely by a sense of duty.

His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council may hold that I have been guilty of an error, and, if so, I must throw myself entirely upon their clemency, feeling confident that they will take an impartial view of the circumstances, and not visit a public officer of sixteen years' faithful service with severe punishment, for the only act in which there has been occasion to bring his conduct before the responsible head of his department.

I am, &amp;c.,

PIERCE NIHILL.

H.R., 3/2/73.

To the Colonial Treasurer.—H.R., 3/2/73.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade,—B.C., 4/2/73., A.C.B.

No. 11.



Newcastle, January 25, 1873.

STATEMENT of bonded Goods destroyed at the late fire, and stored in the Bond at that time, under the Hall of the School of Arts, Newcastle, belonging to Frank Gardner.

			£	s.	d.
B 1	6 boxes tobacco—136 lbs.	@ 1/6	9	9	0
C 1	1 " " 20 lbs.	" 1/8	1	8	4
D 1	6 " " 130 lbs.	" 1/6	9	15	0
E 1	12 " " 238½ lbs.	" 2/-	23	17	9
F 1	1 " " 19½ lbs.	" 1/5	1	8	2
L 1	1 pkg. brandy—17 gals.	" 9/6	8	1	6
N 2	4 boxes tobacco—481 lbs.	" 1/5	34	1	5
L 3	3 " cigars—12 lbs.	" 10/-	6	0	0
M 3	4 " tea—48 lbs.	" 1/2/6	4	10	0
N 3	3 ½ cht. tea—123 lbs.	"	8	4	0
U 3	1 box tobacco—126 lbs.	" 1/6	9	9	0
Y 3	1 ½ cht. tea	"	8	5	0
W 3	1 case rum—13½	"	1	5	0
M 2	1 pkg. rum—36 gals.	" 4/6	8	2	0
	Pumps, skids, trucks, &c.		12	0	0
			<b>£140</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>

FRANK GARDNER,  
Newcastle, Jan. 25th, 1873.The Crown Law Officers, for their opinion.—G.A.L., 6/2/73.  
The Crown Solicitor, B.C., Urgent.—G.E., 7/2/73.

## No. 12.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Crown Solicitor's Office,  
Sydney, 12 February, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the papers relating to the claims of Messrs. Petherbridge, Downey, and Gardner, in connection with the recent fire at bonded store, Newcastle, and to state that I have laid them before Mr. Solicitor General Innes, who has been pleased to return them with a memo., of which the following is a copy:—"Before advising upon this matter I should like to have more information as to the facts—particularly as to whether the bonded warehouse was a private or a Government one; and if a private warehouse, what control the officer of Customs had over the bonded goods therein. These and other facts as to the course actually taken by Mr. Nihill, should be laid before me."

If you will return the papers with the further information required, I will place them before Mr. Solicitor General.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

The bonded store was private property, licensed by the Government as a bonded warehouse, secured by the Crown lock, which was in charge of the Customs officer, and without whose authority the owner either of the premises or of goods bonded therein could not obtain admission.

Forward all other papers.—G.A.L., 17/2/73.

The Crown Solicitor.—G.E., 17/2/73, B.C.

## No. 13.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Crown Solicitor's Office,  
Sydney, 1 March, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the papers relating to the claims of Messrs. Petherbridge, Downey, and Gardner, in connection with the recent fire at bonded store, Newcastle, and to state that I have laid them before Mr. Solicitor General Innes, who has been pleased to write an opinion in the matter—a copy of which I send to you herewith.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

Inform accordingly.—G.A.L., 19/3/73.

Mr. Reid.—G.E., 27/3/73.

Letter to Mr. Slater, 28.—G.H.R.

[Enclosure.]

OPINION.

I HAVE read all these papers now for the first time laid before me, and I doubt very much whether, even assuming the representations contained in Mr. Slater's letter to be true, there is any liability attaching to the Government. I do not think that the Government can, under the circumstances, be regarded as the bailees of the goods; nor do I see how it can be maintained that any duty was cast upon the Government to remove the goods beyond reach of the fire. But with regard more particularly to the course pursued by Mr. Nihill, even if a jury should think that that officer had not done all that reasonably ought to have been done by him for the preservation of the goods (and upon this question, no doubt, a good deal could be said on both sides upon the evidence herewith submitted), I do not think that the Government can be held responsible for Mr. Nihill's conduct, having regard to his position relatively to the goods.

I therefore do not think the Government are, in law, called upon to indemnify the persons whose goods in the bonded store were destroyed by this fire.

J. GEO. LONG INNES,  
S. G.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The case of Mr. Pierce Nihill, Customs Officer, in connection with the late fire at Newcastle.

(No. 23.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5 April, 1873.

In Treasury Minute No. 1, of date 11th January last, the Colonial Treasurer submitted, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the case of Mr. Pierce Nihill, in connection with a recent fire at Newcastle. In the minute referred to, Mr. Nihill was charged with certain specified acts of neglect and misconduct, and the Treasurer recommended that this officer should be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

Since the date of the Treasury Minute, the question of the liability of the Government to the owners of the destroyed goods for compensation for the loss thereof has been referred to the Crown Law Officers; and as it appears that no such liability exists, the Treasurer, in view of this circumstance, and after allowing due weight to the statements contained in Mr. Nihill's letter of 30th January, is disposed somewhat to modify his first view of what appeared to be this officer's duty.

While therefore withdrawing his former recommendation, the Treasurer considers that Mr. Nihill is deserving of censure for not having sent for his superior officer, who was close at hand; and under all the circumstances, he now recommends that Mr. Nihill's suspension be withdrawn, but that he be deprived of two months' pay, and be removed from his position at Newcastle to one of like value in some other locality.

H.R., 7/4/73.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Executive Council advise, upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, that the suspension from duty of Mr. Pierce Nihill be removed; that he be deprived of two months' salary, and removed from his position at Newcastle to one of like value in some other locality.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 73-15, 7/4/73.—Confirmed, 17/4/73. Mr. Nihill informed, 17/4/73.

## No. 15.

## MR. P. P. NIHILL TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Newcastle, 18 April, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Clerk of the Executive Council informing me that my suspension from official duty was removed, and requesting me to report myself to the Honorable the Treasurer, which I now have the pleasure of doing, and await further instructions,—

I have, &c.,  
PIERCE NIHILL.

Mr. Reid.—G.E., 21/4/73. Informed of receipt, 22.—G.H.R.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

COHEN'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
7 November, 1873.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

1873.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 33. TUESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1873.

5. COHEN'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill to amend "Cohen's Estate Act of 1873" be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Grahame, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Lee, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Combes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 36. FRIDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1873.

3. COHEN'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up a Report from and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 4th November, 1873.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*
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1873.

## COHEN'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Législative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 4th November, 1873,—“*A Bill to amend Cohen's Estate Act of 1873,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witness\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 7th November, 1873.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1873.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Combes,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Grahame.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred* and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.Present:—W. G. Pennington, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

W. G. Pennington, Esq., examined.

Witness produced original Conveyance of land to Michael Cohen, the Testator.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

COHEN'S ESTATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

FRIDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. COMBES, | MR. CUNNEEN,  
MR. GRAHAME.

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William George Pennington, Esq., called in and examined.

1. *Chairman.*] You appear here as the Solicitor of this Bill? I do.
2. During the last Session of Parliament a Bill was passed to enable the trustees of Michael Cohen to sell the real estate for the benefit of the widow and children, and to invest the proceeds? Yes, there was.
3. Did the trustees take steps to sell the property? They did.
4. Did they effect a sale? They did.
5. How much did the property realize? £1,000.
6. And have the trustees proceeded to convey to the purchaser? I may say that the purchaser objects to the title, on the ground of this error in the Act of Parliament.
7. Will you explain what that is? It is simply a typographical error; there is the number "53" instead of "23," describing the section in which is situated the allotment which was sold.
8. What you propose by this Bill then is to correct the amendment? Yes, to correct the error.
9. The purchaser objects to complete the purchase unless this amendment is made? Yes.
10. And that is the object of this Bill? Yes.
11. Do you produce the conveyance? Yes. I produce the original conveyance to Mr. Cohen, in which the land is described as situated in section 23. (*Conveyance produced.*)
12. You produce this deed, which shows that the land is "lot 23"? Yes; and the Committee will see, by referring to the Act of Parliament, that the only amendment required is the amendment underlined in pencil.

W. G.  
Pennington,  
Esq.  
7 Nov., 1873.



1873.  
—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
8 *October*, 1873.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1873.

1873.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 14. WEDNESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1873.

8. AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB BILL (*"Formal" Motion*);—Mr. Stephen Brown moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill to extend the period for which the Trustees of the Randwick Racecourse are authorized to grant leases thereof, and to enable the members of the "Australian Jockey Club" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chairman for the time being of the Committee of said Club, and for other purposes, be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Driver, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Moses, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Clarke, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 18. WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1873.

2. AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB BILL:—Mr. Stephen Brown, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 1st October, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1873.

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**AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 1st October, 1873,—“ *A Bill to extend the period for which the Trustees of the Randwick Race-course are authorized to grant leases thereof and to enable the members of the Australian Jockey Club to sue and be sued in the name of the Chairman for the time being of the Committee of said Club and for other purposes,*—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of these gentlemen, your Committee proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an Amendment.

T. S. Clibborn, Esq.  
A. Thompson, Esq.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill with an Amendment.

S. C. BROWN,  
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 7th October, 1873.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Stephen Brown,		Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Moses.		

Mr. Brown called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and the original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

T. S. Clibborn, Esquire (*Secretary to the Australian Jockey Club*), called in and examined.

Witness produced original Deed of Grant to Trustees of the Randwick Race-course, and handed in an attested copy of the same, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Archibald Thompson, Esquire (*one of the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 11 inclusive, severally read and agreed to.

Clause 12 read, amended\* (on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick), and agreed to.

Remaining Clauses and Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill with an Amendment.

\*See Schedule of Amendment.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 8, clause 12, line 2. After “meeting” insert “duly summoned for that purpose.”

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB BILL.

TUESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. S. C. BROWN,	MR. GARRETT,
MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. LACKEY,
MR. MOSES.	

S. C. BROWN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Strettel Clibborn, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
2. Do you produce a deed of grant, dated 15th June, 1863, to certain trustees of the Randwick Racecourse? Yes. (*Produced.*)
3. Do you hand in an attested copy of that grant? Yes. (*Handed in. Vide Appendix.*)
4. Do you produce a *Government Gazette* of the 7th August, 1863, containing a notification of the appointment of Alfred Cheeke, Esq., in the place of Richard Jones, Esq., as one of the trustees under the grant? Yes. (*Produced and handed in.*)
5. Is it not the intention of the Australian Jockey Club to erect a new grand stand and other improvements on the Randwick Racecourse? It is.
6. And to form a training gallop inside the course? Yes.
7. Do you produce the resolution of the Club, authorizing the committee to borrow money for the purpose of erecting a grand stand? Yes.
8. Will you read it? At an adjourned special meeting of the members of the Australian Jockey Club, held on Monday, 20th May, 1872, it was moved, seconded, and carried, "That the committee be empowered to raise a sum not exceeding £7,000, in 140 debentures of £50 each, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. That the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, be applied to the construction of a new grand stand, of a design to be approved by the committee. That such new stand, when completed, shall be a security for the sum of £1,600 already due on the grand stand, and for the sum of £7,000 now proposed to be borrowed; and the receipts therefrom in each half-year shall be specially applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest due on the old grand stand debentures, and in the second place to the payment of the interest due on the said sum of £7,000. That the committee shall have a discretionary power as to the acceptance or rejection of any tender for such debentures."
9. Do you produce a subsequent resolution of the Club authorizing the committee to apply to the Legislature for an Act to carry out the object in view? I do.
10. Will you read it? At the regular general meeting of the Club, held on the 5th November, 1872, it was moved and carried "That the committee be authorized to apply to the Legislature for an Act to incorporate the members of the Australian Jockey Club, and to authorize the trustees of the Randwick Racecourse to borrow money for the improvement of the course and the erection of a stand or stands."
11. I believe a copy of the proposed Bill has been forwarded to the trustees? Yes.
12. Have they signified their consent to the Bill? They have.

T. S. Clibborn,  
Esq.  
7 Oct., 1873.

Archibald Thompson, Esq., called in and examined:—

13. *Chairman.*] You have been a member of the Australian Jockey Club for many years? Yes.
14. And you were one of those interested in the formation of the Randwick Racecourse? Yes.
15. Can you tell the Committee about how much money has been expended by the Australian Jockey Club on the Randwick Racecourse since the issue of the grant, in the formation of the course, fencing, improvements, and buildings generally? About £11,000.

A. Thompson,  
Esq.  
7 Oct., 1873.

16.

- A. Thompson, Esq.  
7 Oct., 1873.
16. You are aware that it is the desire of the Club to build a new grand stand and to form a new training gallop? I am.
17. And that it will be necessary to borrow money for the purpose? Yes.
18. You are aware also that the trustees of the Randwick Racecourse have only power to grant a lease for seven years? Yes.
19. Is it possible to obtain money sufficient to effect the desired improvements upon a lease for seven years? No, it is not; we could get no one to lend the money—no individual, and no institution.
20. Will it be necessary, in order to enable the Club to raise the necessary amount of money, to get a lease for twenty-one years at least? Yes, at least twenty-one years.
21. You are one of the committee of the Jockey Club? I am.
22. Can you tell us whether the money desired to be borrowed is intended solely for the erection of a new grand stand and the improvement of the course? It is solely.
23. *Mr. Garrett.*] What was the amount borrowed before? The money hitherto expended upon the course has been raised in various ways. In the first instance, three gentlemen—Mr. Lackey, Mr. McQuade, and Mr. Burt, became security for a cash credit or overdraft at the bank for making the course, and the members of the Club at the time became responsible to them. Afterwards some money was raised on debentures for the erection of the grand stand and two other stands, simply on the credit of the Club.
24. What is the amount of debt due now on that account? About £2,000.
25. That is to be a first charge upon the proposed loan? Yes, we will have to pay off the present debentures out of the new loan.
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**AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB BILL.**

**APPENDIX.**

[*Handed in by T. S. Clibborn, Esq., 7 October, 1873.*]



S. No. 63/2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land Grant.

**GRANT FOR THE PURPOSES OF PUBLIC RECREATION.**

Register Book, vol. I, folio 46.—E.G.N.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING :—

Whereas our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Colony, hath determined that it is desirable for the public interest that the land hereinafter described shall be dedicated for purposes of public recreation, and shall be granted unto the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., Richard Jones, of Sydney, Esquire, and William Bede Dalley, of Sydney, Esquire, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts, with the powers, and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned: Now know ye, that we, of our special grace, with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Colony, and in consideration of the quit-rent hereinafter reserved, have granted, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, do hereby grant unto the said Edward Deas Thomson, Richard Jones and William Bede Dalley, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, at Randwick, commencing at a point on the southern side of the road leading from the Old Botany Road to the village of Coogee, bearing east one degree north, and distant forty-five chains and south twenty-two chains and seventy links from the north-eastern corner of S. Terry's five hundred and seventy acres, and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south one degree east, twenty-eight chains and twelve links; on the south by a line bearing west one degree south, forty-two chains and sixty links to the eastern side of the Old Botany Road; on the west by that road north-westerly to its intersection with the east boundary of S. Terry's grant of five hundred and seventy acres aforesaid; and thence by part of that boundary bearing north one degree, west forty-one chains and fifty links to the north-eastern corner of that land; on the north by part of the south boundary fence of the Water Reserve, bearing east one degree, north sixteen chains and fifty links, to the above-mentioned road leading from the Old Botany Road; and on the north-east by that road bearing south-easterly to the point of commencement; with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging; to hold unto the said Edward Deas Thomson, Richard Jones and William Bede Dalley, their heirs and assigns for ever, yielding and paying yearly therefor to us, our heirs and successors, yearly, and every year, the quit rent of one peppercorn on demand; subject to the conditions, reservations and provisos hereinafter mentioned; and upon and for the trusts, intents and purposes hereinafter declared of and concerning the said lands, that is to say: upon trust in their discretion to permit and suffer the said land, or any part thereof, to be used by such persons, clubs or associations, at such times, and upon such terms and conditions as the said Edward Deas Thomson, Richard Jones and William Bede Dalley, or any other trustees of the said land, appointed as hereinafter provided, shall think fit and proper for any of the purposes hereinafter described, that is to say: Firstly, as a racecourse upon which horse-races may be run, under the direction of the Australian Jockey Club, or of any other club or association now existing, or which may hereafter be founded for the purpose of horse-racing; secondly, as a training-ground for the purpose of training horses intended to race, and also

for

for the erection of training stables and temporary dwellings for the use of the persons engaged in training race-horses; thirdly, as a cricket ground or place at and upon which the game of cricket may be played; fourthly, for the erection of butts or targets for rifle-shooting; fifthly, and for any other public amusement or purpose which His Excellency the Governor of our said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may from time to time declare to be a public amusement or purpose for which the said lands, or any part thereof, shall or may be used: Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that it shall or may be lawful for the trustees for the time being of the said lands, for any of the purposes aforesaid, to make all, any, or every such rules and regulations for the use of the said land, or any part thereof, and to vary or alter the same from time to time as they may think fit for any of the purposes aforesaid; and also, by writing under their hands, to grant, upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem expedient, to the Australian Jockey Club, or to any other club or association now formed or which shall or may hereafter be formed for the purposes of horse-racing, or for the purpose of promoting or engaging in any other public amusement or purpose for which it is intended that the lands shall or may be used as aforesaid, the exclusive right to use and occupy the said lands, or any part or parts thereof, as the said trustees shall in their discretion think fit, for any number of years not exceeding seven years, commencing from the time of the signing the writing by which the right of using the said lands shall be granted to any such club or association as aforesaid: Provided always, and we do hereby declare that when and so often as the said Edward Deas Thomson, Richard Jones, and William Bodo Dullely, or any trustee or trustees to be appointed by virtue hereof, shall die, resign, cease to reside in the Colony of New South Wales, or become incapable of acting in the trusts hereby created, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time, by writing under his hand, to name and appoint a new trustee or trustees in the place and stead of any trustee or trustees so dying, resigning, ceasing to reside in our said Colony of New South Wales, or becoming incapable of acting in the said trusts; and thereupon the said lands shall be conveyed and assured by the surviving continuing trustee or trustee, or by the heirs of the last surviving trustee, their or his heirs or assigns, upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes hereinbefore created and declared of and concerning the said lands: And we do hereby reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for public roads or ways in over and through the same, to be set out by the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by him authorized in that respect; and also all stone and gravel, all indigenous timber, and all other materials the produce of the said land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the construction and repair of roadways and bridges, for naval purposes, and for public works, together with the right of taking and removing the same; and also all minerals, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig, and take away the same; and also the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress into, out of, and upon the said land, for the several purposes aforesaid: And we do further reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, full power for us or them, or for the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land not hereinbefore reserved which may be required at any time or times hereafter for any public purposes whatsoever: Provided always, and these presents are upon the express condition that if the said land hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, shall be used for any other purpose than is hereinbefore provided or declared in and by the said trusts, the said trusts shall cease, and the said land shall be forfeited and revert unto us, our heirs and successors, and these presents, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes; and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by him authorized in that behalf, to re-enter upon the said land, or any part thereof, and the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, and all occupiers thereof, therefrom wholly to remove.

In testimony whereof, we have caused this our Grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fifteenth day of June, in the twenty-sixth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN YOUNG.

Recorded and enrolled in the General Registry Office, at Sydney, New South Wales, this twenty-sixth day of June, 1863.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,  
Registrar General.

The foregoing writing, contained in this and the three preceding pages, is a true copy of the original Grant, the same having been examined therewith by us, this first day of October, A.D. 1873.

J. F. WARRINGTON, } Law stationers,  
H. HOOPER, } 136 King-street, Sydney.

1873.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S  
AMENDMENT BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
12 November, 1873.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1873.

1873.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 31. THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1873.

8. AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S AMENDMENT BILL ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Stephen Brown moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "The Australian Mutual Provident Society" be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Grabame, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Hill, Mr. Moses, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Combes, Mr. O'Connor, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 38. WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1873.

6. AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Stephen Brown, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 30th October, 1873.
- Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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1873.

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 AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S AMENDMENT BILL.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 30th October, 1873,—“*A Bill to amend the Act to incorporate ‘The Australian Mutual Provident Society,’*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill with certain Amendments.

S. C. BROWN,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 11th November, 1873.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Stephen Brown, | Mr. Thomas Brown,  
Mr. Garrett.

Mr. Stephen Brown called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Septimus A. Stephen, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

A. J. Ralston, Esq. (*Secretary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society*), called in and examined.

Witness produced copies of the Report of the Directors for 1873, with Appendices, and of the old and new By-laws of the Society.

Witness withdrew.

M. A. Black, Esq. (*Actuary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society*), called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 4 *read* and *agreed to*.

Clause 5 *read*, amended\* (on motion of Mr. Garrett), and *agreed to*.

Clause 6 *read* and *agreed to*.

Clause 7, *read*, amended\* (on motion of Mr. Garrett), and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill with Amendments.

\* See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Clause 5, line 28. *After* "policy" *insert* "other than such deed of assignment."

Clause 7, line 39. *After* "Society" *insert* "and shall be intituled 'The Australian Mutual Provident Society's Act Amendment Act of 1873.'"

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S  
AMENDMENT BILL.

TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. S. C. BROWN, | MR. T. BROWN,  
MR. GARRETT.

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Septimus Stephen appeared on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

Alexander James Ralston, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Stephen.*] You are Secretary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society? I am.
2. That Company has been incorporated by Act of Parliament? It has.
3. And is managed under By-laws passed in terms of that Act of Parliament? Yes.
4. Have you copies of the old By-laws of the Society? I have; and I lay copies on the Table, for the inspection of the Committee.
5. These By-laws were in force up to the 28th October last? Yes. The pamphlet produced contains also a copy of our Act of Incorporation.
6. At a meeting of the Society held immediately after the last quinquennial investigation, it was decided that before the next quinquennial investigation some steps should be taken to amend those By-laws in certain respects; and to this end the Actuary of the Society was sent to England, for the purpose of consulting with other Actuaries in that Country on the matter under consideration? Exactly.
7. Upon his arrival there, the matter was submitted to three gentlemen and their opinion taken upon it? Yes.
8. Reports from these gentlemen collectively and individually were received, and on these a report was prepared by the Directors and submitted to the members of the Society? Yes.
9. Do you produce copies of these reports? They are contained in the volume I now lay on the Table for the use of Members. On this report of the Directors a meeting was called in terms of the By-laws, for the purpose of considering and passing new By-laws, in accordance with the report of the Directors and the recommendations of the Actuaries? It was.
10. On what day? The meeting was duly convened and advertised, and was held on the 26th August. It was then adjourned to the 27th August, and again to the 28th and 29th August. From that day it was adjourned to the 2nd September, and finally to the 9th September.
11. And on the 9th September what took place? The following resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the members present, viz.:—"That all the now existing By-laws shall be and are hereby repealed, and the following shall be the By-laws of the Society."
12. Do you produce a copy of the By-laws so substituted for the old ones? I do.
13. The confirmatory meeting provided for under the By-laws was afterwards held? Yes; on the 28th October.
14. And on that occasion was the resolution of the 9th September, which you have just read, confirmed? It was.
15. Was the meeting at which the proceedings of the former meetings were confirmed largely attended? Yes; it was a crowded meeting.
- 16.

A. J. Ralston,  
Esq.  
11 Nov., 1873.

- A. J. Ralston, Esq. 16. And there was also a large number of proxies? There was.
17. Altogether forming many thousands of votes? Yes. There were over 4,000 votes represented by proxy.
- 11 Nov., 1873. 18. Was the vote a unanimous one? Yes, the By-laws were adopted unanimously.
19. The alterations carried out in these new By-laws are in accordance with the recommendations of the Actuary of your Society and of the Actuaries consulted in England? They are.
20. The principal alterations are, I think, in regard to the powers of investment of the Society and the method in which the profits should be distributed? Yes.
21. Was the alteration with respect to the distribution of the profits amongst the several members carried out consistently with the recommendations in the reports of the actuaries in England? It was.
22. You have caused due notice to be given of all the meetings held? I have. Advertisements have appeared not only in the Sydney and country papers of this Colony, but also in the public newspapers of all the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand.
23. Has any intimation of dissent on the part of any member been received at your office? There has not to the Bill.
24. Have you heard of any objections being raised to the passing of the proposed Bill? I have not.
25. There was some discussion at the meetings relative to the proposed alteration in the division of the profits? Yes, it was very fully discussed.
26. But since the alteration in the By-laws has been finally agreed to, all opposition in that respect has ceased? I believe so.
27. And the powers sought to be obtained by this Bill are those recommended by the meeting which altered the By-laws? Yes.
28. *Chairman.*] Was there due notice given of the meeting held on the 26th August? Yes; notice was given in conformity with the By-laws, advertisements of the meeting being published in every locality through the Australian Colonies where the Society had members.
29. And was there also due notice given of the meeting at which the By-laws were confirmed? Yes, as in the case of the former meeting.
30. Can you read to the Committee the extracts from the report which relate to the opinions of the English Actuaries upon the alteration of the mode of dividing the profits? I think that perhaps that is evidence which will best come from our Actuary, who is here present, and will be examined. He was in communication with the Actuaries at Home, and can give so much more accurate information than I can.
31. *Mr. Garrett.*] What is the difference in the mode of investment proposed by the new By-laws and that contained in the old By-laws? By the new By-laws our powers of investment are enlarged; previously we were restricted to investments in Government securities, and to loans on mortgage of real property, whereas under the Bill now before the Committee we shall have extended powers.
32. *Chairman.*] Was it not the fact, also, that you were confined to investments in the securities of the Government of New South Wales only, and that the power of investment did not extend to the securities of other Colonies? There is a difference of opinion upon that point. We have had several opinions on the subject, and more than one counsel has said that we have now the power to invest in the securities of any of the Australian Colonies. Still, as there is a doubt about it, we prefer to have that doubt set at rest, and the question made certain for the future.
33. That is one alteration: what are the others? Then we propose further to extend our powers in this respect, so as to be enabled to purchase or advance upon any of these Government securities. By our present Act we can only purchase, and are not allowed to advance upon these securities. We now seek to get this power to advance upon these securities. Then we seek to have the power of purchasing or advancing on other than direct interests, such as reversionary or life interests, which form very good securities, but which we are now not permitted to touch. There has been hitherto some little difference between our Act of Incorporation and our By-laws in regard to another point, which is with respect to our power to place money on deposit, or at interest on current account with the ordinary bankers of the Society and any Joint Stock Bank or Banks. We have never had any doubt upon the subject ourselves, but still we think it as well that all possibility of doubt should be set at rest. We next ask for power to invest in the purchase of premises, or of land on which to build premises, in whole or in part, for offices for the use of the Society, in all or any of the Australasian Colonies, including Tasmania and New Zealand, and in building such premises. This is a power which is conceded to all Companies who require premises in which to conduct their business, and as we require offices in all the Colonies we ought to have it beyond all doubt. Then we ask for the power to invest in the purchase of or advances upon Government securities of Great Britain, or of any other stocks, funds, or securities guaranteed by the British Government. This is extending our powers, which are now limited to Colonial Government securities, to those of the Imperial Government.
34. Will you or Mr. Black be the best person to explain as to the amalgamation of the two branches? Mr. Black will best explain that.
35. *Mr. Garrett.*] With regard to the 5th clause—"The interest of members not to be subject to general assignment"—is it the wish of the promoters that this clause should have a retrospective effect? Yes, I think it is.
36. So that all existing policies should be affected by it, as well as all policies hereafter to be taken out? Yes.

Morrice Alexander Black, Esq., called in and examined:—

- M. A. Black, Esq. 37. *Mr. S. Stephen.*] You are Actuary of the Mutual Provident Society? I am.
38. Under instructions from the Board of Directors, you recently proceeded to England? I did.
39. With what object? It was for the purpose of having various matters in connection with the Society laid before Actuaries there; more particularly with regard to the method of distributing the profits. There were also some other points of professional practice upon which I had no doubt myself, but upon which I desired to have my opinion fortified by that of gentlemen of known standing and ability.
- 11 Nov., 1873. 40. It amounted, I believe, to this,—that although, in your opinion, the amount of profits set aside for distribution was correct, yet that the mode in which it was distributed was inequitable? Yes.
41. Was that opinion confirmed by the opinions of gentlemen in England? Yes.

42. To whom were the points submitted? To Mr. Robert Rucker, the President of the Institute of M. A. Black, Actuaries, and Actuary to the Pelican Life Assurance Company of London, to Mr. Arthur Hutcheson Bailey, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute of Actuaries, and Actuary to the London Assurance Corporation, and to Mr. Thomas Boud, Sprague, also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute of 11 Nov., 1873. Actuaries, and Actuary to the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society. Esq.

43. These three are, I believe, men in as high position as any in the world in their particular branch of study? Yes; they were selected upon that account.

44. Were they unanimously of opinion that the system of distribution hitherto adopted was a faulty one? They were.

45. Was it their opinion that it was equitable or inequitable? That it was inequitable in the highest degree.

46. Can you point out to the Committee the passages of their report in which they express this opinion? They do so in the opening passages of their report; they say—"We are of opinion that the present method of distribution, as laid down in the 29th By-law, does not apportion the profits equitably among the members. We think that the present method of distribution, apart from any considerations as to its theoretical equity, possesses no sufficient advantages on any ground to justify its retention by the Society." They, in fact, reported that the interests of the Society would be prejudiced by the continuation of this system of distribution, and most decidedly advise the Society to abandon the present mode of distribution. Then we not only had the joint report of these gentlemen from which I have just quoted, but also the separate opinion of each of them severally; and, in these they equally emphatically denounced the present system as inequitable.

47. You attended the meeting of the Society held for the purpose of confirming the By-laws adopted at a previous meeting? I did.

48. There was a large number of votes on that occasion? Yes—counting proxies, there must have been some thousands, that is, taking into account the Members present and the proxies.

49. *Chairman.*] Do the By-laws, as passed, represent the new system of distribution proposed to be adopted, and recommended by these English Actuaries? No, not in precise words; because, whilst endorsing my plan, the Actuaries were not favourable to tying down the Society hard and fast to any one specific rule. They did not approve of the method hitherto adopted, but at the same time they would not bind us down to a hard and fast rule from which there could be no departure. What they say is this—"We decidedly advise the Society to abandon the present method of distribution, and we think that the proposed method may, with advantage, be adopted. We recommend, however, that power should be reserved to make such modifications in the method as circumstances may, from time to time, render desirable."

50. Which is the By-law by which you propose to carry that out? It is By-law No. 20, which is as follows:—"The affairs and profits of the Society shall be investigated every five years, and the next investigation will take place as at 31st December, 1873, and similar investigations shall take place at the end of every five years, computed from the 31st December, 1873. At such investigations a careful valuation shall be made of all the liabilities and assets of the Society; and if at those times respectively it shall appear that the aggregate of the assets is more than sufficient to discharge or provide for the aggregate of the liabilities of the Society, it shall then be lawful for the Directors to declare a dividend of the surplus, or of such part thereof as may by them be deemed fit and expedient, and to divide and distribute the same fairly and equitably among the participating members of the Society, by making reversionary additions to their respective policies. Any additions so made may, at the option of any member, be appropriated by way of reduction of future premiums, or may be commuted for such cash bonus or such other options as may be sanctioned by the directors. Prior to each division of profits, such a sum as the Directors deem fit shall be reserved by way of guarantee; and no appropriation of profits shall be made until it shall have been certified by one or more professional Actuaries, appointed by the Board for that purpose, that, according to the most correct calculation of which the case will admit, the interests of all the contributors to this Society, and of persons having claims thereon, in possession or expectancy, are by the proposed scheme of division or distribution, fairly dealt with and secured. At the investigation to be made as at 31st December, 1873, every participating policy effected previously to 1st March, 1873, and then in force, shall participate in the profits, according to the period such policies shall have existed previous to the investigation in question. At each subsequent investigation the Directors shall have the power (after retaining a sufficient sum for a guarantee fund) to appropriate the surplus in additions to all the policies of participating members issued up to the date of such investigation, and then in force: but in the case of each policy which at the date of any such investigation shall be of less than five years' standing, the addition to be thus appropriated as aforesaid shall not become vested until such policy shall have been in force and the life assured shall have survived for five complete years. Besides the aforesaid additions, contingent prospective additions shall be made on all participating policies which may become claims between one period of investigation and another, and which shall at the date of their so becoming claims be of not less than five years' standing, at such fair and equitable rates as the Board may determine."

51. Now, will you tell the Committee which of the old By-laws had reference to the present system of distributing the profits? It is under By-law No. 29 of the By-laws of 1867, and reads as follows:—"Should such valuation (styled an 'Investigation') show that a surplus or profit has arisen on the transactions of any Branch, such profit (after reserving a sufficient sum for a guarantee fund for the purpose of upholding the stability of that branch) shall be rateably allotted to every policy thereof, except as next mentioned, in proportion to the actual value of the total amount thereof, so as to provide an addition (styled a 'bonus') to the benefits originally secured by such policy, in terms of the provisions and conditions hereinafter contained. No policy of the Assurance Branch, however, effected for a period less than the whole term of life, except for an Endowment Assurance, shall participate in profits."

52. Will you kindly, in your own language and as briefly as possible, point out to the Committee what is the precise difference in the effect of the old By-law and that of the new one? In the first place, the old system laid down a definite method of allotting the profits, giving them in proportion to the value of the policy, and it was upon the value including previous bonus additions—a method, I may say, which is not in operation in any Society of the kind in the world.

53. That was by the old system? Yes; and was a method, as I say, not in operation in any other Society, and which brings out results, in some instances of old policies, that are perfectly preposterous. Thus, in policies issued under our Table J, that is, policies which are issued payable during the life of the insured, the method

M. A. Black,  
Esq.  
11 Nov., 1873.

method upon which we were going gave results so manifestly inequitable that it was at once condemned by every professional man whom we consulted. The same remark applies to the policies taken out under our Table B, that is, policies on which the premiums cease after a certain number of payments have been made. Then, as regards the new principle,—it is quite true that in my report a method is described, and that method is alluded to in the other reports, in which the profits are to be divided upon a certain plan; but then that system is not incorporated in our By-laws, as was the former one, and for very good reasons. In a Society like ours, making large profits, and which is capable of great extension, it is not desirable that we should be tied down to any particular method, but that considerable latitude should be given to the Actuary to make his arrangements as he may think circumstances may require: he should be guided entirely by the development of the business and the position and prospects of the Society. For instance, I have in these papers explained a method which seems to me to meet all the requirements of the case, and which has received the careful attention and the fair support of the gentlemen to whom it was submitted; and yet, fair as this may be, circumstances may require that we should introduce a modification of that method; and it was upon that account that we considered it unwise to hamper ourselves with any strict rule, when the necessities of the case might require us to depart from it.

54. What is your method? The method I have proposed is what may be called the contribution method; each policy-holder will receive a share in the profits in proportion to what he contributes to the Society.

55. Then the one is a distribution by value, and the other a distribution by contribution? Exactly.

56. And that forms the difference between the two? Yes.

57. Besides which, the method was fixed under the old By-laws? Yes; the strict method was laid down, and there was no departure from it.

58. Under the new By-laws that is to be set aside? Yes; and the profits will be divided in proportion to what each policy contributes, and not in the way hitherto followed, for which there is no precedent.

59. And what way was that? The distribution by value; the share of the profits was distributed in proportion to the value of the policy; for instance, every policy has a certain value. Say that a person has a policy for £1,000; after paying for several years he comes to us and wishes to surrender it. We calculate and find that it is worth £200, £300, or £400, according to number of payments; then that is the value of the policy: then we find out at our quinquennial investigation what percentage on our liabilities our surplus will yield; say that it will yield 35 per cent., then that at once determines the bonus to each policy. From this it will be seen that if a person has paid into the Society from the time of its first establishment, his bonus now must necessarily be something enormous, as he gets the bonus on the value, and that value consists partly of previous bonuses which have been added; from very old members, too, the bonus comes to something altogether disproportioned to their fair share. On the other hand, members who have been only five or six years in the Society get very small bonuses, although they are also calculated at 35 per cent. on their value. The old policies which have had successive bonuses are calculated on their total value—that is, upon previous bonuses as well as upon the original policy, and consequently their share of the profits amounts to a very large sum.

60. And how do you propose to do now? I propose, in the first instance, to allocate all the profit derived from excess of interest realized over what had been assumed in the calculations of a former valuation. This profit we propose to distribute in proportion to the amount which each member had at his credit at the preceding investigation, or rather the sum which represented the Society's liability in respect of each policy. Our calculations are made on the assumption that if our funds are improved at 4 per cent. the assets will be adequate to meet the liabilities; but when the next investigation takes place, we may find that we have been able to invest at more than 4 per cent.—that we have been receiving 5½ per cent. when only 4 per cent. was necessary to meet our liabilities. Under these circumstances, we propose to allot to every one who has contributed to this portion of the surplus fund the difference between the 4 per cent. calculated upon and the 5½ per cent. actually realized. New members, or those participating for the first time, will not have contributed to these profits, and consequently will not share in them; but to the old members we say, We have realized £1 10s. per cent. more than we calculated upon, and it is you who are entitled to participate in it in proportion to the sum the Society held in reserve for your policy. The profit from interest is thus got rid of, by being allocated amongst those who produced that source of profit. The balance of the profit which remains after the interest profit has been disposed of consists of the loading or charge put upon each policy for expenses. This amount of loading generally ranges between 30 and 40 per cent. If all this loading be spent, there will of course be nothing to return as profit; but if the Society be large, and conducted on proper principles, and at small expense, then the difference between the actual amount of expense and that charged by way of loading is saved and can be returned to the policy holder. Thus, in addition to the net premium, the member has to pay a loading or charge upon his policy of from 30 to 40 per cent. If we find that we have been able to carry on our business at 10 per cent. instead of 40 per cent., the difference, or 30 per cent., is returned to the member in proportion to the amount which he may have contributed in the first instance. Each member gets his share of the surplus on this principle,—As the total loading received by the Society on the premiums is to the loading contributed by each member, so is the total surplus to each member's share of the surplus.

61. So that, instead of carrying this over to the general fund, you return to each member the surplus loading with which you had charged him in the first instance? Yes; the profit on interest the old members get, and they only, since it is on their funds it has been derived. They can have nothing to complain of in this. The method will yield a handsome bonus, and an increasing one at each investigation, and from the source whence they are justly entitled to receive it, and the new members get a bonus from the fund to which they have contributed—a fund from which both the old and new members are entitled to share. Under the old system the distribution was very inequitable, every man receiving the same percentage on the value of his policy whether new or old; so that whilst the new policy-holder received only a very small amount, the old holder received in some instances the most extravagant bonuses.

62. I see that, under the 2nd clause of the Bill, you seek to abolish the difference now existing between the three branches into which your business is divided: how will this be carried out, by the Act or by the By-laws? By the Act first, and by the By-laws afterwards.

63. What is the advantage to be derived by the Society, by abolishing the difference between the assurance, the annuity, and the endowment branches of the Society? The advantage is to be derived in this way: in the first place, I believe there is no other Society that is worked in this way, more particularly with regard to making three distinct branches of its business. Then, again, I am not aware of any Society which has

given

given a share of profits to annuitants and endowment policy-holders. In almost all Societies these branches have not been remunerative, and very many for that reason have given up annuity and endowment business. The premiums that are taken for this kind of business are so low that they will not admit of participation in profits. In these matters we have to be guided very much by what other offices charge; and as they do not give to holders of such policies any profit, we must so adjust matters as to be enabled to compete with them. There is really little profit to be got out of endowment and annuity business, so that a share in profits ought not to be looked for. We have made very little profit out of these branches, and on that account consider it desirable to issue these policies in future without claim to participation in profits. At the same time, we do not desire that those policies which have been already granted with participation in profits should be disfranchised. We propose to give to those policies already issued all the profit which they earn, in accordance with a fair and equitable scheme, such as has been described; for instance, all the profit arising from interest would be allotted to those policy-holders who participated at last investigation; but whilst they would participate in the interest-profit, they would not be entitled to share in the profit from loading, as in these policies the loading is very low, being only some 7 per cent., whilst on ordinary insurance policies it is from 30 to 40 per cent.

M. A. Black,  
Esq.

11 Nov., 1873.

64. You notice the latter part of the clause—"and all persons who have heretofore effected a policy in any of the said branches shall be entitled to participate in the profits of such general funds in the manner provided by the By-laws"? Yes.

65. I presume, then, that it is intended to confine the participation in profits to those who have already taken out policies in these branches? Yes.

66. And not to give any policies hereafter issued any participation in profits? Exactly so. We are going to reduce our rates and to issue policies without participation in profits; and we take power in the Bill that the Directors may issue policies on this principle. As to the old policies, they will get their share of the profit on interest, but they will get none on their contributions, because, as a matter of fact, they only just contribute sufficient to meet expenses.

67. I see there is in the 3rd clause of the Bill a power given to the Directors to issue non-participating policies? Yes.

68. *Mr. Stephen.*] I believe that was inserted in the Bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Actuaries in England? Yes; and I also recommended it previously, because I happen to know that there is a great deal of business to be done with attorneys for law purposes, and with merchants for commercial purposes, in which the object is to get the policy at as low a rate as possible. The insurance, it may be, is only required for a limited period, and participation in profits is not an object. All that the insurance is wanted for is to secure a specific sum; and as we want to secure all the business we can, we want to obtain this which forms a source of very considerable profit to other Companies.

69. *Chairman.*] Where, for instance, a person lends money on a life interest, the life of the borrower is insured as security, and when the money is paid the insurance is dropped? Exactly.

70. And it is proposed that the Board should issue these policies at a lower rate than those which participate in profits? Yes.

71. And that they should not be charged with so heavy an amount of loading? Yes.

72. *Mr. Stephen.*] The subject of the investment of the funds of the Society has been found to be one of so much difficulty that it has become absolutely necessary to give the Board larger powers in this respect? Yes. We have been subjected to very great inconvenience from the want of some extended power.

73. In fact, the Society has now more money than they know what to do with? More than they could invest at a remunerative rate of interest. The Directors wish to have power to purchase or make advances upon the security of reversionary interests. This is a very profitable branch of business, because life insurance is generally connected with it by way of security. At present, if persons come to us and ask for an advance upon a reversionary interest, we are not in a position to make it, however good the security may be; and yet this would not only give us a good investment, but the advance would also bring us insurance business. *Mr. Hardy* has mentioned a case which was submitted to his own office, but which would have been sent to the Mutual Provident Society had they been in a position to advance money on securities of that kind. *Mr. Hardy* gives the case in his separate report, in the following words:—" *Mr. Black* has requested that I would include in this memorandum any general remarks that I might have to offer in connection with the Society's affairs. I therefore avail myself of the opportunity to draw the attention of the Directors to a valuable and lucrative source of investment, of which, I understand, advantage has not hitherto been taken. I allude to the purchase of reversionary interests, loans upon life-interests in Funds or Estates, and like transactions. All these fall within the legitimate province of a Life Assurance Society, and, when made under proper advice, form a valuable feeder of the general business. An actual case of this description is now under my own observation, where the tenant for life, in expectation, of a large freehold property in Sydney, required an immediate advance, in consideration of a fixed charge upon his life-interest. My own office, acting upon my advice, has agreed to undertake the matter (subject to proof of title, &c.), notwithstanding that the property is in the Colonies; and we expect it will be a very remunerative affair. Such a matter would no doubt have been offered to the Society, had they been prepared to undertake it, and there is no reason why they should not. I would urge this question upon the consideration of the Directors, fully satisfied that it will amply repay their attention."



1873.  
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.  
  
—

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

LEE'S PARTITION AND SALE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
25 *November*, 1873.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1873.

1873.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES, No. 41. TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1873.

3. LEE'S PARTITION AND SALE BILL ("*Formal*" *Motion*):—Mr. Lackey moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That Lee's Partition and Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Stephen Brown, Mr. Combes, Mr. Hill, Mr. Stewart, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES, No. 45. TUESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1873.

4. LEE'S PARTITION AND SALE BILL:—Mr. Lackey, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 18th November, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1873.

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 LEE'S PARTITION AND SALE BILL.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 18th November, 1873, "*Lee's Partition and Sale Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Slade, G. P., Esq.  
Lee, G., Esq.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

JOHN LACKEY,

Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Sydney, 20th November, 1873.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey, | Mr. Stewart.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey, | Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Hill.

Mr. Lackey called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—G. P. Slade, Esq. (Solicitor for the Bill).

George Lee, Esq. (One of the Promoters of the Bill).

G. P. Slade, Esq., examined.

Witness produced Plan of Property referred to in the Bill; also original Certificate of division and value of Property, a copy of which was handed in, and ordered to be appended (See Appendix); also Deeds showing Title to Property.

George Lee, Esq., examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Bill read and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

LEE'S PARTITION AND SALE BILL.

THURSDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL, | MR. HILL,  
MR. LACKEY.

JOHN LACKEY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

G. P. Slade, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

George Penkivil Slade, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to explain the objects of this Bill? By a settlement made by the late Mr. William Lee, on the 27th October, 1843, he settled the property mentioned in the first schedule of the agreement set forth in the preamble to this Bill upon the following trusts, namely, as to one undivided moiety thereof for Maria, the wife of James Brady, and the other moiety for Elizabeth, the wife of George William Lord, upon their attaining the age of twenty-one or marriage, whichever should first happen. By a succession of documents, which I shall presently produce, the interest of Maria Brady has now become vested in John Lee and George Lee upon the trusts of a certain settlement, dated the 12th day of June, 1861. The interest of Mrs. Elizabeth Lord remains intact and undecanted, as by the original settlement above referred to. The property referred to in the settlements now mentioned, and also in the first schedule to the agreement set forth in the Bill, is disclosed by a plan, which I produce (*plan produced*), and is edged respectively pink and green. It will be perceived in a moment that properties in Bathurst, such as the blocks mentioned and appearing by the plan, namely, those to which I now refer, 1, 2, 3, and 4, are properties which it is inconvenient to hold in undivided moieties. The block edged green is built upon, and producing considerable rental. The blocks edged pink are partially built upon, but are still available for the investment of capital for their improvement. It is one of the objects of the agreement, which it is sought now to confirm, to divide the properties edged pink and green respectively in a fair and equitable manner, as between Mrs. Lord on the one side and Mrs. Brady and her children on the other. If Mrs. Lord and Mrs. Brady had both made no dealings with the title there would have been no necessity for coming to this House for confirmation of the agreement; but in point of fact Mrs. Brady has executed a settlement upon her children (four in number), two of whom are of age and two not of age, but all of whom have, so far as they competently can do, executed the agreement. So far as this branch of the subject is concerned, we seek Legislative assistance in confirming an agreement which all of the parties interested have concurred in, but of whom two are minors. As to the fairness of the division, with which of course the Legislature is concerned, seeing that we are asking confirmation of the act of minors, I propose to put in first the plan I have already produced, and secondly a certificate, signed by Mr. C. W. Croaker, a valuer of eminence in Bathurst, showing the value, in his opinion, of the pink-edged portion and the value of the green edged portion, and the respective rentals of each, from which it will appear that the portions mentioned in the second schedule of the agreement are of the value of £3,860, producing a rental of £313, while the property mentioned in the third schedule to the agreement

G. P. Slade,  
Esq.  
20 Nov., 1873.

G. P. Slade, Esq.  
20 Nov., 1873.

agreement is of the present value of £4,250, producing a present rental of £494. (*Original certificate produced, and copy handed in. See Appendix.*) The first schedule is the undivided property; schedule 2 is the particular property that the agreement proposes shall be vested in Mrs. Lord; and schedule 3 is the property we propose to allot to Mrs. Brady and her children. In the next place we are asking you to do something else. The will of Mr. Lee gave certain properties in Bathurst, described in the agreement, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lord, Mrs. Maria Brady, and Mrs. Mary Jane Austin, his three daughters, for their lives, with remainder to their issue, in such manner as they might appoint; and, in default of appointment, to their children equally. The property is comparatively unimproved; and, from the fact that the three families are interested in it in undivided thirds, it is practically impossible to utilise the property, or, at all events, to make it so valuable as other circumstances would admit of. We therefore take the same opportunity of seeking from the Legislature an authority to the trustees to sell and dispose of this property, and to invest the proceeds in the same form as that indicated by the testator in reference to other properties devised to the same beneficiaries, and to hold these proceeds, when so invested, upon such and the same trusts as the property itself, in its original character, was to be held under the will, allowing for the mere variation between real and personal estate. I think it right to intimate that, neither as regards the property we propose to vest in Mrs. Lord, the property we propose to vest in Mrs. Brady and her children, or rather in trustees for them, nor the properties we are now seeking power to sell and hold the proceeds on behalf of the three sisters, do we make the slightest variation in the existing trusts which appertain to the property; the only variation being that it is to be held in entirety instead of as undivided interests. I think now I have exhausted the objects of the Bill. It is now my duty to satisfy you that the power exists in the parties, with the exception of the minors, and that the assistance you are asked to render is simply that of supplementing the consent of the two minors. I produce the settlement of 27th October, 1843, which vests the Howick and William street properties, as stated in the agreement. The document is duly executed and registered. (*Deed produced.*) I produce the settlement of the 5th day of April, 1861, by which Mr. Brady and his wife vested the whole of their undivided moiety in Messrs. John Lee and George Lee, upon trusts, to follow Mrs. Brady's appointment. This is also duly executed and registered. (*Deed produced.*) I produce a further settlement of 12th June, 1861, by which Mrs. Brady exercised the power of appointment, secured to her by the last-mentioned indenture, in favour of herself and her children. This is also duly executed and registered. (*Deed produced.*) I produced conveyance of the 11th August, 1871, which contains recitals showing that previously to the last-mentioned indenture Mr. Brady became insolvent, and that a bill was filed by his official assignee to set aside the last two mentioned settlements, so far as they prejudiced the creditors of his estate and no further; reciting also that that suit had been compromised by a payment of £500 on the part of Mrs. Brady or her trustees; after which recitals the operative part of the document releases to the trustees of Mrs. Brady's settlement her moiety in the premises in question, upon the trusts of the two settlements which have been last mentioned. This is duly executed and registered, and contains the certificate of the Chief Commissioner, certifying the facts and recitals to which I have alluded. (*Deed produced.*) I should mention that that document protects Mr. George William Lord to the extent of £500, which he had advanced for the purpose of carrying out that arrangement. By a subsequent deed of 24th June, 1872, Mr. George Lord, being paid off the £500 last referred to, assigns to the trustees, Mr. John Lee and Mr. George Lee, the last-mentioned interest or charge upon the property. (*Deed produced.*) I produce the articles of agreement recited in the Bill, dated 8th September, 1873, duly stamped and executed by all the parties who are interested—by Mr. and Mrs. George Lord, by Mrs. Brady (who had the power of appointment, and whose husband is not a necessary party), by all her four children, by Mr. and Mrs. Austin (for the purposes already mentioned), by the two trustees of the settlement, and by the three trustees and executors of Mr. William Lee's will. The instrument is duly acknowledged in form of law by all the three married women, and would be, as I have already stated, quite sufficient to carry out the objects in view but for the fact that the two younger children of Mrs. Brady have not yet attained their majority. It is for the purpose of supplementing their execution and making it binding that the assent of the Legislature is sought. (*Deed produced.*) I also produce probate of the will of Mr. William Lee, which is dated 30th December, 1870, and which is correctly recited for the purposes of this Bill in the agreement set forth in the Bill. (*Probate produced.*)

2. All the parties interested, including the trustees under the settlements, and the trustees and executors under Mr. Lee's will, are consenting parties to this application? Yes.

3. And it is clear there is no proposal to alter the conditions of the original trust in any way? No, the language of the Bill provides that the property in its partitioned form shall be held upon exactly the same trusts as at present.

George Lee, Esq., called in and examined:—

- G. Lee, Esq.  
20 Nov., 1873.
4. *Mr. Slade.*] You are one of the trustees of Mrs. Brady's settlement? I am.
5. Conjointly with your brother John? Yes.
6. You are also a trustee and executor of the will of your late father, Mr. William Lee? Yes.
7. Are you familiar with the property set forth in the first schedule to the agreement stated in the Bill, namely, the property referred to in that plan? Yes.
8. Have you recently been over and examined the property? Yes.
9. Did you do so in conjunction with Mr. Croaker? No, I was not with him.
10. Have you seen his valuation and the proposed partition of the property? Yes.
11. Is it your opinion that it is fair and equitable? It is.
12. And you as custodian of the interests of Mrs. Brady and her infant children are satisfied they are getting at all events an equal advantage? Yes, I am perfectly satisfied; I believe they get a fair equivalent for their interest.
13. The property Mrs. Brady gets is of greater present value than the other? Yes. I think perhaps hereafter the other portion of the property may be as valuable as this.
14. That can only be by the expenditure of money upon it? Yes.
15. Do you consider it more for her interest and that of her children that she should get the property which has the greater present value? Yes.
16. You have no power to invest money for her? No.

17. You consider, acting on behalf of Mrs. Brady, that it is a very desirable thing that this agreement should be confirmed? Yes. G. Lee, Esq.
18. You have yourself executed the agreement in that belief? Yes. 20 Nov., 1873.
19. With reference to the property in George-street, Bathurst,—devised to you and your two brothers upon trusts to be held for Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Austin, and Mrs. Brady;—do you conceive it to be for the benefit of those persons and their children that that property should be sold? I think it very desirable, as in its present state it is almost useless. There is a portion of the land unimproved, and there is no power of improving it. Under the will we have no power, nor have they any power to deal with it.
20. In point of fact you have to let it lie in its present partially unproductive state, to receive the rents, and divide them among the three families? Yes.
21. You have no doubt that it will be for the benefit of all three families that the property should be sold, and the money invested? I am sure it would.
22. Emily Sophia Brady and Edric Hubert Brady, children of Mrs. Brady, are parties to this agreement? Yes.
23. Are they under the age of twenty-one? Yes, they are aged eighteen and sixteen respectively.

## LEE'S PARTITION AND SALE BILL.

### APPENDIX.

[Handed in by Mr. Slade, 20 November, 1873.]

COPY of Certificate of Value and Division of Property.

Lot A.			Lot B.		
No.	Value.	Rental.	Rental.	No.	£
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1.	600	52 0 0	52 0 0	13.	600
2.	400	46 16 0	250 0 0	14.	2,000
3.	250	92 0 0	65 0 0	15.	500
4.	250		52 0 0	16.	550
5.	300		75 0 0	17.	600
Lanc. 6.	...				
7.	380				
8.	180	31 4 0			
9.	200				
Lanc. 10.	...				
11.	800	39 0 0			
Lanc. 12.	...				
18.	600	62 0 0			
	£3,860	£313 0 0	494 0 0		4,250

I HAVE surveyed and valued the joint property of Mrs. Lord and Mrs. Brady, situate in the Town of Bathurst, and consider the above division a fair and equitable one. The additional value of lot B, arising from its improved state and present income, is, in my opinion, balanced by the future prospects and availability of lot A, and the extent of its area, in the one case prospective, and on the other present available, value being the elements of partition.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1873.

Witness—W. J. S. MAXY.

C. W. CROAKER.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MAITLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
24 *February*, 1874.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES NO. 81. TUESDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1874.

4. MAITLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Maitland Gas-light Company's Bill (Limited) be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lee, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Oakes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES NO. 85. TUESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1874.

2. MAITLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 17th February, 1874.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1873-4.

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**MAITLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 17th February, 1874,—“*The Maitland Gas-light Company's Bill (Limited)*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without Amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 18th February, 1874.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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WEDNESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Lee,		Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present,—George Colquhoun, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

George Colquhoun, Esq., examined.

Witness produced Deed of Conveyance of Interest to Trustees of Company, also original Deed of Settlement of the Company, copies of which to be supplied.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Bill *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill without Amendment.

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## MAITLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1874.

Present :—

MR. BURNS,	MR. LEE,
MR. GRAHAME,	MR. NELSON.

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Colquhoun was called in and examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Solicitor for the Maitland Gas-light Company? I am.
2. The Maitland Gas-light Company was formed to purchase the interest of Mr. John Warn Tuck? It was.
3. Mr. Tuck was empowered by Act of Parliament, some fourteen years ago, to erect gas-works to light the towns of East Maitland and West Maitland? Twelve years ago I think it was.
4. And he sold his interest, or rather it merged into the Company? He sold his interest to the Company.
5. When was the Company formed? The agreement was entered into in 1872; the Company was formed on the 6th of January, 1873. The deed of settlement bears date 6th January, 1873.
6. And Mr. Tuck has executed to the directors or trustees of the Company a transfer of his interest? A conveyance of the land upon which the property stands; also a transfer of his interest.
7. Do you produce that conveyance? I produce the conveyance. (*Conveyance exhibited.*)
8. I think you have held one or two half-yearly meetings of the Company since it was formed? The Company has held two half-yearly meetings.
9. Has the Company been able to declare a dividend? I think that at the last meeting the Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent.
10. The Company is, in fact, in full operation? It is in full operation.
11. Is the capital all subscribed? Yes.
12. What is the amount of the capital? £15,500, three thousand one hundred shares of £5 each.
13. What is desired by this Bill is that the Company shall be empowered to extend its operations, and to sue and be made liable to be sued—in fact, it is sought to incorporate the Company? To incorporate it, and to give it such extended powers as the law may allow.
14. Have you the deed of settlement of the Company? I have. (*Deed produced.*) That is the original copy; but I will undertake to have two copies made—one to be furnished to the Legislative Council, the other to the Legislative Assembly. The copies of all exhibits shall be furnished, if necessary.
15. *Mr. Lee.*] Does the Bill, copies of which are now before the Committee, propose to extend the powers granted by Act of Parliament to John Warn Tuck, or does it propose to extend the period for which those powers were granted? The operations of the Act, enabling John Warn Tuck to erect gas-works for East Maitland and West Maitland are not limited to any period.
16. Was not Mr. Tuck to perform certain duties or acts within a given period, before the Act could take full effect? Mr. Tuck's Act was granted to him in 1870.
17. Subject to his doing certain things? It may have been granted to him subject to his erecting the gas-works within a certain time. The conditions, whatever they were, have been fulfilled. I think a number of clauses in Tuck's Act are introduced in the Bill before the Committee.
18. Does the Bill now before the Committee propose to obtain or grant any other powers than such as are granted in similar cases for gas-lighting purposes? I think not, for this reason: the Bill has been compiled from various Acts—the Parramatta, Newcastle, and Bathurst Gas Company's Acts.
19. Have there been any objections made to this Bill on the part of any one? None that I am aware of.
20. Has the Municipal Council made any objection? I have not heard that it has.
21. Has the Municipal Council been furnished with a copy of this Bill? I furnished one to Mr. Mullens at the time he was Mayor of West Maitland. The 28th section of the Bill reserves to any Municipality the right to erect gas-works, and supply the towns of East or West Maitland with gas.
22. *Chairman.*] The deed you have produced is the deed under which the property is all invested in trustees? It is the deed of assignment.
23. It is dated 6th January, 1873, and is signed by John Warn Tuck and Henry Goddard Tuck? Yes.

Mr. G.  
Colquhoun.  
18 Feb., 1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS  
INCORPORATION BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
27 *March*, 1874, A.M.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 99. THURSDAY, 19 MARCH, 1874.

6. SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS INCORPORATION BILL (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts Incorporation Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Combes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 103. FRIDAY, 27 MARCH, 1874. A.M.

8. SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS INCORPORATION BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 19th March, 1874.
- Ordered to be printed.

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 SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS INCORPORATION BILL.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 19th March, 1874,—“*The Sydney Mechanics School of Arts Incorporation Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose \*See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 24th March, 1874.

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1873-4.

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 PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.
 

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TUESDAY, 24 MARCH, 1874.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Grahame,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Oakes,	|	Mr. Piddington.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.Present:—W. F. M'Carthy, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).John Rogers, Esq. (*Secretary to the School of Arts*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

W. C. Windeyer, Esq. (*President of the School of Arts*), called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Bill *read* and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS  
INCORPORATION BILL.

TUESDAY, 24 MARCH, 1874.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. CUNNEEN,

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. GRAHAME,

MR. OAKES.

JOHN F. BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Rogers, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary of the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts? I am.
2. And have been so for some years? For seven years.
3. When was the School of Arts first founded? In 1833.
4. How many members have you now? Last year we had 2,050.
5. Are you carrying on classes in connection with the School of Arts? Yes; we had last year 294 pupils.
6. What are the subjects? There are classes in various subjects—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, French, Geology, Chemistry.\*
7. You possess a building in Pitt-street? Yes.
8. And you have a large hall in the building? Yes.
9. Which is let from time to time for rent? Yes.
10. What is about the annual income of the institution from all sources? About £1,200 a year from members' subscriptions.†
11. And you get an annual vote from the Government of £200? £150 last year.
12. What do you obtain from letting the hall? Sometimes £500, sometimes £600 a year; last year it let better than ever—it realized £700. Of course lighting and other expenses have to be deducted from that.
13. Is all the revenue derived from letting the hall used for purposes in connection with the institution itself? Yes.‡
14. For the promotion of the objects of the institution? Yes; the salaries are paid out of that.
15. How many books are there in the library? Over 16,000 volumes.
16. There is a large reading-room also? Yes.
17. Is it well attended? Yes.
18. Will you state why the committee are anxious to get the institution incorporated? The committee have recently taken some vacant land at the back—leased it for ninety-nine years—at a rental, for one piece, of £65 a year, and for another piece £25 a year. A lease must be made out, and the question is, in whose

J. Rogers,  
Esq.

24 Mar., 1874.

\* NOTE (on revision):—No Greek, but Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c.

† NOTE (on revision):—I understood the question was "from members," not "from all sources." From all sources is about £2,000.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—Hall income is paid into the institution Bank account with all other moneys, and salaries paid the same as all other accounts—by cheque, and not out of hall rents, any more than other moneys.

- J. Rogers,  
Esq.  
24 Mar., 1874.
- whose name must it be drawn? The committee contemplate making alterations to the amount of eight or ten thousand pounds, taking down probably the whole of the old building, except the front, and rebuilding. They have not decided upon their plans of operation yet, but the alterations will cost some thousands of pounds. To do this, a large amount must be borrowed; and it is a question in whose name the money is to be borrowed.
19. You feel the inconvenience of the present state of things? Yes. Some years ago we borrowed £2,000 from the Savings' Bank, and Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Robert Stewart, and another gentleman, became security; but as we shall not require a very large sum the committee think they cannot call upon any one to become security for it, and therefore they wish the institution to be incorporated.
20. That is the principal object of the Bill? Yes.
21. In addition to that you have a clause in the Bill which proposes that in future the institution shall not be liable to the payment of taxes to the Municipal Council? Yes.
22. Will you explain how it becomes necessary to have that clause? During forty-one years that the institution has existed it has never been called upon to pay any tax except water-rate, until three years ago, so that for thirty-seven years it has been exempt.\* About three years ago a notice was served upon me by the Municipal authorities, and, hardly knowing how to act, I neglected to appeal against it, or the appeal would probably have been allowed; but I did not appeal, and the committee paid the rates under protest. We have made inquiries, and find that institutions of the same kind hardly ever pay rates. The Act apparently intends to exempt institutions of a literary character; but there is some ambiguity in the wording, of which the Corporation have taken advantage to make this claim. Schools are exempt, and as we educate in our classes a large number of young persons, I think we might perhaps come under that part of the clause. It is in order to carry out what they believe to have been the intention of the City Corporation Act that the committee of the institution have caused that clause to be inserted.
23. On what ground does the City Council claim to make an exception in your case? Because we realize profit from the letting of the hall.
24. But the money derived from the hall is devoted to the general benefit of the institution? Yes; it all goes into the general funds, which are expended for literary purposes.
25. Are not the alterations the committee propose to make in the building, and the proposal to lease these pieces of land, all subject to the approval of a general meeting of the members? Yes.
26. All the plans will be subject to the approval of the members? Yes, they will all be submitted to a general meeting of members. The committee would not for a moment think of entering into any transaction of the kind without the consent of the members. In point of fact I do not think the rules admit of it.

William Charles Windeyer, Esquire, called in and examined:—

- W. C.  
Windeyer,  
Esq.  
24 Mar., 1874.
27. *Chairman.*] You are President of the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts? I am.
28. Have you read the Bill now before this Committee? Yes, the Bill was submitted to me.
29. I thought you had drafted the Bill? No, it was drafted by the Parliamentary Draftsman, after consultation with me.
30. Have the committee of the School of Arts felt inconvenience from the institution not being incorporated? Yes, they have experienced considerable inconvenience already. It has arisen on one or two occasions in this way: Property has been stolen from the institution, and there has always been some difficulty in determining in whom the property should be laid. Difficulty has also been experienced more or less at other times when legal proceedings have been going on in which the institution has been concerned; and the difficulty is likely to become greater, as the institution has lately entered into an agreement for ninety-nine years' leases of some land at the rear of the present building, and there is a difficulty in making out the leases unless the institution is incorporated.
31. This land has been leased with the object of extending the usefulness of the institution? Yes. We have got it on advantageous terms, and ultimately we may be able to purchase it. It will give us an entrance from the back by way of George-street, which will be a great improvement to the institution and also a means of safety in the event of fire taking place, as we have no egress now, except by the front door.
32. You are desirous of providing larger accommodation for the public? Yes, with this larger area of land we contemplate building not only a larger hall but also additional class-rooms. The classes of the institution are, I may say, daily increasing, and we find our present rooms, which are very old and very unsuited to the purpose to which they are applied, very inconvenient, very low, ill-ventilated, and very hot. They are also too small and too few in number. If we had this additional land we should be able to put up additional class-rooms, and we think also of putting up a larger hall. It is for the class-rooms more particularly that we require the additional land. The institution is doing good work in that way, by affording means of education and improvement to a number of young men who are engaged during the day, but have opportunities of study in the evenings. These classes are conducted on very low terms—some of them are absolutely free—and afford very great facilities to those who desire to cultivate their mental faculties.
33. There is a large library belonging to the institution? Yes, I think by far the best library in the city, except the Public Library.
34. Have you found some unwillingness on the part of persons having money to lend to the institution on account of its not being incorporated? I cannot say that we have, because we have always dealt with the Savings' Bank. Lately we have paid off £2,000, besides a considerable overdraft at the Bank, which was incurred in erecting the building now in use.
35. Would the security be increased and borrowing money for the purposes of the institution facilitated by incorporation? Yes.
36. There is a clause in this Bill with regard to exemption from city rates? We find that necessary, because after many years' exemption from the payment of rates the City Council suddenly called upon us to pay them. We always thought that, as an educational institution, existing for the benefit of the citizens on very easy terms of access, we should be exempt from such rates. I cannot help thinking it was

\* NOTE (on revision):—Thirty-eight years instead of thirty-seven, as it has existed for forty-one, and we have paid for three.

was the intention of the Legislature that such an institution should be exempt; but after consideration I thought it extremely doubtful whether we could successfully maintain that position in a Court of law.

37. You have no moral doubt of the intention? No. It is plainly so in the Municipalities Act for the country generally, and therefore the probability is that the intention was the same in the Act relating to the city. The ground, I believe, on which the City Council put it—or, at all events, some of its members, so far as I could learn their views—is, that we derive a rent from letting the hall of the institution. Of course that would be a very good argument if we derived any personal pecuniary profit from that; but as whatever we get in the way of rent is applied to the purposes of the institution, we thought it a very legitimate way of increasing our funds. It was argued against us that the Oddfellows were taxed; but that is a joint stock company, and we think there is no analogy between that case and that of our institution. The institution is daily increasing in numbers, and therefore it becomes more important that we should have this Act.

38. *Mr. Cunneen.*] I suppose it is the desire of all the members of the institution that it should be incorporated? Yes. I may mention that the matters I have been referring to have been for some time under the consideration of the committee, and since we agreed to take these ninety-nine years leases have been brought under the notice of the general body of the members at the last annual meeting. In their report the committee announced their intention to apply for an Act of Incorporation, and that report was adopted by the members. Since then, the committee appointed for the present year at that meeting have endorsed the action of the committee of last year, and at a meeting of the committee held last Monday fortnight the present Bill was submitted for their consideration and adopted.

39. *Chairman.*] Has your attention been drawn to clause 141 of 14 Vic. No. 41? Yes, my attention has been drawn to that clause of the Sydney Corporation Act, with the view of eliciting an opinion from me as to whether the institution was not exempt from rates; but it appeared to me that whilst the intention of the Legislature must have been that all buildings and institutions existing for literary purposes should be exempt, still the words of the clause are such that legally I think the rate could be enforced. The words are: "Provided however and be it enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall empower the said Council to levy any rate whatever on any lands or buildings the property of Her Majesty and used for a public or literary purpose within the said city nor on any hospital benevolent asylum or building used exclusively for charitable purposes nor on any church or chapel or other building used exclusively for public worship nor on any building used as a school provided it be inhabited only by the master or mistress of the school or his or her family and the school be one receiving aid from Government or otherwise of a public character." I think if we were held to be exempt, it would be most likely under the first portion, which exempts lands or buildings "the property of Her Majesty and used for a public or literary purpose." But the difficulty arises that whilst we are a public institution and our lands and buildings are used for literary purposes, they are not the property of Her Majesty. It appears the two conditions must be combined.

40. Who occupies the buildings? Nobody but the secretary, who is in charge. With regard to the latter words "nor on any building used as a school" it is very questionable whether those words, coming as they do after the words "any church or chapel, or other building used exclusively for public worship," could be held to apply to an institution of this kind. It is a question whether they were not meant to apply to schools connected with churches or chapels, or something of that sort.

41. *Mr. Farnell.*] You think it would be a right thing in itself to exempt an institution of this kind from taxation? I certainly think so. It is for the benefit of the public solely. The principle has not only been acknowledged by the Legislature but under the general Municipalities Act for the Colony the Municipal Councils are enabled to devote a portion of their revenues to the support of similar institutions.

42. How much more then should we exempt such an institution from the payment of rates? It is obvious that it is the object of the Government to encourage the institution, from the fact that we receive a grant of land from the Crown, and we get a vote of money every year. The terms of entrance to the institution are extremely low, only £1 a year. There are classes which are very useful, and which to my own certain knowledge have enabled many young men to improve themselves, who would have had no other opportunities. The terms of admission to these classes are very low, and some of them are free. I have had classes there myself which were free, and some of my pupils have distinguished themselves and taken honors at the University.

43. Are there not female scholars also? Yes, the number of females attending the classes is increasing yearly. Lectures are occasionally given; there is a very excellent library, and a well supplied reading-room, with newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the world. I do not think there is an institution of the kind so well managed or so well supplied in the Australian Colonies.

W. C.  
Windeyer,  
Esq.

24 Mar., 1874.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWTOWN OMNIBUS COMPANY'S  
INCORPORATION BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
30 *January*, 1874.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1874.

1873-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 65. TUESDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1874.

8. NEWTOWN OMNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL ("Formal Motion") :—*Mr. Hay*, on behalf of *Mr. Cunneen*, moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That the Newtown Omnibus Company's Incorporation Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Parkes*, *Mr. Stewart*, *Mr. Cooper*, *Mr. Macintosh*, *Mr. Tunks*, *Mr. Bawden*, *Mr. Grahame*, *Mr. De Salis*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 72. FRIDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1874.

4. NEWTOWN OMNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL :—*Mr. Cunneen*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 20th January, 1874.
- Ordered to be printed.

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 NEWTOWN OMNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 20th January, 1874,—“*The Newtown Omnibus Company's Incorporation Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose \* See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 29th January, 1874.

J. A. CUNNEEN,  
Chairman.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1874.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen,		Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Stewart,		Mr. Grahame.

Mr. Cunneen called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present.—George Merriman, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

George Merriman, Esq., examined.

Witness produced original Deed of Settlement of the Company.

Mr. George Webber (*one of the Promoters of the Bill*) called in and examined.

Witness handed in a copy of the Deed of Settlement of the Company.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Bill read and agreed to.

Chairman to report Bill without amendment.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWTOWN OMNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

THURSDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1874.

Present:—

MR. CUNNEEN,  
MR. DE SALIS,MR. GRAHAME,  
MR. STEWART.

JAMES AUGUSTINE CUNNEEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Merriman, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Could you state to the Committee the objects for which the Newtown Omnibus Company has been formed? For the purpose of running and employing omnibuses and other vehicles in carrying passengers, goods, and other traffic to and from Sydney, Marrickville, Stanmore, and Cook's River. G. Merriman,  
Esq.
2. Is the Company formed under a deed of settlement? Yes. I produce the original deed of settlement. 29 Jan., 1874.  
(Produced.)
3. *Mr. Stewart.*] Has the Company been long in existence? Since 21st October, 1871.
4. *Chairman.*] Is the deed of settlement drawn up in the usual form of such instruments, giving the usual powers? Yes.

Mr. George Webber called in and examined:—

5. *Chairman.*] Are you one of the promoters of this Bill? My name does not appear as a promoter; the directors are the promoters; I am the manager, and likewise a shareholder of the Company. Mr.  
G. Webber.
6. What is the present capital? The nominal capital is now £6,000; it was originally £3,000, but has been increased by resolution under the powers contained in the deed of settlement. The paid-up capital is at present £3,084. 29 Jan., 1874.
7. How many omnibuses have the Company now running? We are running ordinarily twenty-five omnibuses.
8. The Company has been in operation for over two years? Nearly two years and three months.
9. The management of the Company is in the hands of directors? Five directors and the manager.
10. Will you look at clause 3 of the Bill. It is therein stated that the clauses of the deed of settlement shall be the by-laws for the time-being of the Company;—what are the provisions of the deed which are to form by-laws? Clauses 40 and 46 of the deed of settlement give the directors power to make by-laws. (Clauses referred to read.)
11. Are these by-laws for the regulation of the Company's affairs alone, affecting their own servants and property? That is as I understand them.
12. *Mr. Stewart.*] They can affect none but those who sign the deed? No. I hand in a copy of the deed of settlement. (Copy of deed of settlement handed in.)
13. *Chairman.*] How many persons are now shareholders in the Company? Thirty-seven.
14. What is the liability of shareholders under the Bill? The amount of their shares.
15. *Mr. Stewart.*] What are the "other purposes" mentioned in the title of the Bill? To limit the liability, to enable the Company to sue and be sued, to use a seal, and so on.
16. *Mr. Grahame.*] I see you have power to borrow money;—what is the extent of it? We have only power under the deed to borrow £300. I may state that at our last balance-sheet our surplus assets amounted to £1,190.
17. *Chairman.*] I suppose nearly the whole of the omnibuses that run on these lines now are the property of the Company? The whole of them. The shareholders were, most of them, originally omnibus proprietors themselves, running their own omnibuses on the road.

*m. D.*